THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,198. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1870.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

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BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—Second Page—Second column.
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SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.—First Page—Second column.
STALLIONS—First Page—Second column.
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TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—First Page—Sixth column.
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WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—First Page—Third column.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.—First Page—Second column.

PERSONAL.

C. L.—WILL RECEIVE THURSDAY, 11 A. M., SURE. The only course left. Many regrets. E.

DARIEN.—NINE O'CLOCK TRAIN FRIDAY, 14TH, IF agreeable. Expect letter or telegram to-day to decide. NORWALK.

FOR ADOPTION.—A FINE NEW-BORN BOY; ALSO one 5 months old. 149 Charles street, between Washington and West streets.

F. E. BARBER.—A LETTER FOR YOU AT STATION D. JOE.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MARGARET COWLEY, by her mother. When last heard of her was a year ago or more. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her mother, CATHARINE HAGERTY, Westerly, R. I., care of Horace Babcock, Esq.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JOHN AND THOMAS Tierney, of parish of Goulding, county of Tipperary, Ireland, by PATRICK TIERNEY, at Mrs. Shaney's, 36 West Houston street.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MICHAEL RYAN, WHO came to this country in the ship American Eagle, from London, England, September 7, 1864, afterwards worked in the Glenham Mills, Newburg, then in the Glenville Mills, Portchester, Conn., from there went to Lowell, Mass. Any person knowing his whereabouts, or whether living or dead, will confer a great favor on his sister. Please address Mrs. R. G. BEATY, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y. Boston papers please copy.

IF THE THIEF WILL RETURN THE CAP, OVERcoat and contents he stole from 151 West Forty-eighth street he will receive $25, a bottle of wine, and no questions asked. If this does not bring him he is a mean cuss.

LENA ORMSBY, CALIFORNIA.—GEORGE IS COMing. Send your address to H. W. W., station B, New York.

LETTERS ALL RIGHT. SAME ADDRESS. MILTON.

STEPHEN JOHN McGOVERN.—YOUR FATHER IS IN New York. Communicate directly with Mr. EDWIN JAMES, 229 Broadway.

THIRD AVENUE CARS, TUESDAY EVENING, FROM 5½ to 6 o'clock, about Fiftieth street.—Gentleman who bowed to lady would be pleased with further acquaintance. Address J. W., box 2,361 New York Post office.

WILL MRS. GILMAN, WHO, IN 1867, WAS LIVING with a lady on Second street, Troy, please send her address to Mrs. F., box 191 Herald office?

WILL THE PARTY WHO TOOK A WHEELER & Wilson sewing machine from 129 West Thirty-sixth street please deliver it to LOT THE GOLDSMITH, 79 Marion street?

W. LEWIS.—DARLING, THERE IS A LETTER AT the St. Clair for you. H. LEWIS.

8.—WILL YOU AND FRIEND MEETS ME AT SAME place, same time, as last, to-day (Thursday)? S.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
C. H. MURRAY'S LOTTERIES.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS NO. 141—JANUARY 12, 1870.
71, 59, 25, 22, 17, 52, 10, 46, 78, 5, 74, 11, 15, 67.
MISSOURI—CLASS NO. 142—JANUARY 12, 1870.
27, 24, 13, 66, 77, 17, 72, 41, 28, 34, 19, 53, 56.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 117—JANUARY 12, 1870.
11, 67, 59, 64, 61, 76, 42, 21, 49, 60, 74, 63, 26, 35.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 118—JANUARY 12, 1870.
78, 76, 71, 43, 17, 1, 68, 33, 6, 54, 73, 3, 75.
Information furnished in the above and also Royal Havana Lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway and 153 Fulton street.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE SOUTHERN Association, drawn in public at 12:30 P. M. and 5:30 P. M., at Virginia Hall, Richmond, Va.:—
DISTRIBUTION NO. 17—WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 12, 1870.
2, 7, 75, 25, 31, 44, 9, 73, 14, 37, 46, 54, 20, 35.
DISTRIBUTION NO. 18—WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 12, 1870.
12, 49, 31, 41, 3, 76, 37, 40, 76, 25, 59, 61, 69.
C. Q. TOMPKINS, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION OF THE STATE of New York, New York, Jan. 7, 1870.
NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.—The undersigned, a committee of the board for the erection of an asylum on Ward's Island for the treatment of insane persons, will receive plans therefor, such plans to be presented on or before the 15th of February, proximo. The plans must be designed to accommodate 250 patients and be accompanied by an estimate of the cost of the building. All information in reference to the Asylum, its location, &c., may be obtained of the Superintendent of Ward's Island. The time of meeting of the Asylum Committee for the examination of plans presented will be ascertained from the Superintendent of the Commissioners of Emigration at Castle Garden. The sum of $1,000 will be paid for the plans which may be adopted, the committee reserving the right, however, to reject any and all plans presented.
GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, President,
CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
PHILIP BISSINGER,
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
ISAAC T. SMITH,
FREDERICK KAPP,
P. McELROY,
Committee.

LOTTERY PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given. Kentucky and Havana circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., 11 Wall street. Box 4,264 Post office.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT, PRECINCT 26, New York, Jan. 12, 1870.
NOTICE.—Carriages conveying company to La Coterie ball of New York at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening, January 13, will approach from the north through Irving place, passing out through Fourteenth street. In taking up coaches will form in Fourteenth street, towards Third avenue. Gentlemen will please take the coach at the door, and not wait for any particular coach. Fare in all cases will be $1 for each passenger, without regard to distance, in the city. No coach will be allowed in line but such as are passed, by inspection.
JAMES GREER, Captain and Inspector Hackney Coaches.

NEW YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIAtion.—Free classes in French, German, Writing and Bookkeeping will be commenced Jan. 17, 1870, as follows:—German, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings; French, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings; Bookkeeping and Writing three evenings each week. Members desiring to join should apply at once to the Secretary, Mr. R. R. McBURNEY.

NOTICE TO NEWSDEALERS.—IF THERE IS ANY news store or stand in the city not at present receiving the EVENING TELEGRAM, by sending their orders to the publication office, 97 Nassau street, they can be supplied.

ORPHANS' HOME LOTTERY.—DRAWN AT 204 Washington street, Vicksburg Miss.:—
Class 169.—3, 8, 41, 57, 21, 21, 46, 6, 9, 64, 63, 54, 70, 8.
Class 170.—60, 77, 21, 44, 24, 61, 13, 27, 26, 75, 50, 68, 43.
All orders for tickets and circulars to be addressed to McINTIRE & McBRIEN, Managers, Columbus, Miss.

REDUCTION ON CABLE MESSAGES TO AND FROM Havana, Cuba.
To take effect January 1, 1870.
For 10 words or less, counting address, date and signature, from any office of the Western Union Telegraph Company in the United States, east of the Mississippi river, including St. Louis, Mo., and excepting Key West, Fla., $5, gold. For each word over 10 words, 40c., gold.
For 10 words or less, counting address, date and signature, from any office of the Western Union Telegraph Company west of the Mississippi river, excepting St. Louis, Mo., $7 50, gold. For each word over 10 words, 75c., gold.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REMOVAL.
F. DERBY & CO.
have removed from
57 Walker street
to their new establishment,
No. 3 Clinton place, New York.

RAILWAY NEWSMEN AND OTHERS MAY HEAR OF something to their advantage by applying to the Secretary of the New York Museum of Anatomy, 618 Broadway.

ROAD RIDERS SHOULD TAKE NOTICE AS TO THE condition of Central avenue. This magnificent trotting ground is now finished and has lately been covered with a layer of sand to prevent riders from being covered with mud that is to be found so freely on Eighth avenue and Harlem lane. A ROAD RIDER.

THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PROTESTANT Benevolent Coachman's Association are requested to attend a special meeting on Thursday evening, January 13, at 8 o'clock. JOHN WILSON, Recording Secretary.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.—CADET VACANCY TO BE filled; parties of means address CONGRESSMAN, Herald office. Also West Point vacancy.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR sale.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared food for mocking birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, corner of Canal.
N. B.—Ladies attended to by Mrs. DOVEY.

A SPLENDID TALKING GRAY PARROT FOR SALE—At 24 Monroe street.

FOR SALE—SETTER DOG, THOROUGHLY BROKEN on quail, snipe and woodcock; retrieves from land and water. Apply at Life Insurance office, No. 10 Wall street, rear office.

SPORTSMEN ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE THE patent breech loading Shot Gun, manufactured by Boyd Breech Loading Arms Company; warranted superior to any English breech loading or muzzle guns. Office 205 Broadway.

WANTED—A SCOTCH OR SKYE TERRIER, FULL grown, not over four pounds. Address, with size, age and price, TERRIER, box 1,840 Post office.

STALLIONS.

ARABIAN STALLION FOR SALE.—THE PURE Arabian Horse SAID is for sale on reasonable terms as his present owner has no use for him. To breeders he will be a most valuable acquisition. The following pedigree gives the purity of his blood, with other interesting facts relating to his career:—
SAID (also spelled Sayed), as given by the groom of Nubar Pasha, Minister to France from Egypt, was foaled on the 27th of March, 1861, at the stables of Nubar Pasha. His sire was the famous Khorassan, the property of Abdul Medjid. Said's dam was Gbian, the property of Nubar Pasha, and is the descendant of the celebrated Janizear, which leaped the citadel walls with the last Mameluke Bey when fleeing from Mahomed Ali in 1819. Therefore, Said is a cross between the Nedjid breed on the mother's side and the Anasseh breed on the side of Khorassan.
This grand Arab stallion exhibited wonderful powers of endurance and speed in the Abyssinian war, being ridden constantly by an officer during that campaign.
For further particulars apply to Mr. FOSTER at the office of Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A.—SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FINE Trotting and Road Stock, at the stable of J. McNicol, No. 23 East Twelfth street, near University place, on Friday (to-morrow) at 11 A. M., prompt; sold on account of whom it may concern.
Bay Mare Gypsy, about 15 hands, 8 years old, warranted sound and kind and to trot in 2:40; fine stepper and free from all vice.
Chestnut sorrel, 15½ high, 6 years old, very genteel roadster; fine gentle, easy and pleasant driver; will trot in three minutes.
Stylish bay Mare, 16 high, 6 years; has been used to coupe; warranted sound and kind; is very fast.
Bay mare Lady Hagan, 15 high, 8 years old; also three other fine roadsters, all the property of private gentlemen, who are forced to sell. Also Coupe Rockaway, Trotting and Road Wagons, Harness, Robes, &c.; all to be sold without any limit or reservation. Pedigrees and particulars in morning's Herald and at sale.
JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer, 24 Duane street.

AUCTION HOUSE OF JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL. Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
HORSE AUCTION MART, 111 EAST THIRTEENTH ST., where we hold
REGULAR SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or those having Horses or Carriages to sell, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business, as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.
We give the purchaser of every horse that is warranted sound 24 hours for trial.
Entries for sales of Horses and Carriages can be made at our down town office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of Houses for private sale.
Liberal advances made on consignments.

A SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE.—JAMES JENKINS, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction to-day, Thursday, the 13th, commencing at 11 o'clock prompt, at the large Sleigh, Carriage and Harness Emporium northeast corner of Forty-second street and Broadway, consisting in part of top and open Wagons, Albany and Portland Sleighs, Robes, Bells, Blankets, single and double Harness; also 150 dozen whalebone Whips, which will be sold to the highest bidder, without any reservation whatever, as the premises have been leased to other parties and possession must be given by the 19th instant. Sale positive, rain or shine.

A FAULTLESS HORSE—HANDSOME BAY, 16 HANDS, nearly six years old, his sire being Hambletonian; he promises not to disgrace his pedigree. Address PAPE, 1,028 Broadway.

A SUPERIOR DAPPLE GRAY HORSE, 16 HANDS high; heavy, long tail and mane; stylish driver; sound and kind; will be sold under value; also fine large bay Horse, 16 hands, suitable for coupe or business purposes; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire for ROLFF, at stable 119 West Twenty-third street.

A BAY HORSE, SIX YEARS OLD, CLOSE MADE, sound, kind and gentle, for family or business. 317 Ninth avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, in store. Sold to pay keep and advances.

A FULL ROUND FRONT CLARENCE, ELEGANTLY finished, in the most perfect condition, used but a few times, will be sold at a great reduction from cost, by the makers, WOOD BROTHERS, 596 Broadway.

A GREAT REDUCTION.—LANDAUS, COUPES, LANdaulettes, Clarences; in detail of finish, quality and durability unequalled by any other manufacturer. Ham's patent family Carriage. HAM'S, Fourth street and Broadway.

AT 52 BARCLAY STREET—GOOD ASSORTMENT OF Carriages and Harness on hand and built to order at reasonable prices and warranted.
HICKS, Established 1832.

BARGAIN.—A LIGHT, HANDSOME COUPE, FOR ONE or two horses, in perfect order, very stylish, for sale at a bargain. WOOD BROTHERS, 596 Broadway.

CLIPPING MACHINES FOR SALE—WILSON, WALKER and Foster's; price $10. Horses clipped in a superior manner in three hours, at $10 per horse. Apply at 1,325 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BAY MARE, 14¾ HANDS HIGH, 8 YEARS old, very handsome; is sound, gentle and kind; can trot in 2:45 single and 3:00 to the pole. Inquire HAMILTON'S stable, 132 West Thirty-first street.

FOR SALE—A GREAT SACRIFICE—A BAY HORSE, 15 hands, young, sound and gentle, of good style and action, for $140; the owner has no use for him. Apply at Mr. FURLE'S stable, corner Seventy-second street and Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT SHIFTING TOP SQUARE BOX Wagon, Pole and Shafts; built to order last spring by Corbett & Scharch; price $300. Inquire HAMILTON'S stable, 132 West Thirty-first street.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT ROCKAWAY, IN PERFECT ORder, nearly new; price $250. Inquire HAMILTON'S stable, 132 West Thirty-first street.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT DOUBLE HARNESS, MADE BY Lowden, in good order; price $80. Inquire HAMILTON'S stable, 132 West Thirty-first street.

NOTICE TO NEWSDEALERS.—IF THERE IS ANY news store or stand in the city not at present receiving the EVENING TELEGRAM, by sending their orders to the publication office, 97 Nassau street, they can be supplied.

ONE OF THE MOST STYLISH DAPPLE GRAY coupe Horses in New York, 6 years old, 16 hands high, sound, kind; six other very fine Horses, Hansom, top Wagon, two road Wagons. No. 5 West Thirteenth street.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS. SLEIGHS.—SLEIGHS CLOSING out 40 per cent below cost; one Brewster top Wagon, in good order; one second hand Coupe Rockaway, both low priced; also a large assortment of Coaches, Clarences, Breits, Rockaway, Phaetons, Express and Jagger Wagons, at W. H. GRAY'S, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

WANTED—A TEAM OF CARRIAGE HORSES; MUST be kind and true and proper team for family use; also a light second hand Clarence, a coupe and top Wagon, one double and one single Harness; no dealers or middle men need answer. Address, with particulars, H. A. E., box 240 Herald office.

$90—LARGE CART HORSE; SORREL HORSE, CAN beat 3 minutes, $190; pacing Horse, $100; sorrel do., $80; all 7 years, sound and kind. 241 West Thirty-first street, rear.

$175.—TEAM BAYS, 16 HANDS, MARE AND HORSE, handsome white Mare, 7 years, $175; roan Mare, $125; trotter, $65. 345 West Eleventh street (late Hammond street), in bakery.

$220 GROCERY WAGON, HORSE AND HARNESS; $130 bay Mare, 7 years, 16 hands, suitable for cart or truck; must sell. Inquire in grocery, corner Vandam and Hudson streets.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—YACHT WHITEWING; ABOUT 60 TONS burden. Address box 1,515 New York Post office.

LIGHTER FOR SALE.—CARRIES FROM 90 TO 100 tons; sails new last August; is in good order and ready for work. Can be seen at foot of Stanton street, East river. Apply to DANIEL W. RICHARDS & CO., 92 Mangin st.

TANK BOAT FOR SALE.—HAS BEEN USED FOR carrying oil in bulk; is in good order and will be sold low. Can be seen at foot of Stanton street, East river. Apply to DANIEL W. RICHARDS & CO., 92 Mangin street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

TROPICAL PLANTS WANTED.
Any gentleman having a choice selection of fine specimen Plants suitable for a conservatory, and desirous of disposing of the same at a sacrifice, can hear of a purchaser by addressing WHALEN, box 11 Post office.

WANTED—A BEER COOLER; ANY ONE HAVING A second hand Bandelot Patent Beer Cooler, size 4 or larger, to dispose of, can find a purchaser by calling upon or addressing JOCHUM & JETTER, 148 East Fiftieth street.

MATRIMONIAL.

AN ENGLISHMAN BY BIRTH AND EDUCATION; A gentleman, and not without means; twenty-five years of age; of good personal appearance; and above all, with a good honest heart, adopts this singular method of forming the acquaintance, with the view to marriage, of some suitable lady, who may reply—"Matches are made in Heaven." Address FATE, box 124 Herald office.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of Bennet & Klenen, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Orville G. Bennet will continue the business at 57 Cedar street, and is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.
JAN. 10, 1870. ORVILLE G. BENNET. MARTIN KLENEN.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between Benjamin W. Robinson and George W. Corliss, Boot and Shoe Dealers, Nos. 19 and 19 Ann street, New York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. B. W. Robinson retires and assumes all liabilities, if any, except such as were incurred between December 7, 1869, and January 10, 1870, and under the name of George W. Corliss & Co. The business will be continued at the same place by Corliss & Mason, who have this day formed a copartnership for that purpose.
GEORGE W. CORLISS. B. W. ROBINSON.

MR. ISRAEL SCHOENBERG, HERETOFORE A partner of J. Hecht & Co., metal dealers, Baltimore, has associated himself with our firm. The name and style of the firm henceforth will be I. Schoenberg & Bro.
SCHOENBERG & CO., 407 to 411 East Eighth street.

THE FIRM OF J. HARRIS & BROTHER IS THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent. Philip Harris will continue in the business, settle all the debts and sign in liquidation.
JAN. 12, 1870. J. HARRIS. PHILIP HARRIS.

THE FIRM OF W. J. BURDETT & CO. IS THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent. W. J. BURDETT. NEW YORK, Jan. 12, 1870. S. J. MORRELL.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A GERMAN, OF BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, POSSESSing some capital, desires an interest in a well established wholesale Grocery or Commission business, or wants a first class party to start such one. Address E. D., Herald office.

ANY GENTLEMAN HAVING $1,000 CAPITAL AND fond of travelling business, can hear of an extraordinary opportunity for making money rapidly by inquiry at 48 Broad street, room 25.

AN ASSOCIATE WANTED WITH $1,000 IN A RELIAble cash manufacturing business without risk; large profits, quick returns. Address, with real name, C. MORTIMER, box 125 Herald office.

A HOTEL TO LEASE—OF MEDIUM SIZE; FINE LOcation. Furniture for sale cheap. Terms cash; possession immediately. Address box 1,759 Post office.

A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, WITH $1,000 CAPITAL, can join a mechanic in a manufacture paying 75 per cent profits. Large orders on hand and full control of the affairs. Address C. D., 93 Elizabeth street.

A FINE JEWELRY AND CLOCK BUSINESS CAN now be had at a very low price; repairing pays $25 to $30 weekly. MOODY & MYDDLETON, No. 7 Murray st.

A MAN WANTED—TO JOIN IN A MANUFACTURING business; a good chance for a man of small capital to get right into business. Apply to LOCKE & MORGAN, 40 Broadway.

A BUSINESS MAN WANTED—WITH $500, IN A GRAIN or produce business done for cash. Full particulars at No. 2 Dey street, room No. 9.

A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR SALE.—THIS IS a fine chance for any man that understands wood work; a long lease; low rent. SOUTHMAYD & CO., 194 Broadway.

A HALF INTEREST IN A FIRST CLASS TOBACCO commission business; capital required $5,000; this is a chance that is seldom offered. For particulars apply to SOUTHMAYD & CO., 194 Broadway.

AN AUCTION REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE business, established over five years, in Pine street for sale reasonably; $1,200 income from insurance alone. Address PHELPS, Herald office.

A CHANCE TO PURCHASE HALF OR WHOLE OF an established Photograph Business. N. B.—Only a small sum required. Rent low. Apply 616 Second avenue, near Thirty-fourth street.

CRUDE OIL REFINERY—ONE HALF OR THE WHOLE, capacity 500 barrels a week, on East river; small amount of cash required and upon easy terms. Apply at 242 South st.

FROM $10,000 TO $15,000.—ANY PERSON WILLING TO invest the above amount in an established business that can be shown to be respectable, safe and profitable can find an opportunity by addressing box 147 Herald office, appointing an interview.

I CAN NOW GIVE SOME GREAT BARGAINS BY EXchanging perfect title Western Lands of good quality for merchandise or improved real estate in the vicinity of New York. JOHN WOOD, Real Estate Agent, 218 Fulton street, room No. 7.

I WOULD LIKE PERSONS OF MEANS AND INFLUence to call and inspect the invention on exhibition at room 139 Astor House, at 1:30 P. M. It is, I think, the "soonest thing out." Rights for sale.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE—FOUR FLOORS, FORTY-FIVE feet front, complete working order, low rent, splendid neighborhood; 2½ years' lease; very low for cash. 318 East Nineteenth street.

NOTICE TO NEWSDEALERS.—IF THERE IS ANY news store or stand in the city not at present receiving the EVENING TELEGRAM, by sending their orders to the publication office, 97 Nassau street, they can be supplied.

ONE OF THE BEST RESTAURANTS IN NEW YORK for sale—Doing a business of $225 a day and making $1,000 a month net. SOUTHMAYD & CO., 194 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIence in mercantile life, now established in the grocery and commission business in one of the principal cities of the South, desires a partner, with a cash capital of $5,000, to establish a branch house in one of the principal cities in the State of Georgia. For additional particulars address E. J. CROSS, Richmond, Va.

PARTNER WANTED.—THE BEST CHANCE EVER offered to go into a good paying steam job printing and publishing business; small capital needed; it will bear investigating. Address PRINTER, Newark Post office, N. J.

PARTNER WANTED.—$2,000 CASH FOR ONE HALF interest in Factory and one of the best patented articles in the market. Call on SURBRUG, 151 Fulton street, from 9 to 11 A. M.

RARE CHANCE FOR PRINTERS.—FINE JOB PRINTing Office, complete running order; good class of trade; best location in city, for sale, at $10,000. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Terms easy. Address C. F., box 114 Herald office.

ST. DOMINGO.—A SPLENDID OPENING OFFERED by a gentleman just returned from thence. Cash business $2,000,000 annually. Profits 25 per cent net. Principals only address ST. DOMINGO, box 684 Post office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, A PARTY, WITH FROM $30,000 to $40,000, to invest in a first class Manufacturing Concern; money secured and can be doubled within a year; no opposition, no risk; business will bear the strictest investigation. Address, with real name, stating where an interview can be had, MONOPOLY, Herald office.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE ENTERPRISING MEN, with $10,000 or $15,000 capital, to join an experienced, practical man in forming a company to buy out and run a manufactory, with a large quantity of material on hand; location in Georgia; profits large; business reliable and safe. Address, with real name, for three days, ENTERPRISE, Herald office.

WANTED—PARTNER.—A JOBBING HOUSE IN A Western city, doing a large legitimate business, want a young man with energy and a few thousand dollars; business is growing and more capital needed; this is a rare chance for a party desiring business, as ability and attention are as much needed as capital; best New York, Boston and Philadelphia merchants given as reference. Address A. D., box 179 Herald office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH $3,000 TO $5,000 CASH, to invest in a ladies' and children's furnishing house in all its branches; situated in one of the best localities in New York; two branches already established; with services or without. For particulars apply to A. SERGEANT, 21 Wall street.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH A SMALL AMOUNT of capital, in a good paying business; a good opportunity will be given to test the business. For further particulars please call at 60 Thirtieth street, west corner Sixth avenue, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A CASH CUSTOMER, A SMALL School. For sale, a lucrative established cash business, $2,500. Partners wanted, with $1,000 upwards. Apply at Excelsior Agency, 54 West Thirty-second street.

$300 TO $2,000.—STATE RIGHTS FOR A VALUAble Patent, established and paying 300 to 400 per cent on cost of manufacture. C. K. BILL, 747 Broadway.

$500.—PARTNER WANTED.—BUSINESS PERMAnent and well known. None but a man willing to devote his time need apply. 376 Canal street, third floor, room No. 9.

$500.—THE RIGHT TO MANUFACTURE AN ARTIcle that will sell everywhere and insure a liberal income will be sold for $250; requires $250 to carry it on. Particulars of STEPHEN HAMLIN, 737 Broadway.

$1,000.—A BUSINESS MAN WANTED, TO TAKE half interest in first class Shoe Store on Sixth avenue, now doing a fine trade. Address SHOE STORE, Herald office, when and where can be seen.

$1,000.—PARTNER WANTED—IN A SUBSTANtial cash business. None but men of integrity wanted. Call at 636 Seventh avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, from 12 till 5.

$3,000 TO $5,000.—PARTNER WANTED, EITHER active or special, in a diamond broker's business now doing a large, safe and profitable business. Full particulars at Diamond Brokers, 751 Broadway.

$5,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER IN THE PROduce commission business with the above amount; business already well established and making money. Address PRODUCE, Herald office.

$15,000 TO $20,000.—A PARTY HOLDING A lease of a valuable business Stand, and controlling a trade of over $500,000 in goods in general use by grocers, which pay a good profit, would like to unite with a gentleman with above capital, with the view of developing a large first class business. Address CASH SALES, Herald office.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

DIAMONDS AND DIAMOND JEWELRY TO EXchange for Real Estate or State Bonds.—The advertiser, formerly a gentleman of large fortune, collected in Europe a unique and magnificent assortment of Diamond Jewelry, Medallion Lockets, Lorgnons, Chains, Scarf Pins, Necklaces, Studs (solitaires), &c., most original in design. Heavy losses in business make him desirous of exchanging these at cash valuation for real estate (unencumbered) in New York, Brooklyn or adjacent New Jersey. The diamonds alone are worth about $60,000. All particulars, with interview, can be had by addressing, with description of property to be exchanged, BROAD, box 110 Herald office.

COAL AND WOOD.

$3 A CHALDRON FOR COKE, DELIVERED IMMEdiately. Apply at any office, Twenty-third street and Broadway, or Twenty-first street and avenue A. S. T. SHERWOOD.

$3 PER CHALDRON FOR COKE DELIVERED IMmediately—Cargoes at reduced prices. Apply to CRAPSER & BURNS, 463 West Eighteenth street.

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER. $300,000 Union Pacific Railroad Company first mortgage 7 per cent land grant Bonds at auction.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on Thursday, Jan. 13, 1870, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building), for account of whom it may concern, $300,000 Union Pacific Railroad Company first mortgage 7 per cent land grant Bonds, twenty years to run, interest payable April and October. $1,000 each. These bonds are secured by a first mortgage upon the entire land grant of the company, amounting to 12,624,000 acres. Three million acres of this land, in the Platte Valley, in Nebraska, are admitted to be equal to any in the West. The sales of lands were opened in Omaha July 27, and 4,000 acres were sold during a month thereafter at an average price of over $5 per acre. They are also received in payment for all the company's lands at par, and the demand from actual settlers will give them a certain market. These bonds are to be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and the attendance of capitalists and others is respectfully solicited at this sale. For further information apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Broker, 43 Pine street.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham square and New Bowery. Seven per cent interest.
On and after Monday, the 17th day of January next, this bank will pay a dividend on the deposits of the past three and six months at the rate of seven per cent per annum on all sums entitled thereto.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
N. B.—Money deposited now will draw interest from January 1.

ASSESSMENT.—OPHIR MINING COMPANY, $3 COIN per share. Delinquent Feb. 11, sale March 2. Payment may be made at the agency of the Bank of California.
LEES & WALLER, 33 Pine street.
NEW YORK, January 10, 1870.

A.—A.—CASH ON HAND FOR FIRST AND SECOND City Mortgages; also to loan on approved New York, Westchester and New Jersey Property.
W. L. BUTLER & CO., 69 Liberty street.

A.—A.—A.—MONEY TO BUY FIRST AND SECOND Mortgages, and to loan on improved and unimproved Property. WASHINGTON R. NICHOLS, Counsellor at Law, 115 Broadway, room 12.

BONDS WANTED.—THE UNDERSIGNED PURCHASES and sells on commission all classes of Railroad Securities, City, County and State Bonds; also all Stocks and Bonds not sold at the Stock Exchange.
WM. A. GUEST, 25 Wall street.

ESTABLISHED 1787.—KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INsurance Company of New York, office 54 Wall street.—New York, January 7, 1870.—The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent; also an extra dividend of 5 per cent, both free of government tax, payable on and after January 15, 1870.
The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, No. 565 Sixth avenue, Booth's Building.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.
Money deposited on or before January 15 will draw interest from January 1 at
SEVEN PER CENT PER ANNUM.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum will be payable on and after January 10.
WILLIAM H. GILES, President.
H. K. THURBER, HUGH MURRAY, Vice Presidents.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.
N. B.—Drafts on all the principal towns in Europe sold at lowest rates of exchange.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS
(THE SAME AS AN INCORPORATED BANK),
30 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
FOUR PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Persons desirous of receiving interest for their money and having it subject at all times to check on demand, can do so by depositing WITH THIS BANK, which allows interest on the entire daily business at the rate of FOUR PER CENT per annum.
Collections made on any part of the world, with immediate returns, at the lowest current rates.
Orders for purchase or sale of stocks, bonds or gold promptly executed.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVING INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston street.
DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have declared the usual dividend of six per cent per annum on all sums from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending December, 31.
And also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of ONE per cent for the past six months on the above entitled sums, which (together with the extra dividend declared in July) makes EIGHT per cent for the past year.
Payable on and after January 17.
Deposits made on or before January 20 will draw interest from January 1.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUtion, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston street.
Six per cent interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000.
Money deposited on or before January 20 will draw interest from January 1. German spoken.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, No. 82 Nassau street, New York.
Six per cent interest (free of government tax), computed from the 1st of each month.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
Money deposited now will draw interest from January 1.
WILLIAM VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE; also First and Second Mortgages promptly cashed.
WATERLOW & CO., 885 Sixth avenue, corner Fiftieth street.

MACOUPIN COUNTY TEN PER CENT BONDS.—HOWES & MACY, Bankers, 30 Wall street, offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin county, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois); Coupons, payable semi annually, on the 1st of April and October, in the city of New York. These bonds are regarded as first class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMpany, No. 11 Wall street, New York, Jan. 5, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent, free of government tax, payable on demand. JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE Company, No. 113 Broadway, New York, January 3, 1870.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this company, held this day, a dividend of five (5) per cent, free of government tax, was declared, payable on demand.
WILLIAM J. HUGHES, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD Company due January 1, 1870, will be paid in gold at our office on and after that date.
MORTON, BLISS & CO., 30 Broad street.
NEW YORK, December 31, 1869.

TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, ONE SUM $8,000, one do. $4,000. Apply to O. A. BILLS, No. 5½ Pine street.

WANTED—$1,000 CONFEDERATE COUPON BONDS at $1 each. Address box 1,593 Post office, New York.

WANTED—$25,000 FOR TWO YEARS OR LONGER ON real estate located at Whitestone and Flushing; property worth more than double the sum wanted. Address box 171, Flushing, L. I.

WANTED—$10,000 ON BOND AND MORTGAGE ON A desirable dwelling on Brooklyn Heights; worth more than double the amount; bondsman unexceptionable. Address S. M. P., box 118 Herald office.

$1,000. $1,500, $2,000, $2,500, IN SEPARATE sums, to loan on first Bond and Mortgage on Brooklyn improved Real Estate.
ROBERT T. MEEKS, 80 Cedar street.

$15,000 TO LOAN—IMMEDIATELY, FOR FIVE years, in one or two sums, on Brooklyn Property. No bonus required. C. E. WILLIS, Montauk Insurance Company, 1 8 Broadway.

$15,000. $12,000, $10,000 AND OTHER SUMS TO suit to loan on Mortgage on city real estate. Mortgages negotiated.
RUFUS K. McHARG, 77 Cedar street.

$24,850 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROperty. First Mortgages purchased.
A. M. FENTZ, 43 Pine street.

$157,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON New York property. First and Second Mortgages wanted immediately for cash.
BELLAMY & STRATTON, No. 5½ Pine street.

$175,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, in one or more sums, on Real Estate in this city. Second Mortgages negotiated. JOHN F. CONKEY, 62 Wall street, room 12.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE OF RIFLED CANNON, &c.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 4, 1870.
Sealed proposals for the purchase of 30-pounder and 20-pounder Parrott Rifles, with Carriages, Implements and Projectiles, now on hand in the Navy Yards at Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Norfolk, will be received at this bureau until 12 o'clock, noon, Jan. 31, 1870.
In the aggregate there are about 390 guns, 354 carriages and 96,157 projectiles. Schedules in detail of the articles at each yard will be furnished on application to this bureau.
Bidders will state the number of guns, carriages, implements and projectiles they desire to purchase at each yard separately, specifying the calibre of gun, kind of carriage, whether broadside or pivot, and the kind of projectiles.
The guns, &c., will be delivered at the respective Navy Yards, and must be removed by the purchaser or purchasers within ten days after the acceptance of his or their bid. But no deliveries will be made of any article until the parties purchasing shall have deposited with the paymaster of the Navy Yard the full amount of the purchase money in each case.
Many of the guns are new, and all are serviceable. Bidders will therefore offer accordingly. No offer for these articles as old iron or wood will be considered.
The bureau reserves the right to reject any or all bids which it may not consider to the interest of the Government to accept.
Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposal for Purchase of Rifle Cannon, &c."
A. LUDLOW CASE, Chief of Bureau.

BILLIARDS.

A NEW PRICE LIST TO SUIT THE TIMES.—BEST Goods at lowest prices. We invite those wanting Billiard Tables or Billiard Articles to inspect our goods, we having the largest and finest stock in our line in the world.
PHELAN & COLLENDER, 738 Broadway.

BILLIARD TABLE, BALLS, FIXTURES, &C., COMplete, for sale for $160 at 23 Front street, up stairs.

W. H. GRIFFITH, 40 VESEY STREET, IS THE ONLY place to buy first class Tables at reasonable prices. Send for price list; be not humbugged by the different makers' old fogy cushions and the catgut cushions, which change with the weather, and have proved worthless, as W. H. Griffith is taking them off daily and substituting his in their place.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:—
COLUMBIA..........Jan. 15 | CAMBRIA..........Feb. 5
EUROPA..........Jan. 22 | IOWA..........Feb. 12
INDIA..........Jan. 29 | CALEDONIA..........Feb. 19
—and every Saturday thereafter,
From pier 20 North river, at 12 o'clock noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:—
Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued, payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey street, or at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Steam to Bremen, Havre and London, via Southampton.
The new, first class and elegant iron Mail Steamships
MAIN..........Saturday, Jan. 15,
of 3,000 tons and 700 horse power, Capt. K. v. Oterendorp,
UNION..........Saturday, Jan. 22,
of 3,000 tons and 700 horse power, Capt. F. Dreyer, will leave from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, and take passengers to
London, Havre, Bremen and Southampton,
at the following rates:—
First Cabin..........$120 gold
Second Cabin..........72 gold
Steerage..........25 gold
For passage or freight apply to
OELRICHS & CO., 68 Broad street, corner of Beaver, New York.

DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The Hamburg American Packet Company's Iron Mail Steamship
HOLSATIA,
Captain H. Ehlers, carrying the United States mails, will sail on Tuesday, January 25, 1870, at 2 P. M., for
HAMBURG,
taking passengers for Hamburg, Plymouth, London and Cherbourg direct, and issuing through tickets to London and Paris.
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $35, gold, Payable in United States gold.
The ALLEMANIA to sail Feb. 1.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

STEAM DIRECT TO LONDON.
London and New York Steamship Line.—Steamers fortnightly from pier No. 3 North river. Passage at $90, $70 and $35, currency.
BELLONA..........Dixon..........January 29
ATALANTA..........Pinkham..........February 12
CELLA..........Gleadell..........February 26
For passage to Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Paris, Antwerp and Rotterdam at cheapest currency rates. Apply at 55 Broadway. For freight at 54 South street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Carrying the United States Mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
IDAHO..........Cutting..........Jan. 19, at 7½ A. M.
NEVADA..........Green..........Jan. 26, at 2 P. M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80 gold; steerage, $30 currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates.
Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
MINNESOTA..........Wednesday, Jan. 19
Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, at current rates of exchange. Apply at THOMPSON'S Passage office, 73 Broadway, corner of Rector street.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Cunard Line.
ALEPPO sails Thursday, Jan. 13.
SAMARIA sails Thursday, Jan. 20.
Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Europe issued at lowest rates.
For cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Buildings. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From pier 47 North river.
THE QUEEN, Thompson, Saturday, Jan. 22, at 8 A. M.
DENMARK, Fabes, Saturday, Jan. 29, at 1 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $60 and $100; steerage, $30 currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency.
Apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.
Java.....Wednesday, Jan. 12 | Marathon..Thursday, Jan. 27
Aleppo.....Thursday, Jan. 13 | Russia.....Wednesday, Feb. 2
Cuba.....Wednesday, Jan. 19 | Palmyra.....Thursday, Feb. 3
Samaria.....Thursday, Jan. 20 | Nemesis..Wednesday, Feb. 9
Calabria..Wednesday, Jan. 26 | Tripoli.....Thursday, Feb. 10
Rates of Passage.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First cabin..........$130, gold Second cabin..........$80, gold
First cabin to Paris..........$145, gold
By the Thursday steamers.
First cabin..........$80, gold Steerage..........$30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail, from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:—
LAFAYETTE, Rousseau..........Saturday, Jan. 22
PEREIRE, Duchesne..........Saturday, Feb. 5
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont..........Saturday, Feb. 19
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie..........Saturday, March 5
Rates of Passage payable in gold (including wine):—
To Brest or Havre—First Cabin, $140; Second Cabin, $75.
To Paris (including railway ticket)—$145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—INMAN Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, January 15, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, January 22, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BOSTON (via Halifax),
Tuesday, January 25, 12 Noon,
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. | Payable in Currency.
First Cabin..........$100 | Steerage..........$35
To London..........105 | To London..........40
To Paris..........115 | To Paris..........48
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.
First Cabin. | Steerage.
Payable in gold. | Payable in currency.
Liverpool..........$80 | Liverpool..........$30
Halifax..........20 | Halifax..........15
St. Johns, N. F., by branch steamer..........45 | St. Johns, N. F., by branch steamer..........30
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO.'S EMIGRATION OFFICE 86 South street, issue sight drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, and passage tickets from Great Britain and Ireland at lowest rates. Apply to
TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO., 85 South street.

NOTICE TO NEWSDEALERS.—IF THERE IS ANY news store or stand in the city not at present receiving the EVENING TELEGRAM, by sending their orders to the publication office, 97 Nassau street, they can be supplied.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL passports of the Department of State, issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court buildings, 41 Chambers street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Through Line to California and China.
Freight and passage greatly reduced.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—
First Class, $125 to $170. Steerage, $50.
according to location of berth.
The rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier No. 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon,
On 5th and 21st of each month,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Jan. 21, ALASKA, Captain Gray, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain Lapidge.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
Notice to shippers.
For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M., on Thursday, Jan. 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight and passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.

ST. DOMINGO STEAM LINE,
For Porto Plata, Samana and St. Domingo city.
The regular mail steamer
TYBEE,
Captain E. A. Delanoy,
will leave for the above ports on Wednesday, January 19, at 12 o'clock noon precisely.
Excursion tickets for the voyage out and home, which includes board on the vessel while in the above ports, $160, gold.
Parties wishing to visit a milder climate during the winter and spring months will find this a most eligible opportunity. Hotel accommodations at St. Domingo can be had at "Monsieur Agaste's" at $3, gold, per day.
Price of passage to Porto Plata, gold..........$70
Price of passage to Samana and St. Domingo, gold..........80
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., 29 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship line, every twenty days, from pier 17 East river, at 12 o'clock, noon.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Deaken..........Thursday, Jan. 13
CLEOPATRA, Phillips..........Wednesday, Feb. 2
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice..........January 13
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene..........January 20
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams, via Nassau, January 27
For freight or passage apply to
M. O. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Company.
The elegant screw steamship MERRIMAC, 3,000 tons burden, Captain W. Weir, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, on Monday, January 24, at 12 M., from pier 43 North river.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

TEXAS LINE of Galveston steamers,
sailing every Saturday, at 3 P. M., touching at Key West.
The A1 steamer VARUNA, Captain Spencer, at pier 20 East river, will sail on Saturday, January 15.
All goods for Houston or the interior will be forwarded by our agents, Messrs. T. H. McMahan & Co., free of charge.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The nearly new A1 steamship C. H. LORD, Hobart master, will leave pier 10 North river, Wednesday, January 12, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to
N. H. BRIGHAM, 95 Wall street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Line.
Steamships of this line will leave pier No. 9 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
MARIPOSA, Kemble..........Saturday, January 15
GEORGE CROMWELL, Clapp..........Saturday, January 29
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line will despatch the following steamships from pier No. 12 North river, at three o'clock P. M.:—
SHERMAN..........On Saturday, Jan. 15.
UNITED STATES..........On Saturday, Jan. 22.
Freights received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston, and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 40 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.—SOUTHERN LINE.—The steamer VICTOR, Captain Gates, will leave pier 21 East river, Saturday, January 15.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE STEAMSHIP VICTOR will leave on Saturday, January 15, at 3 P. M. First cabin, $50; second, $25. For passage apply at the Southern Steamship Ticket Office, 13 Broadway.
M. DOHERTY, Agent.

FOR MOBILE,
via Fernandina route.
The Florida Railroad Company will despatch the first class steamship
CATHARINE WHITING,
Captain HOWES,
on Thursday, January 13, from pier 29 North river, at 3 P. M.
Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent to Mobile.
Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
For freight or passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West street, N. Y.

FIRST CLASS STEAMERS LEAVE FOR SAVANNAH, Ga., direct on every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 3 P. M. For passage apply at the Southern Steamship Ticket office, 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, the South and Southwest—Regular Line.—The sidewheel steamer MAGNOLIA, M. B. Crowell, commander, will sail THURSDAY, January 13, at 3 P. M., from Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector street.
Rates of passage—Charleston, $15.
Through Bills of Lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.
Insurance effected at this office at one-half of one per cent.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, 73 William street.
The steamer SARAGOSSA will sail January 20.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE South and Southwest.—The South Carolina Railroad Company's first class sidewheel steamship SOUTH CAROLINA, Captain S. Adkins, on Thursday, Jan. 13, at 3 P. M., sailing from pier No. 5 North river.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this line one-half per cent.
The South Carolina Railroad steamship SOUTH CAROLINA will follow, and sail on Thursday, Jan. 13.
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents, 26 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, the Seaboard Inland Line, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office, on pier 37 North river, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President, 137 Greenwich street.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

HUDSON RIVER AGAIN OPEN.—THE STEAMER CONNECTICUT will resume her trip to Albany and Troy, leaving pier 44, North river, every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday at 6 P. M. Passengers and freights taken at low rates for the West and North.

DRY GOODS.

M. HARRIS, NO. 7 BREVOORT PLACE (TENTH street), begs to inform the public that he has received the newest styles of Carriage, Evening and Dinner Dresses, Walking Suits, &c., also a fine and large assortment of Lingerie, which he now offers at greatly reduced prices.

RECEPTION BONNETS.—VELVET BONNETS, ALL colors, with real laces, selling off at half price. Also a handsome assortment of Round Hats, elegant French Flowers, Dress Caps and Headdresses, cheaper than any other house in the city. Mme. DE LACY, 882½ Broadway, near Nineteenth street.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

MRS. BONGRAND—DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING; novelties in Ball Dresses and Paper Patterns; ladies and children fitted by French fitters. Removed from Fourteenth street to 405 Fifth avenue.

LOST AND FOUND.

DOG LOST—A FEMALE GREYHOUND PUPPY; WAS lost on Tuesday evening; answers to the name of "Gem." A handsome reward will be paid to any one returning it to H. H. GRAFFSTEDT, 42 Beaver street, New York, or J. R. HOPKINS, 351 Clinton street, Brooklyn.

FOUND—ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, IN TWENTY-third street stage, a Lady's Box. The owner may have the same by calling at 424 West Twentieth street, and proving property.

LOST—BETWEEN THE ERIE RAILROAD DEPOT, Jersey City, and City Hall, New York, a triangular Amethyst. On reception of same the undersigned will give $10; no questions asked.
WM. C. HERALD, 131 William street, New York.

LOST—ON MONDAY, JAN. 10, IN CROSSING TO THE New Jersey Central Railroad, a Mink Muff. A liberal reward will be paid for it at 138 South Second street, Williamsburg.

LOST—IN A SOUTH FERRY STAGE, ON TUESDAY, January 11, a Pocketbook, with Glove attached. Please leave it at No. 19 Wall street, basement.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, BETWEEN HOBOKEN AND Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt street, an Account or Assessment Book, containing descriptions of Western land. The finder will receive $5 reward by delivering it at the office of the Merchants' Hotel.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK, FROM TENTH TO FIFTH avenue, containing $34 50. Any person finding it and returning it to the owner, 504 West Thirtieth street, will receive half, with thanks.

LOST—TWO $1,000 BILLS (GOLD), ON WEDNESDAY, 12th inst., by a party while on the way from Broadway to 19 Nassau street, through Exchange place, New, Wall and Nassau streets. Address box 5,416 Post office.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, A LADY'S SMALL single case Gold Watch. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving the same at 815 Broadway.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM 86 THIRD AVENUE, SIX or eight Packets containing Jewelry left with me to repair. The returner will receive their full value and no questions asked. F. R. SEMM, 85 Third avenue.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD WILL BE PAID AND NO QUESTIONS asked for the return of a pair of tortoise shell Earrings to HENRY W. DURYEE, 394 Broadway.

$5 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF A MINUTE Book of United Brothers Lodge, 356, F. and A. M., to H. STEMMERMAN, 83 Pine street; left in a Fourth avenue stage in the month of November, 1869.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A MINK BOA, ON TUESDAY evening, going up Sixth avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-fourth streets. The finder will please return it to 145 West Forty-second street, between Sixth avenue and Broadway.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, IN GOING FROM WAVERLEY and Neilson places to Broadway, opposite Washington place, a gold hunting case Watch and long gold ladies' neck Chain. The above reward, and no questions asked, on their return to 62 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn.

$25 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE REturn of, or for information left at the office of the undersigned, 39 Nassau street, New York, which will lead to the recovery of the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ, Met style C, No. 415, in oiled walnut case, stolen from the Church of the Atonement (Episcopal), at Tenafly, N. J., previous to the 10th inst. C. P. BUCKLEY, Treasurer of the Church of the Atonement, Tenafly, N. J.

$30 WILL BE PAID AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED on the prompt return of Coat and Blanket lost in Fifth avenue on Tuesday evening. Address box 1,031 Post office.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 27, about 8 o'clock, in Vandam street, between Varick and Hudson streets, a lady's Fur Collar (sable). The finder will receive the above reward by bringing it back to J. J. ROGERS' jewelry store, No. 8 John street.

$50 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR POCKETBOOK, containing three $100 national bank bills, some silver, &c., lost while going from Madison avenue and Twenty-seventh street to Thirty-fourth street or vicinity. No questions asked. Return to Receiving Teller, Union Square National Bank, No. 19 Union square.

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT HOUSEHOLD FURniture for sale—Property family leaving the city; Parlor Furniture, covered brocatel, cost $450, for $175; one do. $70; Paintings, Bronzes, Chamber, Dining Furniture; sacrifice. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

CARPETS, FURNITURE AND BEDDING.—HOUSEkeepers supplied with the above on easy terms. Payments weekly or monthly. KELLEY & CO., corner Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

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THE COURTS.

Proceedings in the Law Courts Yesterday.

Inauguration of Judge Woodruff—Imposing Ceremonies in the United States Circuit Court—Frauds on the Revenue—Breach of Agreement—A Legal Reminiscence of the Rebellion—Unpaid Assessment Case—The Christy Will Suit Revived — Burglaries, Sentences, &c.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Inauguration of Judge Woodruff.

The announcement that Judge Lewis B. Woodruff, ex-Judge of the Court of Appeals, and who was lately nominated by the President additional Circuit Court Judge for the Second Judicial district under the late act for the appointment of additional Circuit Court judges, and whose appointment the Senate confirmed, would be sworn into office yesterday morning drew an immense crowd of spectators to the court room, where the ceremony was to be held. Every accommodation was provided for the occasion by Mr. Ball, the janitor of the building, under the direction of the United States Marshal. Long before the hour (twelve o'clock noon) fixed for the ceremony of inauguration the corridor and halls of the building were crowded, and it was well that the precaution of keeping the doors locked till the last moment was observed, or very little or no room would have been left for those members of the bar whose position and standing entitle them on all such occasions to the best consideration of the officers assigned to act as ushers of the court.

As the hour of twelve approached the crier of the court, Mr. H. Keefe, assisted by deputy marshals, led the way through the outer hall into the District Court room, and through that room into the Circuit Court room, none being permitted to pass but prominent members of the bar and the reporters of the press. After the railed in portion of the room was filled the doors were opened, and in a few moments every particle of sitting and standing room was occupied, ex-judges among the spectators, ex-Attorney Evarts and all the leading members of the bar. The several United States Commissioners of the Southern and Eastern districts, with District Attorneys Pierrepont and Tracy and their several assistants, were all present.

Precisely at twelve o'clock the United States judges of the district entered with Judge Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, and the newly appointed Judge, Lewis B. Woodruff, Judge Benedict leading and Judges Smalley and Blatchford bringing up the rear.

The court was opened by Mr. John Keefe with the usual proclamation.

THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

Judge Blatchford, after a few moments, without rising said:—

"The Hon. Lewis B. Woodruff having been appointed to the office of Judge of the Circuit Court of the Second Judicial Circuit of the United States, is now present in court for the purpose of taking the oaths of office required by the constitution and laws of the United States."

READING THE COMMISSION.

Mr. Kenneth C. White, Clerk of the Circuit Court, then read the commission, which runs as follows:—

ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America.

To all who shall see these presents, greeting:—

Know ye, That reposing special trust and confidence in the wisdom, uprightness and learning of Lewis B. Woodruff, of New York, I have nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, do appoint him to be Circuit Judge of the Second judicial circuit of the United States, and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfil the duties of that office according to the constitution and laws of the said United States, and to have and to hold the said office with all the powers, privileges and emoluments to the same of right appertaining unto him, the said Lewis B. Woodruff.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the 22d day of December, in the year of our Lord 1869, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth. U. S. GRANT.

By the PRESIDENT.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

TAKING THE OATHS OF OFFICE.

Judge Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, then proceeded to administer the usual oath of office, together with the test or "iron-clad" oath, which he read, Judge Woodruff repeating the sentences after him, which, having sworn to and subscribed, the ceremony concluded.

It was a subject of pretty general regret among the elder practitioners of the court that the venerable Chief Justice of the circuit, Judge Nelson, whose splendid likeness hangs on the right of the bench, was unavoidably absent, as upon him would otherwise have been imposed the duty of inducting into his honorable office the new incumbent and his now associate. Judge Nelson imparts an air of dignity to all his judicial acts, in consonance with the high office which he has so long honorably filled as the presiding Judge of the circuit and as Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. In the discharge of the duties appertaining to the former named office Judge Nelson's decisions have been seldom questioned and very rarely reversed, and his experience and withal amenity to the members of the bar practising before him make him the most popular and trusted Judge on the circuit.

JUDGE WOODRUFF'S FIRST ORDERS.

After the close of the ceremony Judge Woodruff, addressing the members of the bar present, said:—It may be, perhaps, of some interest to the bar to know the arrangements made for holding the Circuit Court for the ensuing months of the term. A circuit has been appointed to be holden at Albany on the 18th inst., at which, on consultation with Judge Hall, I deem it my duty to attend. On my return from the Albany circuit, which, so far as I can learn, will not occupy many days, I will appoint a Circuit Court here for the purpose of hearing appeals in admiralty and a few cases arising in bankruptcy and such other business as may not be specially appointed for taking up on the general calendar, such as trials in equity, civil business or cases for trial before a jury. As soon as I return from Albany I shall see that some other notice shall be given more specifically informing the bar of the order of business of the court.

The court was then formally adjourned and the assemblage dispersed, members of the bench as they passed paying their congratulations to Judge Woodruff.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The Revenue Frauds—The Gaffield Case.

The case of one of the parties whose books were seized for alleged frauds on the revenue in the Thirty-second district—that of Mr. Gaffield—came up for a hearing yesterday afternoon in the United States District Court, before Commissioner Shields. In the absence of witnesses the examination was adjourned to Wednesday next.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Alleged Breach of Agreement.

Before Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Brady.

Eben N. Horsford vs. Henry O. Freeman.—This case was tried in March, 1868, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $23,040, subject to the opinion of the Court at General Term, and upon that verdict the plaintiff now moved for judgment. It appeared that the defendant was one of the principal stockholders, trustees and managers of the Columbia Metal Works. The plaintiff, a professor in Harvard University, for a meritorious invention in rations adopted for the use of the army, was coming into the receipt of some $30,000, which sum was to pass through the hands of Freeman, who was interested in the contract with the government. The complaint alleged that the defendant induced the plaintiff to buy a number of shares in the metal works. At the end of twelve months after the agreement had been entered into, having become dissatisfied with holding the stock, plaintiff so informed the defendant, tendered the surrender of the stock and the item of interest received, and demanded his money according to the terms of the agreement, which the defendant refused. Upon the trial the defendant moved to dismiss the complaint, which was denied. Plaintiff now applied for judgment.

Decision reserved.

Action on a Promissory Note—Reminiscences of the Rebellion.

Elkan Wartzfelder and Solomon L. Wartzfelder, Appellants, vs. Simon B. Kahnweiler and Others, Respondents.—This case came up upon appeal from the judgment of the court below non-suiting the plaintiffs. The action was commenced in September, 1866. The plaintiffs, as partners in business, sued the defendants, as partners, on a promissory note, amounting, with interest, to £2,111 9s. 0d. sterling. The equivalent in United States money was $15,320 38. It appeared in 1864 one of the defendants obtained by correspondence a contract with Governor Brown, of Georgia, through H. V. Johnson, to furnish 5,000 uniforms for the Georgia State troops. The defendants then entered into negotiations with the plaintiffs, at that time representing the State of Georgia in England, and finally signed a written agreement, which provides that the contract with Governor Brown should be carried out on joint account between plaintiffs and defendants. The uniforms were accordingly made and shipped to Georgia. In 1865 the plaintiffs executed a receipt to the defendants for the note in suit. Shortly after the transaction the Southern confederacy collapsed, the joint account in question was unadjusted, and ultimately the plaintiffs came to New York and brought a suit in the State courts to enforce the payment of the note. The defendants, for answer, set up two distinct defences, to the effect that the consideration of this note was money loaned and advanced the defendants, to be illegally invested in the purchase in the English market of uniforms, clothing and army goods, to be shipped to the State of Georgia, then in rebellion and waging war upon the United States of America, in violation of the Foreign Enlistment act of Great Britain and her neutrality laws, and in violation of the laws of nations; that the money was so used, the goods being purchased and actually shipped in pursuance of said agreement; and secondly, that the plaintiffs received from the State of Georgia a large amount of money in return for such goods, exceeding in amount, as defendants alleged, the sum of $16,000, which amount the defendants counter claim, which the plaintiff denied. The cause was tried in March, 1868, and after the evidence was closed on both sides the Court, on motion, non-suited the plaintiffs on the ground that the note in suit was given in a transaction between the parties, by which the parties were giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States during the rebellion in 1864 and 1865; and for that reason the courts of this State would not enforce the payment of the note, and also that no new arrangement had been made and carried out between the parties, which purged the original transaction of the turpitude, which induced the Court to refuse to enforce the payment of the note.

The case now came before the General Term upon appeal, and was fully argued yesterday. Decision reserved.

Unpaid Assessment Case.

Peter Masterson vs. G. N. Hoyt and the Mayor, &c., of New York.—The plaintiff's deceased father was the owner of property at Seventh avenue and Fifty-fourth street, and bequeathed the same to the plaintiffs, his sons. The property was sold by the corporation for an unpaid assessment and a lease given to the defendant, Hoyt, for the term of 1,000 years. The plaintiffs alleged there was no ordinance authorizing the building of the sewer attached to the premises nor any notices served either upon the occupants or owners, nor any warrant issued, although the lease recited those facts. The defendant demurred, and plaintiffs had judgment upon it. The defendant appealed. For the defendant it was argued that the lease was not evidence of the facts recited in it, while it was argued contra for the plaintiffs. Decision reserved. Mr. Townshend for appellant. A. H. Reavey for respondent.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

A Countryman "Panelled" and Too Bashful to Prosecute.

Before Judge Barbour.

Two youthful and rather good-looking *nymphes de pavé*, named Frankie McCurr and Jennie Stanton, were brought before the Court yesterday morning by Mr. Abraham H. Hummel, law partner of Mr. Howe, on a writ of habeas corpus, under which he sought their discharge from custody. It appears that the frail young "dam-sels" induced a gentleman from the country into a panel house in Crosby street, where they caused him to be relieved of $300 in hard cash. They were arrested and brought before Judge Dowling, at the Tombs, but their victim, not wishing to appear in public print, refused to appear against them or to give his name.

Judge Dowling insisted on holding the girls, and stated that the man should be forced and compelled to prosecute; but Mr. Hummel sued out the writ of habeas corpus, and Judge Barbour discharged the "soiled doves," who went on their way, if not to sin no more, at least rejoicing.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 2.

Commission on Sale of a Steamship.

Before Judge Freedman and a Jury.

John Stuart vs. Elherd Stannard and Daniel Buhler.—The defendants were copartners in this city, as dealers in old steamers, gunboats and double-enders, and the plaintiff is a commission merchant and ship broker. On the 13th of May, 1868, the defendants employed the plaintiff to sell the steamship Kalorama, then owned by the defendants, who promised to pay him $500 on the completion of the sale. In pursuance of this agreement Mr. Stuart sold the vessel to Mr. Julius A. Palmer, Jr., for the sum of $10,000, whereupon he demanded his commission, but was refused payment, which resulted in the present suit.

The defence set up was that the defendants did not know that the plaintiff was a commission merchant or ship broker; that Mr. Palmer was first introduced to them in connection with the purchase by a third party, and that the sale of the ship was effected entirely independent of the agency of the plaintiff. Case still on.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

The Christy Estate—An Old Litigation.

Before Judges Daly, Loew and Van Brunt.

Harriet E. Christy, Administratrix of the Estate of Edwin P. Christy, Deceased, Respondent, vs. Jas. S. Libby, Individually, and as Collector of the Estate of Edwin P. Christy, Deceased, Appellant.—This is an appeal from a judgment directed to be entered at Special Term for the trial of issues of fact. The case was tried before Judge Barrett in May, 1869, and on the 14th of the succeeding month he directed judgment for the plaintiff. The plaintiff now shows to the court that about the 21st day of May, 1862, Edwin P. Christy died intestate, and on the 22d of May, of the same year, letters of administration were issued by the Surrogate appointing her administratrix; subsequently a contest arose before the Surrogate as to the right of plaintiff to be such administratrix, during the pendency of which James S. Libby was appointed collector of the estate, his office to continue only until it was determined who was entitled to administer upon the estate. This having been determined in favor of the plaintiff, and she having gained full and complete control and possession of the property, she demanded of the defendant the delivery of the same into her hands, which the defendant refused to do. Plaintiff alleges that defendant has converted a large amount of the property into money, which he fraudulently retains possession of, and also that he has lost a large amount of other personal property, &c.

The defendant, among other defences set up, denies that plaintiff ever demanded the property from him, and also denies each and every allegation in the complaint. He says that a citation, at the instance of the plaintiff, was issued by the Surrogate requiring the defendant to render an account of his proceedings as collector of the estate, which defendant promptly obeyed, the plaintiff having had due notice of such proceeding; that said defendant has always been ready to pay over the money in his hands to the plaintiff, but she has refused to accept it; and that the said proceedings before the Surrogate are a bar to this action and are conclusive upon the plaintiff, and cannot again be litigated or inquired into.

The case was fully argued to day by Amos G. Hull for the repellant, and O. Bainbridge Smith for the respondent.

Decision reserved.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Gunning S. Bedfourd, Jr., City Judge.

GRAND LARCENIES AND SENTENCES.

At the opening of the court yesterday John Mullen, who was charged with stealing on the 20th of December a barrel of molasses, the property of Apgar & Co., pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and was sent to the penitentiary for four months.

Adolphus Lohman was tried and convicted of stealing a coat valued at thirty dollars from the clothing store of Stewart M. Freeman, 758 Eighth avenue, on the 21st of December last. The criminal, being a youth, was sent to Blackwell's Island for six months.

John Grill, who was charged with stealing forty dollars worth of beef on the 27th of December from Julius Block, pleaded guilty to petty larceny and was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

A PRETTY BOY.

John Ryan pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, he having been charged with stealing forty-four dollars from the drawer of Thomas Murtha, No. 66 Thompson street, on the 27th of December. Judge Bedford asked the prisoner if he was ever arrested before, to which he replied that he was tried and acquitted. "Well," said the Judge, "you are a pretty boy to be charged with burglary and now plead guilty to a daring larceny. I will not send you to the State Prison, but will sentence you to the Penitentiary for two years.

A JUVENILE EIGHTH WARDER—A NOTORIOUS EIGHTH WARD JUVENILE THIEF SENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Most of the day was spent in trying an ordinary case of grand larceny. The prisoner was a youth named John Campbell, who was charged with stealing a gold watch, valued at $125, on the 21st of December, the property of Mrs. Lawler, residing at No. 192 Bleecker street. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

Judge Bedford in passing sentence said:—For a little fellow you are the biggest sinner that has ever been brought to this court. If the jury had known your antecedents they would not have recommended you to mercy. The police officer states to me that you are used as a sort of cover for the notorious thieves in the Eighth ward, and that the other day when he attempted to arrest you you deliberately drew a knife on him, and that you are known as one of the smartest young thieves in the ward. You brought a forged letter to the lady, so that you could get into her room and steal the watch. As young as you are you came into court and took an oath to tell the truth and perjured yourself. Of course, I will respect the recommendation to mercy (I always do), but if it were not for that, I think I would be called upon under my official oath, irrespective of your age and size, to punish you severely. As it is, I shall send you to the House of Refuge, where you will be taken care of and prevented from committing further depredations.

A DISHONEST COACHMAN.

John Donnelly pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with stealing three fur robes on the 21st of November, the property of Mathew Whitbeck, Harlem. He was sent to the State Prison for one year.

BURGLARIES.

William Walsh and Daniel Donohue, who were charged with burglariously entering the premises of Andrew Walsh, 137 avenue D, and stealing twenty-eight dollars worth of liquors, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree.

John Green and Charles O'Neill pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, the indictment alleging that on the 15th of December they entered an unoccupied house in Amity street and stole $200 worth of lead pipe. These prisoners were remanded till Friday for sentence.

Judgment was suspended in two or three cases where the evidence was slight and previous excellent character was shown.

The following is the calendar for to-day:—The People vs. Thomas Connolly, robbery; Same vs. John McMahon, Michael Shannon, George Bennett, William Moran, James Green, William Johnson and William Krowl, burglary; Same vs. William H. Blake and James S. Buckngham, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. John Nelson, forgery; Same vs. Abraham Coakley, Jacob Smith, Thomas B. Baker, William Gelphe, Thomas Bresslin, Joseph Geiger, John H. Gross and George Williams, grand larceny.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Judges Ingraham (presiding), Barnard and Brady.—Court opens at half-past ten o'clock A. M.—Nos. 64, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 25, 84, 85, 86 (10 n. e.), 89, 90, 91, 92, 94, 95, 28, 29, 97, 98, 351, 99, 100, 101.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Cardozo.—Call of calendar at twelve M.—Nos. 91, 222.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge McCunn.—Nos. 1077, 1277, 803, 1151, 721, 1227, 133, 132, 163, 599, 1271, 877, 1105, 1049, 1015, 1079, 1083, 1051, 1097, 1139, 1145, 1215, 1229, 1255, 1269, 887, 1013, 1023, 1201, 246, 247, 165. Part 2.—Before Judge Freedman.—Nos. 1586, 1544, 1556, 1662, 1868, 1670, 1672, 1682, 1700, 1704, 1706, 1534, 1712, 1714, 1722.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge Gross. Calendar called at ten A. M.—Nos. 4806, 30, 31, 4307, 4328, 4466, 4500, 20, 4625, 2, 4, 33, 34, 35. Part 2.—Before Judge Curtis.—Nos. 4645, 28, 4153, 4600, 4721, 4737, 4761, 4758, 4759, 4777, 4793, 4789, 4794, 4812, 36, 37, 38, 39.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Stump Tail Cow Prospect—Grease Dealers—Life-Saving Apparatus—Explosive Kerosene — Another Office Created—Miscellaneous Matters.

The Board of Health held a session yesterday, when there was a full attendance of members.

The Attorney reported upon the subject of swill milk stables, which was referred to him last week, with power. He was of the opinion that the Board had good ground for action for neglect to keep the places clean and well ventilated, but, as the law had been interpreted by the courts, he had doubts whether a suit would lie against owners of places where swill milk is only partially used as food for cattle. During the discussion on the subject Mr. Lincoln stated that there had formerly been 7,000 cows fed in this manner in New York; they had taken refuge in Brooklyn, where they defied the populace. The Board, by resolution, instructed the Attorney to commence suit against all the stables reported upon.

Messrs. Donohue & Son applied for the discontinuance of suits against them. A discussion that followed showed that all the fat boilers are running their establishments in full blast, in defiance of the law, and that over fifty suits have been commenced. The request was denied. Well & Son made a similar application, and were equally unsuccessful.

Dr. Smith, from the Sanitary Committee, reported adversely on the application of the trustee of the abattoir buildings to convert them into slaughter houses. Adopted.

He also reported in favor of appointing Dr. Leotard, veterinary surgeon, as an assistant sanitary inspector, to examine glandered horses, his compensation to be five dollars for each examination. He was so appointed.

The committee also recommended the manufacture of fifty additional life-saving apparatus. Dr. Smith announced that 180 persons had been saved last year. The additional number were ordered, on the report of the committee that a large number of lives were lost for the want of them at certain exposed points.

The following report was read and filed:—

To Dr. E. HARRIS, Sanitary Superintendent, Metropolitan Board of Health:—

SIR—I have the honor to submit my report on the examination of kerosene bought and tested during the week ending this day. Of the ten samples examined seven were below standard by both tests and three below standard by flashing point only. Respectfully, H. ENDELMANN, Ph. D.

Report on the examination of kerosene bought and tested during the week ending January 12, 1870.

OILS BELOW STANDARD BY BOTH TESTS.

Dealers.	Specific gravity.	Flashing point.	Burning point.
Adam Bischoff, 430 East Fifteenth street	46	89	109
Bernard Kurz, 429 East Fifteenth street	47	78	102
Francis Julien, 427 East Fifteenth street	47	78	100
McDonald Brothers, 161 Third avenue	46.5	76	100
W. G. Burdett & Co., 217 Third avenue	47	86	106
Mrs. Bower, 199 Rivington st., explosion 7th	45	72	103
Richard Pudelman, 128 Rivington street	45.5	78	102
OILS BELOW STANDARD BY FLASHING TEST ONLY.			
Andreas Trabert, 418 East Fifteenth street	45	95	110
Henry Selter, 426 East Fifteenth street	46	88	112
John Farrell, 457 East Fifteenth street	46	92	110

A communication was read from the citizens, of the town of Southfield, Staten Island, asking for the proper drainage of that place. It was ordered that the reports in the possession of the Board on the subject be forwarded, and they be informed that their redress is to be found in the Drainage act of the last Legislature.

The engineer reported upon the petition of citizens complaining of the burning of shavings in a factory in Bank street. He recommended the passage of a general law compelling owners of these factories to consume their smoke and run their chimneys up eighty feet high.

C. H. King, M. D., by note, requested the Board to order a chemical analysis of confectionery. Referred to the Sanitary Committee.

Dr. Harris having been by resolution at the last meeting of the Board asked to state in writing whether he ever stated to any member of the Sanitary Committee that the smallpox epidemic was traceable to emigration, submitted a voluminous report, replying in the negative. A discussion followed between Messrs. Stone and Swinburne, but no facts calculated to throw light on the smallpox question were elicited.

NEW YORK LIBERAL CLUB.

The "Darwinian Theory"—Professor Roessler on "Sour Lake and Professor Darwin"—Are We Human Beings, or Are We Offshoots from the Germs of Plants?

The thirteenth meeting of this club was held last evening at their rooms, No. 23 Third avenue. The call stated that the consideration of the "Darwinian Theory," which was introduced by Professor Vanderweyde at the last meeting of the club, would be continued by the reading of a paper on the subject by Mr. Charles Moran.

There was a pretty full attendance of the club, and two ladies of advanced and positive ideas graced the room with their presence. The character of the "Liberal Club" may be gathered from the members present last night, who represented free loveism, woman's rights, progressivism, phrenologism and all other isms which have been borrowed from the French school which erected the Goddess of Reason in room of the Deity. Old men with gray beards and far-seeing spectacles, and young men with illy-trained and sadly balanced brains, the propounders of the strangest ideas under the sun, about which they know but little, and of which the public came to know less, are the component parts of this club.

Mr. Henry Wehle, president of the club, occupied the chair and called the meeting to order.

The Secretary read two communications from Professor Roessler, United States Geologist at Washington, one on "Sour Lake," in which he gave a description of the bituminous nature of the water, and said it was strongly impregnated with petroleum, and was used by invalids for bathing purposes. The other communication was on the "Darwinian Theory," and set forth that the theory of Dr. Darwin intimately connected itself with the history of creation.

Mr. Moran, the lecturer, was then introduced by the chairman, and said the main tenets of the materialists' philosophy were announced long since in the doctrines of Buddhism, in which there was a supreme power, but not a supreme being. The doctrine of Buddhism denied the existence of Providence. The lecturer, having started on this basis, went on in the most vague, technical and unsatisfactory manner to prove a theory to the effect that all human beings and animals descended from the germs of plants. He quoted copiously from Mr. Spencer and other psychologists to show that life under all its phases arose from natural causes.

A discussion followed on the subject by the members of the club, which did not in the slightest degree tend to throw any more light on it than Mr. Moran had sought to do.

ATALANTA BOAT CLUB.

The members of the Atalanta Boat Club of this city, the oldest rowing club in American waters, held their annual election on Tuesday last. The meeting was very fully attended, and the proceedings were marked by the usual enthusiasm characteristic of the Atalanta's doings. The following officers were elected for 1870:—President, R. Parker, Jr., vice David Banks, Jr., who declined a re-election, having held the office for several years past; Vice President, William H. Webster; Secretary, James W. Edwards; Treasurer, Charles Devoe; Board of Trustees, George F. Busselle, John King, L. Waterbury, Seth H. Noyes and the vice president; Delegates to the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association, Dr. Withers, J. W. Edwards and John King; Committee on Repairs and Supplies, Miles W. Standish, George B. Springsteen and W. C. Mainland; Captain, Russell Withers, M. D.; Lieutenant, William C. Mainland. The Atalanta Club was organized in 1848, and during their long career have won a series of creditable victories, sustaining but very few defeats, and they now rank as the champion amateur rowing club of the United States.

NEW YORK CITY.

The New Post Office—Police Trials—Sacrilege—"Tin Box" Robbery—Forgery by an Ex-Court Interpreter—Sudden Deaths—Suicide—The Broadway Widening — Minor News Items.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature of the weather for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
3 A. M.	44	43	3 P. M.	39	51
6 A. M.	41	45	6 P. M.	34	50
9 A. M.	40	48	9 P. M.	33	50
12 M.	40	51	12 P. M.	32	49

Average temperature yesterday.......43½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......39¾

Mr. Boiney, at whose place, No. 16 Cedar street, the fire occurred on Tuesday evening, denies the report made by the police that his place was seized by the internal revenue officers.

In the United States District Court yesterday Mr. W. H. Stephens, on the presentation of Mr. Robert Benedict, was admitted by Judge Blatchford to practice in the United States Courts of this district.

A young girl, Mary McDonald, of No. 69 Forsyth street, who had become tired of life, yesterday morning took a suicidal plunge from the dock foot of Market street. She was rescued by the police and cared for.

By a fire in the grocery store of J. S. Jones, No. 610 Grand street, at half-past three o'clock yesterday morning, $1,500 damage was inflicted to the stock. The building, owned by Thomas McGarvey, was damaged $300.

One of the boats of the Norwich and New York Transportation Company carried from New York to New London, one night last week, nearly forty car loads of freight, among which were 500 packages of sole leather and 200 dressed hogs.

Navigation on the Hudson still remains open, with a prospect of so continuing for some time. To-night the steamer Connecticut, of the New York and Troy Steamboat Company, will leave for Albany and Troy, and will make regular trips as long as the river is safe and navigable.

One hundred and twenty-five men are now employed on the new Post Office. A vessel arrived from Maine yesterday morning with a load of granite to be used in the construction of the building. Should the other vessels expected not be delayed all the piers will soon be in position.

Yesterday the funeral of the late H. D. Wempe took place, and attracted much attention in passing through the streets. The body was followed to the grave by Troop H, Third cavalry, National Guard., of which command deceased was a member. A band of music discoursed appropriate dirges.

The remains of an unknown man, about thirty years of age, were yesterday found floating in the dock foot of Seventh street, East river. Deceased was five feet eight inches in height, and wore dark clothing. Coroner Schirmer was notified to hold an inquest on the remains, which were removed to the Morgue.

Roger McGuire has been in the employ of the corporation as street sweeper. On Tuesday evening he was taken ill while at his work, and falling to the pavement died almost instantly. Coroner Rollins was notified to hold an inquest on the body at the Twenty-ninth precinct police station, whither the remains were removed immediately after death.

On Thursday night of last week thieves entered the Church of the Atonement, at Tenafly, New Jersey, and stole a cabinet organ valued at about $1,000. This is the second time it has been stolen. Once it was found at the railway station, boxed up, ready for shipment. The particulars were yesterday reported to Captain Kelso's office, and the detectives are endeavoring to secure the instrument.

About one o'clock on Tuesday, while the clerk of Harrison & Co., No. 33 South street, was temporarily absent in an adjoining room, a sneak thief entered the office and stole a tin box, containing a $100 bill, a gold watch and checks, notes, &c., to a considerable amount, and made his exit without being detected. The firm has stopped the payment, and offer $200 reward for the return of the property.

Mr. Henry D. Rolph, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, purchased yesterday, through Potter Brothers, a plot of land at Fort Washington for $65,000. The grounds have a fine view of the Hudson, and slope down to the water, with two fronts on the boulevard. The residence of white marble that Mr. Rolph proposes erecting will probably equal anything yet built at Fort Washington.

Sergeant Michael O'Connor, for some time past in charge of the Jefferson Market Police Court squad, while eating breakfast yesterday morning at his late residence, 221 West Houston street, was taken suddenly ill and expired in a few moments afterwards. Information of the fact was sent to the Coroner's office and Coroner Rollins took charge of the case. Sergeant O'Connor had been troubled with congestion of the brain for some time past.

The second new moon of this month (January, 1870) will be on the 31st, at fifteen minutes to eleven o'clock A. M. The first new moon occurred on New Year's Day, at nine minutes past seven P. M. In some exceedingly rare instances there may be two full moons in the month of February, as in 1868. Two new moons will occur in the month of March, but not until July of next year will there be two full moons in any month.

Mrs. Jane Griffin has long been very favorably known to the New York Cooper Institute audiences as an accomplished public reader. In other literary institutions in this city, and indeed throughout the entire Union, Mrs. Griffin has obtained large and appreciative audiences. This talented lady leaves on Saturday for Europe, and it is her intention to give a number of readings in the principal cities. In the old country readings, "penny" and otherwise, have been rather overdone, but an American lady will command attention by her nationality, and there is no doubt that Mrs. Griffin will please and instruct the enlightened and educated section of European society.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Frederick R. Hartmann, formerly interpreter at the Tombs Police Court, under Judge Osborn, was charged with forging the names of collector and deputy collector to two income tax receipts. Hartmann was paid by W. Ehlers, No. 62 East Seventh street, the sum of $199 50, for 1868 tax, and $170 25, for 1869 tax, to pay to the receiver. Neither of these sums, it is alleged, Hartmann paid over. He, however, brought Mr. Ehlers two receipts, one signed Bernard Smith and the other James S. Corbin. Hartmann was arrested by detective Hughes, of the Twenty-sixth precinct, and brought before Justice Cox, at the Tombs Police Court, who committed him to answer.

The City Commissioners now sitting upon the widening of Broadway will report early in the spring. There is but little doubt that the project will be carried through, and that thoroughfare will then be enlarged from sixty-six to 100 feet in width from Thirty-fourth to Fifty-ninth street. From Thirty-fourth to Forty-third street the destruction of buildings for the purpose will be on the west side, and from thence to Fiftieth street on the east side. It will then take place on the west side again to Fifty-eighth street, and to complete the distance a small piece will be demolished on the east. The circle here intervenes, and, on the opposite side of it, the great boulevard, 150 feet wide, will continue to the Harlem river.

In September last Mr. J. R. Terry, of Union square, caused the arrest of Mr. George Newcombe, proprietor of the Lafayette Hotel, at 595 Broadway, on a charge of grand larceny. The case came on for trial on Monday last and Judge Bedford directed the jury to find a verdict of acquittal upon the complainant's own evidence, saying it was very evident that no crime had been committed and Mr. Terry had mistaken his remedy, which if obtainable could only be so in a civil action; that the charge ought never to have been made. The District Attorney said he regretted much that a reputable citizen like Mr. Newcombe should have been charged with such a crime, and that the case should never have been brought into the court. Mr. Newcombe has instituted civil proceedings for damages against Mr. Terry.

Commissioner Matthew T. Brennan yesterday tried fifty-eight officers on various charges, and inflicted fines in many cases. He is the only Commissioner who places the proposed amount of fines upon the complaint. The charges were principally of a trivial character. Three were preferred against officer McAdams, of the Twenty-eighth precint, one for neglect of duty. The others were of a more serious character. On the 1st inst. Sergeant Ferris detected McAdams and a brother officer named Riker coming out of an alleyway at No. 27 Sixth avenue. The sergeant ordered him to patrol his post, when he drew his club, threatened the sergeant and called him a "son of a b—." For this he was fined two days' pay. Captain De Camp charged him with interrupting roll call and the posting of his platoon on the same night, and with swearing several times "By Jesus." The Captain, Sergeants Ferris and Castle and roundsman Pigott swore to the facts, but gave the officer an excellent reputation. For this he was fined two days' pay. The complaint against officer Riker was dismissed.

OUR HARBOR LAWS.

Semi-Monthly Meeting of the Shipowners' Association—The Project of Establishing Floating Electric Telegraph Stations—The Quarantine Laws — Petroleum as Freight—The Pilots of New York and Their Rates.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Shipowners' Association was held at their rooms, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine street, yesterday afternoon, Edward Hicken, president, in the chair. The meeting was one of considerable interest.

Mr. Thomas S. Sandford tendered his resignation as Secretary, to take place the 1st proximo, which was accepted with a vote of thanks, and a committee elected to fill the vacancy.

FLOATING ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH STATIONS.

A communication was received from Walter Hearn, Secretary of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, asking the association if they would assist in the establishment of floating electric telegraph stations, similar to the one now in process of construction in England, and intended for use fifty or sixty miles off Penzance. He claimed that such stations would be of incalculable benefit to shipowners and the mercantile community generally, saving time, expenses, being able to chronicle the weather, with many other feasible advantages. The project was favorably received by the association and a committee appointed to act upon the matter.

QUARANTINE LAWS.

In answer to certain inquiries propounded by the secretary of the association its counsel on quarantine regulations submitted an exhaustive letter in answer. He says, in substance, after confessing that facts brought to his knowledge of what great exactions the merchants have submitted to as thoroughly staggering him, that there is no longer wonder at the decline of our shipping interests. He then proceeds to say:—

There is no remedy for existing evils to be found in an alteration of the laws, as that, unfortunately, is too often looked upon as a sure cure. The peaceful pursuit of commerce has been preyed upon in all ages by the rapacious, the grasping and the unprincipled. It is as true of New York as of Bruges, Ghent or Antwerp in the Middle Ages. Exactions now under the form of law take the place of open violence, and each exaction submitted to becomes the stepping stone for another. The quarantine laws are not particularly oppressive, but the levying of 1½ cents a ton on vessels coming to this port is nothing but plunder.

There will probably be an entire change of the officers of the quarantine in a short time, and now is the period to have the abuses which have been introduced with the administration of these laws removed. Let the new Health Officer, whoever he may be, understand that he will be resisted whenever he attempts an illegal act, whether large or small, and your causes of complaint will be greatly diminished.

It would be utterly futile for the merchants to seek to materially alter the laws relating to quarantine at this session. The political party in power have just stepped into the patronage of the places connected with the establishment, and it is not likely that it would favor the abolition of abuses which render the office of Health Officer of this port worth from $150,000 to $200,000 per annum, with the prospects of $300,000 if it should be a "good sickly" season. But, while the time is unpropitious for effecting a change in the laws, none could be selected more fitting for the inauguration of a system of resistance to all illegal and unwarranted changes and exercise of illegal authority. That must be done in the Court of Admiralty.

A new Health Officer may possibly be educated by such a policy into respect for the rights of the merchants and taught to understand that he is a public servant and not an absolute monarch of Staten Island, to whom tribute must be paid by the commerce entering the harbor of New York.

PETROLEUM AS FREIGHT.

The President advised that, as the Convention of Petroleum Dealers had indicated by official action that they would insist upon the owners of ships in the future to carry petroleum by weight, and not by the gross guage of the cask, as at present, he submitted that the association should express their views in regard to the matter. For his part, he would hold to the present method. James W. Elwell endorsed Mr. Hickens' views, when the following resolution was submitted and passed as the sense of the association:—

Whereas the petroleum dealers in convention have determined only to ship this article hereafter by weight, and whereas it would be gross injustice to owners of vessels thus to carry it, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Shipowners' Association agree to adhere to the present plan of carrying petroleum as freight—by the gross cask guage and by no other plan.

THE PILOTS OF NEW YORK AND THEIR RATES.

The association will to-day (it was decided upon) transmit the following petition to the Legislature, praying for relief from excessive pilotage charges:—

NEW YORK, Jan. 8, 1870.

TO THE HONORABLE THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK IN LEGISLATURE ASSEMBLED:—

The petition of the Shipowners' Association of the State of New York, and the undersigned merchants, shipowners of the city of New York, respectfully showeth,

That for several years the commerce of the port of New York, carried on in American vessels, has been steadily declining; that the number of vessels carrying the national flag sailing out of and into the said port is much less than previously had been, and that the maritime supremacy of the United States is passing rapidly away.

That many of the reasons for this unfortunate condition of the shipping interest are to be found in the existence of laws of the United States, which weigh heavily upon your petitioners, but as the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States has appointed a committee to hear and inquire into the grievances of which your petitioners complain, they hope and confidently expect such action of Congress as will relieve them and the shipping interest of the nation from many of the burdens under which they now labor.

But your petitioners further show that not the least of the many burdens which the shipowners and merchants of New York now have to bear is the excessive amount which pilots are allowed to charge for the service of piloting vessels into and out of the port of New York, and the compulsion which they are under to employ such pilots, whether their services are needed or not, by the existing laws of this State. Further, that in 1865 the merchants concurred with the pilots in petitioning for the passage of a law increasing the rates of pilotage for three years, being moved thereto by the fact of the then depreciated condition of the currency and high prices of all the necessaries of life, and believing it to be just and fair. That afterwards, in April, 1867, the pilots, without the consent or knowledge of the merchants, applied to your honorable bodies for the passage of an act extending the time within which they should be allowed such additional charges, and such request was acceded to by the passage of the act of April, 1867, which extends the time for such charges to six years.

That the charges as now established for pilotage into and out of this port are larger than the charges for similar services in any other port in the world, and cast a doubt and stigma upon the advantages of the port by indirect assertion that the task or labor of piloting a vessel here is greater and more onerous than that of any other harbor, tending to destroy its fairly earned reputation for having natural and artificial advantages as to ease of access and harbor conveniences unequalled by any other commercial city on this Continent.

That they present herewith a table showing the rates of pilotage charged in Boston, Baltimore, Charleston, Portland and New York; also what the charges were in this port before the alteration of the laws of 1865, which they now respectfully petition you to adopt.

RATES NOW CHARGED.

Vessels Drawing	Boston.	Baltimore.	Charleston.	Portland.	New York.
Ten feet	$17 60	$35	$28 50	$10	$46 87
Fifteen feet	28 58	60	66 00	15	84 37
Twenty feet	42 00	80	—	15	137 50
Twenty-five feet	125 00	100	—	15	203 12

The pilotage to the port of Baltimore is over 200 miles.

The following table will show the rates of pilotage allowed before the amendment of 1865, that now allowed, and the rates which are proposed:—

Draught of Water.	Before 1865.	Now in Force.	Proposed.
Ten feet	$24 50	$46 87	$39 00
Fifteen feet	45 50	84 37	52 50
Twenty feet	73 80	137 50	90 00
Twenty-five feet	103 75	203 12	125 00

Further, that the pilots will probably urge that even under the present high rates they do not on an average make more than a reasonable living, and that now a number of their boats are laid up. But the reasons for that are the following:—

First—The profits of the pilotage business have been so large that more applicants have been admitted than the number of vessels using this port require, and, in consequence, a number of pilots are always idle awaiting their turn.

Second—Other ports on the Atlantic coast are rapidly building up, at the expense of New York, in consequence of the exorbitant charges incurred by every vessel which enters here for pilotage, quarantine fees, harbor dues and other expenses of every description.

And further, that the compulsory provisions of the present laws are peculiarly onerous to them, as they are deprived of the power of selecting a pilot, but must engage the services of the one who first offers, however incompetent or personally obnoxious, and are obliged to employ the same pilot in and out of port, without any regard whatever being had to the preferences of the shipowners. And, in particular, your petitioners beg to call attention to the fact that they must pay pilotage fees, whether they employ one or not, a provision of law which is protested against as an infraction of their rights as citizens of this State, and in direct hostility to the principles of freedom, upon which American laws and institutions are founded.

And your petitioners respectfully pray your honorable body will enact a law relieving them and the commerce of this State from the burdens complained of, and yet allowing to the pilots a fair, nay, more, a liberal compensation for such services as they may actually perform.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

Edward Hicken, President Shipowners' Association; Gustavus A. Brett, Vice President Shipowners' Association; James W. Elwell, John G. Dale, agent; Vernon H. Brown & Co., Henderson Bros., agents; Benner, Brown & Pinckney, Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co., Charles H. Marshall & Co., Charles Luling & Co., Grinnell, Minturn & Co., Oelrichs & Co., French, Edge & Co., Hermann, Koop & Co., and others.

One or two additional matters of unimportance were transacted, when the meeting adjourned.

MARINE TRANSFERS.

The following is a complete list of marine transfers from Jan. 6 to Jan. 12, inclusive:—

Date.	Class.	Name.	Tonnage.	Share.	Price.
Jan. 6	Schr.	Matilda Brooks	332.00	3-32	$2,400
Jan. 8	Schr.	Margaret	144.00	¾	1,000
Jan. 8	Schr.	Florence H. Allan	323.46	11-64	5,000
Jan. 8	Schr.	Florence H. Allan	323.46	2-64	889
Jan. 8	Schr.	Florence H. Allan	323.46	2-64	883
Jan. 8	Schr.	Florence H. Allan	323.46	2-64	882
Jan. 8	Schr.	Florence H. Allan	323.46	9-64	882
Jan. 11	Can'b	Geo. W. Dewitt	105.00	All.	1,800
Jan. 11	Can'b	J. D. Spencer	110 63	All.	2,500
Jan. 12	Sloop	A. E. Church	7.71	All.	750

EDUCATIONAL.

First Meeting of the Commissioners of Common Schools for 1870.

Election of Mr. Larremore as President—A "Stagg" Dance—Appointment of Normal School Teachers—The Temporary Certificate Question.

Pursuant to general custom the first meeting of the Commissioners of Common Schools in each year is held on the second Wednesday in January. Yesterday being the second Wednesday the meeting was held accordingly, but in accordance with recent provisions the hour for assembling was four P. M. instead of five P. M. The latter fact was not generally known and the result was that the attendance of outsiders was rather slim. There were, in fact, no more than a baker's dozen of schoolmasters present to witness the proceedings, and it was ungenerously insinuated by some parties who came too late to see the fun that the Board had changed the hour of meeting so that some of the members would have more time to make long speeches before dinner hour arrived. This can scarcely be judged to be true if the work of last evening be taken as a specimen; for the business was done up in a brisk and yet graceful manner, much to the credit of the Board and the comfort of the attachés and attendants at the meeting. There were but nine members of the Board present, the chronic absent was not in his place, of course, and the Diogenes of the Board and envoy extraordinary of the German element or elephant was absent.

When the hour for meeting had arrived the venerable auditor, Mr. John Davenport, called the meeting to order, and when on calling the roll a quorum was found to be present, Commissioner Smyth moved that Commissioner Sands be appointed chairman *pro tem*. The motion was carried, and Mr. Sands on taking the chair lost no time in returning thanks or making any remarks, but asked "What is the farther pleasure of the Board?" The "farther" pleasure was expressed by the good-natured and earnest Commissioner Wood moving that Mr. Richard Larremore be elected President of the Board. Commissioner Sherwood seconded the nomination. Mr. Wood was so much in earnest and so anxious to show the appreciation he had for Mr. Larremore (as, indeed, have all who know him) that he wanted the election by acclamation. According to rule, however, a ballot was necessary. Messrs. Wood and Bell were appointed tellers, and on the vote being counted it was found that eight votes had been cast for Mr. Larremore and one for Mr. Sands. Mr. Larremore was escorted to the chair by Commissioners Smyth and Sherwood. On taking the chair Mr. Larremore referred to the fact that for the fourth time he had been called to preside over the deliberations of the Board of Education. He had often before expressed his opinions in regard to educational matters in this city, and they were well enough known to obviate the necessity of repetition. He then gave the following statistics, which had been handed him by the clerk:—

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE AND WHOLE NUMBER TAUGHT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1869.

School.	Average Attendance.	Whole No.	Total Average.	Total Whole No.
Grammar schools, boys	16,303	32,574	—	—
Grammar schools, girls	14,352	29,161	—	—
Total Grammar scholars	—	—	30,655	61,735
Primary departments	38,153	88,581	—	—
Primary school	17,162	43,477	—	—
Total primary scholars	—	—	55,340	132,058
Total gram. and prim. scholars	—	—	85,995	193,793
Colored schools	—	—	795	2,090
Evening schools, males	—	—	5,751	14,688
Evening schools, females	—	—	2,955	4,849
Normal schools	—	—	496	950
Corporate schools	—	—	6,900	18,752
Totals	—	—	102,692	235,082

In concluding his address Mr. Larremore made some good suggestions. Among other things he recommended that the bills of mechanics should be promptly paid, as he had been informed that prices were increased in making bids for work, as they had to wait so long for the money that they could not make anything. He might have gone a "little" further and recommended that mechanics directly employed by the Board should not be taxed a day's wages for each of such holidays as the Fourth of July, Christmas and New Year's Day, and suggested that while economy is a grand virtue a little generosity in such matters would not be at all out of place. Mr. Larremore wound up his address with a neat and eloquent peroration in regard to the great work in which the Board was engaged.

Commissioner BELL then rose and said he would like to correct an idea which the President seemed to entertain in regard to the payment of bills. The bills, he said, were as promptly audited and paid as were bills contracted by individuals, but that the Board had received a bad reputation in consequence of the action of the local boards of trustees ordering work and running over their allowances. This fact is the only argument in favor of the idea heretofore broached in the columns of the HERALD, that the boards of local trustees should be done away with by proper legislation. In a majority of the wards the boards of local trustees are pettifogging and pothouse politicians, many of whom should be attending school instead of attempting to manage the schools. If the Board of Commissioners are at all responsible they should be held wholly responsible.

A communication was received from the City Superintendent in relation to the award of temporary certificates of qualification to teachers in the primary schools. Under the old law the superintendents were empowered to grant certificates for six months, and at the expiration of that time renew them. Under the new rules there are no provisions for renewing the temporary certificates, and the holders must either get full certificates or be discharged. The Superintendent recommended that some authority be given for the renewal of the temporary certificates for another year. The matter was referred to the Committee on Normal Schools.

A communication was received from the engineer of the Board in relation to the heating apparatus in use in the schools. On motion of Commissioner Lewis the communication was ordered to be printed in document form.

On the motion of Commisioner Lewis a resolution was adopted allowing the male vice principals to act as clerks to the local boards.

Commissioner Bell offered a resolution directing the Superintendent of Buildings to make necessary alterations on the lower floor of the hall, so that proper accommodations might be afforded the assistant clerks.

Commissioner Sands wanted to know how much it was going to cost, but nobody being able to give the necessary information the Citizens' Association subsided and the resolution was adopted.

Commissioner Bell, from the Committee on Normal Schools, reported the following as appointees in the daily Normal school, with the salaries for each:—

Miss Lydia F. Wadleigh (formerly principal of Grammar School No. 47, in Twelfth street), as superintendent, salary ... $2,000
Miss Sarah E. Heybeck (formerly of Grammar School No. 35, in Thirteenth street), as assistant to president ... 1,400
Miss Mary J. O'Leary (of Grammar School No. 1 in Vandewater street), as first assistant to vice president ... 1,500
Miss Helen G. Morgan (of Grammar School No. 44, in North Moore street), as second assistant to vice president ... 1,400
J. A. Gillett, professor of mathematics and physics ... 3,500
Miss Eliza Woods (of Grammar School No. 33, in West Twenty-eighth street), as first assistant to professor of mathematics and physics ... 1,500
Miss Mary Matthews (of Grammar School No. 50, in East Twentieth street), as second assistant to professor of mathematics and physics ... 1,400
Mr. H. A. Schlegel, professor of modern languages ... 3,500
Miss Adele Bassie, assistant to professor of modern languages ... 1,500
Mr. E. Mangold, teacher of musical notation and singing ... 1,500

The report of the committee was adopted, after which the Board took up the report of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies in relation to the contract for finishing grammar school No. 36, in the Twentieth ward. The award was made to Robert Paton for Piard's patent furniture, at a cost of $11,444. The contest was between Piard's and Stagg's furniture, and as the former was awarded the prize, the result will, no doubt, make Stagg dance. The Finance Committee reported subsequently that the Board had the financial ability to make the award. This report was adopted, and as there was no further business before the meeting the Board adjourned.

A CHRISTMAS TRAGEDY—TWO MEN KILL EACH OTHER.—At a point near Humboldt, West Tennessee, Christmas morning, two men, named Thomas Tyler and Milton Thorne, while intoxicated, got into a difficulty over a game of cards, which resulted in the killing of both. A friend of the two men who had been with them shortly before the altercation, but had gone to visit another man in the vicinity, was alarmed by the firing of pistols, and went to ascertain the cause. He found Thorne dead and Tyler mortally wounded, and only able to say, "I have killed Melt and Melt has killed me." Upon the fact being made known several of the neighbors hastened to the spot and found his story but too true. Thorne and Tyler were lying about twelve feet apart, with a Smith & Wesson repeater lying near each, four cartridges out of Thorne's and only one out of Tyler's.—*Nashville Union.*

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXV.....No. 13

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave.—HAMLET.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE WRITING ON THE WALL.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—SURF; OR, SUMMER SCENES AT LONG BRANCH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA OF RUY BLAS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—TOM AND JERRY—IRISH OUTLAW—ROBERT MACAIRE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE BURLESQUE OF BAD DICKEY.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st.—LINGARD'S BURLESQUE COMBINATION.

WAVERLEY THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway.—MUSIC, MIRTH AND MYSTERY.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—"HASH."

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—ILL RAGIO AFRICANO, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

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THE COMING MILLENNIUM.—A temperance party in New Hampshire has nominated a preacher for Governor. The millennium will be on us when religion and temperance can carry a political election, even in staid and sober New Hampshire.

TURKEY AND EGYPT have been, it is said, completely reconciled. This is good news, not only for the monarchs but for the peoples of Europe, who, already overburdened with taxes and State charges, do not care for the additional cost of an "Eastern Question" war.

THE WINNIPEG REBELLION.—Governor McDougall, of Winnipeg Territory, has returned to Ottawa and had a consultation with the Governor General and members of his Cabinet in regard to the Winnipeg rebellion. We shall probably soon learn the intentions of the New Dominion towards her disaffected province.

THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.—The Conspiracy Repeal bill was passed in the Assembly yesterday, but it was halted in the Senate and referred to Senator Murphy's committee. Mr. Jacobs introduced a resolution in the Assembly directing the Committee on Cities to report a plan for restoring to cities their local governments. Mr. Irving introduced a bill to relieve Broadway, by extending Madison avenue from Twenty-third street to Union square.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S CURRENCY BILL.—Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee of the Senate, has introduced a bill as a substitute for all the various propositions referred to the committee relating to the national currency, to which he has given the imposing title of "A bill to provide a national currency of coin-notes and to equalize the distribution of circulating notes." The bill, however, hardly amounts to anything more than a bill to add forty-five millions to the present circulation of three hundred millions of the national banks; and as it will doubtless undergo a vast amount of tinkering before it can assume any definite shape we may safely postpone any further remarks upon the scheme.

Irish Reform—John Bright's Speech at Birmingham.

John Bright, the great English reformer and now Cabinet Minister, delivered an important and suggestive speech at Birmingham on Tuesday night. A condensed but long report, embracing the chief points of this speech, was telegraphed instantly through the local telegraph lines and Atlantic cable from Birmingham to New York, and, as our readers are aware, was published yesterday morning, a few hours after the speech was delivered, in the HERALD. So much for the enterprise of the American press and the lightning speed of intelligence through the telegraph.

The main topic of Mr. Bright's speech was reform for Ireland, though he adverted to other subjects embraced in the resolutions of the public meeting to which he spoke. In referring to the resolution expressing confidence in the liberal policy of the government he said he believed that at the end of the next session of Parliament a similar vote would be earned and received. This shows that the Cabinet, of which he is a member, has laid out its work of comprehensive reform with the purpose of pushing it through against any obstacles; for we cannot suppose Mr. Bright would express views or hopes not entertained by his colleagues in the government. This is more apparent when we consider the language he used with regard to the House of Peers. Conservative, and even obstinate, as the Lords were, he showed how they had yielded to public opinion in the case of the disestablishment of the Irish Church and on other occasions. The Lords, he said, admitted then that no institution, however ancient, grand and historical it might be, is safe if opposed to the convictions and voice of the people, thus broadly intimating that the House of Peers would hardly venture to oppose the reform measures the Cabinet contemplated, and that if it should that ancient and grand institution of the British government might be swept away. This was bold language for a Cabinet Minister, but quite characteristic of Mr. Bright.

Judging from his remarks, the great question to be urged upon Parliament is land reform in Ireland. Irish proprietorship, he asserted, is really confiscation, which is the result of conquest, and is only justifiable by conquest. This was going to the root of the matter and a long way back in history; but he said what is true. Not long ago such an expression would have been denounced in England as rank agrarianism, and it only shows what remarkable progress liberal ideas have made within the last few years in that country. From the time the lands of Ireland were seized and appropriated by the English conquerors the condition of the peasantry has been getting worse and worse. A large number of these proprietors have been absentees, and the money they have drawn from Ireland has been spent in England or in foreign countries. The lands were leased and sub-leased to such an extent that the landlords and middlemen took all the profits of the farmers and agricultural laborers, and these poor people had to live upon potatoes. The very hogs which they raised and fattened went to pay their rent, and they could not afford to taste meat themselves. But this was not the only evil, great as it was. They were constantly subject to ejectment when unable to pay the enormous rents and taxes imposed upon them. Thousands upon thousands of families were thus thrown houseless upon the cold charities of the world. We saw the consequence of this fearful land system when two millions of people perished because of the failure of the potato crop some years ago. It is this system which Mr. Bright proposes to reform. The old cry of proprietary and vested rights in the soil, of which the English government has been heretofore so tenacious, will avail no longer. The well being of the mass of the community and cultivators of the soil has become the first consideration. The change proposed, as far as we can understand it from Mr. Bright's words, is the most sweeping and radical ever contemplated by the British government. But it is necessary. "The reign of discord," exclaims Mr. Bright, "must be stopped. The eight hundred thousand policemen and soldiers must be withdrawn from Ireland." In short, the plan suggested involves an extraordinary social and political revolution, which, if carried out, cannot fail to give peace to Ireland.

One remarkable expression that Mr. Bright made deserves some notice. Speaking of the power of the government over this matter of reform, he says, "A reform Parliament can do as much for Ireland as Ireland, if independent as an American State, could do for herself." A voice in the meeting cried "No!" to this expression, showing that there was some admirer of America or lover of Irish independence present. Mr. Bright added, "Ireland now has churches and schools and soon will have free lands and votes." But why this allusion to America? Does Mr. Bright think there might be a possibility, if even remote, of Ireland becoming an American State? To say the least it was a strange expression. We heard a very intelligent Englishman say lately that the time was coming when all the English speaking people and race on both sides of the Atlantic would be united in some way under a republican form of government. Is such an idea as this fermenting in England? Has Mr. Bright become in any way indoctrinated with such a theory? At any rate, this allusion to America shows the source from which he draws his ideas of good government, and is complimentary to our country.

By this new programme of reform for Ireland Fenianism will be killed off—the occupation of the Fenian agitators in this country will be gone. These men, who have imposed upon the credulity of our Irish citizens and immigrants, who have lived upon the hard earnings of the Irish laborers and servants, and who have strutted themselves into consequence by appeals to Irishmen's love of the Old Country, will now have to subside and go to work for a living. Mr. Bright takes the wind out of their sails. It is curious to observe, too, how in France and other countries of Europe the spirit of reform has made progress lately. Governments everywhere in the civilized world begin to see the necessity of legislating for and giving the suffrage to the masses. This is the new revolution, which may supersede the necessity of armed revolutions. Spain seems to be about the last nation that remains tyrannical and cruelly oppressive to her dependencies. If the same spirit that is animating other parts of the civilized world had animated the Spanish government toward Cuba there would have been no necessity for the insurrection in that island. But we must not forget, after all, that it is the diffusion of intelligence among the people and their own efforts that have forced the British and other governments to grant reforms. It has been well said that those who would be free must themselves strike the blow, and that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance. The masses of mankind are moving, and therefore the governments move. Mr. Bright fully recognizes this, and as a consequence has become the great leader of the people in the British empire.

M. Victor Noir's Funeral—Intense Excitement in Paris—One Hundred Thousand Persons in the Streets.

Paris has experienced a sensation from the occurrence of the tragedy which terminated in the death of M. Victor Noir—a sensation of the deepest intensity and one which may terminate in the most serious results. The funeral of the deceased journalist took place yesterday, and, as will be seen by our cable telegrams published elsewhere, the occasion gave rise to a demonstration in which all the elements of disorder and turbulence and the love of change appear to have been aggregated in a seething mass against the agents, instruments and power of the law and imperialism, as mustered and commanded by the civic authorities and Bonapartism. The house of the deceased was surrounded by a crowd, which commenced to collect at an early hour in the morning; the workingmen were out in force, friends of the deceased were in carriages, and at three o'clock in the afternoon there were one hundred thousand persons in the streets in the immediate vicinity of the mortuary ceremonial. The remains were interred at Neuilly, and cries of "*Vive la République*" saluted the remains. M. Rochefort was present. After his return he appeared in company with M. Raspail and claimed his privilege as a member of the Legislature in passing to the hall of the Chambers through a very large military force. The Champs Elysées was subsequently cleared by the troops and infantry, and artillery were in force in close proximity to the place of assemblage of the legislators. The crowd finally dispersed, but so long as Paris remains Paris such congregations must ever be regarded as dangerous. The city remained tranquil at midnight.

The Ocean Cables Consolidation Scheme.

In the HERALD of yesterday we printed a cable despatch from London to the effect that negotiations for a consolidation of interests between the Anglo-American and French cable companies were progressing favorably. It was added that according to arrangements already made the two companies could not fail to work harmoniously together. The aggregate receipts, it seems, are to be capitalized, and profits are to be divided upon an agreed basis if even the negotiations for closer arrangements should fail.

In another place in this day's HERALD we publish a letter from one of our London correspondents who is thoroughly posted on this whole subject. In that letter the true story is told, and to that letter we refer our readers, and particularly our readers who are men of business. It is shown in our correspondent's letter that the consolidation scheme is a swindle and a cheat. The Western Union has control of the English cable. But the Western Union Company has found the French cable to be somewhat in their way. Hence the visit to Europe of Field and his friend Orton. The Western Union Company see that the immense power which they now wield is in peril and that they must make of it all they can. President Grant, not knowing, has been led into a snare. So, we are willing to believe, has been Secretary Fish. The truth is, the money of the Western Union has corrupted the minds of all our statesmen. The proprietors of the French cable have been deceived and misled, and now they are about to be coerced. We raise the note of alarm; we call the proposed arrangement a swindle; we predict for it an early death. For all this trouble there is but one cure—the government must take the whole telegraphic system of the country under its own care. The monopoly of the Western Union has become a public nuisance. We again refer to the letter of our correspondent. It cannot fail to have a powerful influence in bringing to an end the Western Union monopoly. Cyrus W. Field has talked over the old women of finance long enough. His friend Orton may now be of some service to him. But Great Britain now knows Mr. Field. It is time that President Grant, Secretary Fish and the rest of them knew him and his companion as well. We need more cables, but we want no consolidation.

THE VIRGINIA ADMISSION BILL.—The Virginia bill reported from the joint Committee on Reconstruction provides that the State shall be restored to Congress on the following conditions, viz.:—That all civil and military officers of the State shall be held to the terms of the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States, in relation to certain rebel disabilities; that the State shall not go back on its citizens of African descent in the matter of the equal civil and political rights conceded them in the State constitution adopted last summer as the basis of admission, and that on these terms the two United States Senators elected by the new State Legislature last October shall be admitted. This bill, we presume, will be passed, and as it is Hobson's choice with the Virginians they will no doubt gladly accept it. Moreover, as the fourteenth amendment declares that Congress shall have power to enforce its provisions "by appropriate legislation," the Virginians will be apt to discover, between State rights as they were enforced by the South under the old constitution, and as they are limited under the new constitution, there is the difference which marks a mighty revolution.

A GOOD IDEA—To change the time for the annual meetings of Congress from December until after the 1st of January. All the business transacted prior to the holidays, over which Congress invariably takes a recess, amounts to nothing.

The Western Union Monopoly and the Telegraph Strikers.

Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, it appears that the strike among the telegraph operators is not at all at an end. Late information from the West, including Pittsburg, Chicago and St. Louis, and from the South and Southwest, including Memphis, Louisville, New Orleans, Texas and other points, is to the effect that the strike still continues, with no prospect of surrender or compromise. In Philadelphia it is affirmed that "the strike is not so near an end as previously stated in some quarters." A Philadelphia paper of yesterday says the strike "not only continues, but grows stronger every day." In New York the strikers remain firm, with no indications of surrendering, their vacancies being imperfectly supplied by women and "pirates"—incompetent operators, who have been dismissed for incompetency or for improper practices. The situation here may be comprehended at a glance by reading the following despatch from the superintendent of the Western Union Company in this city:—

TO ALL OFFICES IN THE CITY:—
Refuse business for all points south of Richmond.
J. C. HINCHMAN, Superintendent.

This is conclusive evidence that the trouble south of Richmond still exists, and no doubt the same may be said in regard to other points—a matter which the company, of course, does not care to have ventilated. It is important here to state that the labor unions in this city unanimously sustain the strikers, and have already voted them supplies of the sinews of strikes as well as of war to enable them to hold out. It is expected that the same action will be taken by the labor unions throughout the country, and in the end it may be found that the telegraph operators' progressive movement of to-day will assume a degree of importance which will make itself both felt and respected.

Now, what is the cause of all this commotion and all this disruption in one of the most important elements of our business and social relations? It may be explained in a few words. It is the result of the grasping rapacity and unbridled tyranny of one of the most gigantic monopolies that ever overshadowed enterprise in the civilized world—the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Let us for a moment look at the extent of this ponderous machine—a machine moved and manipulated by the hands of a few greedy capitalists and millionnaires. From the official records we find that of the 4,014 public telegraph offices in the United States the Western Union numbers 3,469, and all the rest, including the Franklin, Atlantic and Pacific, Pacific and Atlantic, and Bankers' and Brokers' lines, the balance, or only five hundred and forty-five offices. The number of miles of line in active use is as follows:—Western Union Company, 52,099; all the others, including connections, 17,500, giving the Western Union the enormous preponderance of 34,599 miles of telegraph wire in operation in the United States. And, not content with this huge Titan-like monopoly, it is now shuffling around the lobbies of Congress, in the committee rooms, in the cosey private quarters of members, for a new deal with its already stocked cards for another little game of exclusive telegraph privileges, even to the absorption of all the Atlantic cables reaching our shores. In short, having checkered the territory of the United States with its telegraph poles and wires, it now seeks to girdle the earth with its galvanic withes.

We ask, in all earnestness, is it not time Congress interposed its authority to check the growth of this mammoth monopoly? We have seen that it does not hesitate to throw into confusion the entire business of the country by an obstinate adhesion to an arbitrary determination to reduce the salaries of a few poorly paid operators. If it does not stop to do these arbitrary things in its present wealth of money and influence, what may we not expect when its powers shall be still further augmented, when it locks not only the land, but oceans within its embrace? Our readers have remarked that great care has been taken by the company to keep the Washington offices well supplied with operators pending the present difficulties. This dodge is transparent. It is to impress members of Congress with the idea that its affairs are not in disorder, that it is not tyrannical to its employés, that its usefulness to the community is not impaired, and that everything connected with its internal machinery is moving like clockwork. We admonish members of Congress to keep their eyes open, and not allow themselves to be hoodwinked by this or any other subterfuge of the company's lobbyists in Washington or elsewhere. We urge them to go straight forward in the work of establishing a cheap and comprehensive postal telegraph system under the direction of the government, thereby relieving the people of exorbitant telegraph tolls and a worthy class of the community from the oppressions of a tyrannical and unscrupulous monopoly. Meanwhile, as everything now seems to indicate, the strikers' movement will continue to progress, and eventually, we repeat, make itself both felt and respected.

GENERAL GRANT'S FIRST VETO, we think, is well put in. It is the veto of an act for the relief of Rollin White, the relief being the extension of a pistol patent upon which White and others concerned have made over a million of money. It is always the case with these parties enriched from patent rights. If they have made millions they want a few more millions, and they are too often successful in another extension of their right of a special tax upon the public. General Grant, in this veto, therefore, very properly has acted upon the idea that when the individuals directly concerned in the profits of a patent right have been handsomely paid for their invention it belongs to the public, who also have some rights which are entitled to respect.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE AND THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.—It is stated by our Washington correspondent that the Postal Committee of the House are opposed to Senator Stewart's bill for the building of a postal telegraph out of the funds to be saved by the abolishment of the franking privilege, mainly because the members of the committee dislike to interfere with the Western Union monopoly. This one little item will show the extent of the power that the giant monopoly has, and which "it uses like a giant." It seems able even to intimidate or overawe or do something worse a committee of Congress.

Senator Sumner and the Finances.

In the United States Senate yesterday Senator Sumner introduced a bill to issue five hundred million dollars in bonds bearing interest at five per cent, and to provide for two hundred million dollars more of bank circulation, and when gold falls to five per cent premium the United States notes to be received at par for customs. Senator Sumner is eminently a scholar and a theorist, and of course he has a gnawing desire to dabble in finances, of which he knows nothing. He rises to a great height in discussing the rights of man, and falls far below the average intellect in discussing finance. His plan is visionary and impracticable, and could only have been conceived by a mind filled with metaphysics and abstractions. His idea of issuing five hundred millions in bonds at five per cent is nonsense; for we can fund the debt that he would buy up with this new issue at four and a half per cent, and, if the redemption of our bonds in gold were settled, probably at four per cent. The best plan is to fund the debt at a lower rate of interest and let the currency take care of itself. It will grow up to par in time, and specie payments will be resumed without any violent disturbance of commercial values.

Another Chance at the Spanish Gunboats.

Twelve of the Spanish gunboats which sailed from this port recently put into Delaware Breakwater on Saturday. One of them went on the beach, but was got off without dificulty. The fleet sailed again soon after, and appeared in Hampton Roads yesterday. We shall now have another chance to decide where the question of violation of the neutrality laws ends—where a case of the kind becomes *res adjudicata*. The Cuban privateer Hornet, the schooner Anna and a number of other vessels, we believe, which have sailed from Northern ports after searching investigations into their character by the Spanish authorities, have usually been caught in a Southern port by a storm and tried over again. Sometimes, as in the case of the Hornet, the last trial has resulted very differently from the first, and a ship which was declared innocent of the crime in one port is found guilty and condemned for the same crime and on the same evidence in another. Perhaps it is a matter of geography after all, and if the Cubans are shrewd enough to bring suit against the Spanish gunboats at Norfolk they may get the satisfaction denied them in New York.

OUR CUBAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Our letter from Havana contains the text of the sensation proclamation calling on the Cubans to lay down their arms, give up the struggle and return to their allegiance. The proclamation was said to have been issued by the Cuban Junta in this city, but even in Havana few persons were found who believed that the document emanated from Cuban sources. It has by this time been pronounced a weak device of the enemy, and a clumsy one at that. The general news is unimportant. The campaign on both sides lacks energy. Only from the Eastern Department, in the neighborhood of Manzanillo, is there any news of interest, and judging from the intelligence, meagre as it is, things do not seem to have gone well with the Spaniards.

ANOTHER ERIE STRIKE.—The workmen in the Erie Railroad shops in Jersey City struck yesterday, and probably the strike will extend along the line to-day. The cause of complaint is the old one of a failure of the managers to pay them their wages. This is the third time such a strike has occurred on Erie for the same cause within a short time. The managers of Erie certainly ought to make money enough to pay their employés, notwithstanding the lawsuits they carry on. If, however, they cannot afford to pay them we advise them to sell out to some one who can.

THIRTY THOUSAND REPUBLICANS "ALL IN BUCKRAM."—A correspondent of the Buffalo *Express* says there are thirty thousand true republicans in the city of New York, and asks if this large power in the State shall be ignored "because a few wolves in sheep's clothing from the Tammany den are found in the republican ranks?" The writer adds:—"Men who are found connected with the republican party in the city of New York, for the sake of bargain and sale, should receive no countenance from any republican in any other part of our State." Now, who are these New York republicans who don't deserve the countenance of the republicans in the rural districts? Can "arm-in-arm" Charley Spencer or Rufus Andrews, or the puissant Union League explain? Perhaps General Cochrane or Commissioner Smith can show them up.

TREASON IN THE RADICAL RANKS.—The Buffalo *Express* (republican) seriously asks the question, "Whether the party in the State of New York would not make votes and popular strength by entirely ignoring the existence of any republican organization in the city of New York?" That "Cochrane salve," which healed the breach in the Union Republican Committee in this city the other night, does not yet seem to have had a similar soothing effect in the interior of the State. But such is the whirligig of politics—the radicals all in a muddle and the democrats all crotchety.

SPEAKER HITCHMAN'S COMMITTEES.—The Albany *Argus* (democratic organ) says Speaker Hitchman's standing committees give good satisfaction, and "that there is less than the customary amount of complaint among members" on this score. The greatest amount of grumbling about the committees is to be found in the columns of radical prints.

THE MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR OF REV. MR. COOK.—We give full details this morning of the strange *dénouement* to the elopement of Rev. Mr. Cook and Miss Johnson. It seems the two went to Philadelphia, where Mr. Cook attended the young lady to a hotel, and there left her. She has not seen him since, but both of them have got back to the city, Miss Johnson returning to her father and Mr. Cook to his family. Last night Mr. Cook was arrested for an attempted breach of the peace and carried off to the station house. The most logical and charitable conclusion, in view of all the premises, is that the Rev. Mr. Cook is more fitted for the lunatic asylum than for a prison or a pulpit. It is certainly a most unfortunate affair for all parties concerned.

More Whiskey Frauds—Activity of Revenue Officials.

On Tuesday Collector Bailey made a sudden and successful raid upon illicit whiskey establishments in the Thirty-second district, seizing no less than twenty of them. At one establishment the books of the concern were discovered packed away in a barrel marked "ham"—an incident which reveals a new mystery in the fraudulent whiskey business. The whiskey swindlers can hardly hope to save their bacon by resorting to this or any other expedient. The raid of Collector Bailey is but part of the general campaign against them so vigorously opened a little while ago in Brooklyn with the seizure of thirty distilleries, by the aid of United States troops. Everywhere the vigilance and activity of the revenue officials have been displayed since this righteous war began—in Brooklyn, New York city, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans and San Francisco. Even the innumerable stills hidden away in the mountains of Tennessee and in Southwestern Virginia have been unearthed. Not a whiskey swindler of high or low degree feels safe at present. All honest men rejoice in seeing in the determined readiness of the administration to sustain and stimulate the revenue officials in the discharge of their duty a sign that Andy Johnson is no longer President of the United States. While Andy was President he was so busy trying to set afloat again the old Noah's Ark of a stranded constitution that he could not bother himself about whiskey frauds. But times have changed since then, and whiskey swindlers begin to realize the fact.

QUEER LEGISLATION.—At the meeting of the Cigar Manufacturers' Association held yesterday afternoon a very significant revelation was made as to how important laws are often passed in Congress. When in July, 1868, the Internal Revenue bill was up some unknown hand, as the secretary of the cigar manufacturers states it, slipped a proviso into the eighty-seventh section of the act reducing the import duty on cigars from three dollars per pound and fifty per cent *ad valorem* to two dollars and a half per pound and twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*, and, the vote being a tie, the section was passed by the casting vote of Speaker Colfax. The old rate of duty not being repealed, and this new rate being stuck into the Internal Revenue law having no reference to the importation of foreign goods, it is now claimed that the tariff duty before July, 1868, is still in force. It is this very reduction of which the manufacturers complain as ruining their trade, since with the fall of the gold premium they cannot compete with Havana and Key West.

EVIDENTLY A GOOD NOTICE.—The Sedalia (Mo.) *Times*, referring to a late political editorial in the HERALD, says:—"The NEW YORK HERALD deserves the patronage of every true American. No better paper is published, and perhaps none equal to it for enterprise, thrift, general news and honest expression of opinion." The *Times* is published in one of the most luxuriant regions in the rich State of Missouri.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST.—The Selma (Ala.) *Messenger* approves of Mungen's repudiation notion. It rejoices that "there is at least one member of Congress claiming to be a democrat who is a democrat on principle." The *Messenger* does not seem to have a favorable opinion of those democrats who are democrats only on "interest."

Rochefort a Failure.

A donkey in a rage or a mad bull in a china shop is an impressive exhibition of reckless and senseless fury; but the blind excitement of the combustible French radical Rochefort over the late homicide in Paris is an exhibition of stupidity on the rampage which surpasses even that of a mad bull among the crockery. Two of citizen Rochefort's friends wait on Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte at his house, upon the business of a duel. They evidently come prepared, as will be seen by our cable telegrams to-day and the statement of one of the actors, to provoke him to a fight and to shoot him on the spot. They insult him; but he is too quick for them with his revolver. He kills one, and after a cowardly shot from the other puts him to flight; whereupon the infuriated Rochefort, in his newspaper, denounces the Bonapartes as assassins, given habitually to waylaying and murdering, and foolishly rants of "the blood-stained hands of those cutthroats," and of "the ruffian Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte," and of "grape-shotting republicans in the streets" and "alluring them into baited traps for the purpose of slaughtering them at home." The ruffianism here is with the accuser; and the worst of it is that this Billingsgate of Rochefort must inevitably react against himself and his party. His conduct in this business is certainly calculated to convince his partisans that such a reckless agitator is capable of nothing but mischief, and is only a firebrand that ought to be put out.

Ex-Secretary Welles on the Annual Report of Secretary Robeson.

We publish elsewhere this morning a very sharp and pungent letter addressed by ex-Secretary Welles to Mr. Robeson, the present Secretary of the Navy, whose recent report to Congress contained statements which Mr. Welles regards as reflections upon his official career. In this letter reference is made to a paragraph furnished by our correspondent and published in the HERALD, the contents of which are pronounced "gross, palpable and intentional misstatements." Whether this be so or not is a question of veracity between Mr. Welles and Mr. Robeson with which we are but little concerned. Our correspondent obtained his information from sources deemed trustworthy and reliable; he forwarded it to us and it was published as an item of news. Thus if it prove incorrect we cannot be charged with wilfully giving publicity to statements injurious to the political reputation of Mr. Welles, who, we are glad to note, impliedly absolves us from all responsibility.

With regard to the charges of Mr. Robeson which have brought forth this letter we can say but little. The subject is one so badly muddled that it is difficult to decide who is right and who is wrong. For many years the question of promotions in the navy has been the source and cause of jealousy, founded on real or apparent partiality. It is therefore quite possible for Mr. Welles to have been actuated by

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strictly conscientious motives aiming at the good of the service, and for his past career to be disapproved of by the present Secretary from equally conscientious motives. It is a very common occurrence for two men to disagree on any one thing and be sincere in their opposing views. At the worst the differences of opinion that separate Mr. Welles from Mr. Robeson need not be regarded as reflecting upon the executive capacity and integrity of the one or of the other. They make up a vexed question of long standing which Congress has most shamefully neglected settling, and which we hope to see finally and definitely settled before the session ends.

But there is one part of the letter which calls for the expression of some opinion. Mr. Welles assails the claim of economy made in the report of Secretary Robeson, and asserts that the expenditures for the fiscal year ending the 1st of July next will exceed those of the previous year. As no statement of such expenditures has been seen by Mr. Welles it would have been better for him to have waited until its publication either confirmed the claim made by Mr. Robeson or else disproved it. It is, we admit, undeniable that the estimates for the ensuing year exceed those for 1868 made by Mr. Welles; but it should be borne in mind that extensive repairs of navy yards and vessels are in progress now, whereas there was nothing of the kind two years ago. However, it is not our desire to prejudice our readers against Mr. Welles' defence of his official acts, and we will therefore refer them to the letter itself, which is decidedly interesting.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—"Surf, or Summer Scenes at Long Branch," is the attractive title of the five act comedy, by Miss Olive Logan, brought out at this house last night, and drew a full and fashionable audience. The play had a run of five weeks last season at Boston, and subsequently it proved a success at Philadelphia. At Boston it was "Summer Scenes at Newport;" at Philadelphia it was located at Cape May; but here, with some trimmings and some additions by Mr. Daly, and with some life-like scenery of "the Branch," the piece is just the same as if prepared exclusively for this locality. The scene in the upper cabin of the steamboat bound down the bay, the scene of the bluff, the bathing houses, the beach, the bathers and the surf, the scene of the piazza and the lawn of the Stetson House, and the parlors of the Surf House, decorated for the "Grant Hop," are calculated to make us believe that it is summer again, and that we are there. The plot is not very profound nor as elaborately worked out as Wilkie Collins does it, but it answers very well. The characters are numerous and in great variety, embracing the army, the navy, a heavy villain, a sharper, an old curmudgeon of a captious bachelor, a German pork packer from St. Louis, a brainless cockney, some good and sensible women, some flirts and a silly old sort of Mrs. Malaprop, sprightly children, lively niggers, &c., &c., and all together they give us a sprightly succession of seaside characters, incidents and situations. Davidge as the captious old bachelor is a fine character, well done. Mr. Lewis as the St. Louis German packer of pork is an original and sharply drawn. Miss Fanny Davenport as Mrs. Madison Noble, the leader of the *ton*, is excellent. She fills the *rôle* to perfection, and Liss Lily Vining as Miss Noble, the languid belle, who believes only in money, is very good. There are others in the cast deserving of special mention, but our space is limited. For the first night, considering the numerous personages and the scenery and machinery of the play, it was carried through smoothly; and though it was late before it was finished, the house did not appear to think it too long. With a little shortening, however, it will be improved. It is a lively and pleasing entertainment, abounding in witty and pungent remarks, and, as a graphic winter presentation of summer at "the Branch," it surely ought to fill the house for many nights to come.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE.—The "Grande Duchesse of Gerolstein" proved her power of attraction last evening in the German language at this place, as her Highness was wont to do at the French theatre when she made her first appearance before a republican audience. And it is not too much to say that in Miss Elsa Chorherr the love-stricken sovereign has as good a representative as in Miss Tostée. Mr. Guthery as General Boum has less brusqueness of manner than Mr. Duchesne, in consequence of which he may be considered an improvement. Prince Paul, however, was less a success; for Mr. Fritz failed in that delicacy of action and comicality for which the Prince of Mr. Leduc was so famous. But the whole stage arrangements, in point of outlay and completeness, costumes and scenery, were so unusual to the customary practice at this house that the audience, which crowded every seat, was quite agreeably disappointed, and cheered the management. Miss Chorherr was lavishly rewarded with bouquets and called before the curtain after every act. How it came that in this Offenbach burlesque a waltz from Gounod's "Faust" was interpolated at the opening of the fourth act the management has to answer for. Yet, in general, this first German representation of the "Grande Duchesse" was a success. It will be repeated every night this week.

SOIREE OF THE NEW YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—The hall of the Young Men's Christian Association was crowded to excess last night with a very brilliant audience on the occasion of a grand musical soirée given by the professors and pupils of this popular institution, under the direction of Mr. S. N. Griswold. The performance was a formidable one, instrumentally in particular, comprising some of the most difficult piano and violin works. Kucken, Ritter, Thalberg, Chopin, Beethoven and Mendelssohn were well represented in it. The performance of the pupils was highly creditable, and bore evidence of the careful training they underwent. Misses Boucher, Cox, Hasse, Burr, Hard, Walbridge and Scott, in their rendering of the piano selections, and the two last in their vocal duet, created a very favorable impression. Some of the pieces were played with more finish and grace than we have heard from professionals, and there was a noticeable absence of that nervousness which one would expect from amateurs.

MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.—The first of a series of three readings will be given by Mr. Vandenhoff this evening at the new hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. The other two readings will be given at the same place on next Saturday and Tuesday evenings. Mr. Vandenhoff is one of the most popular of our public readers and enjoys the reputation of being able even to read Mr. Charles Dickens' works better than that gentleman can himself. During the present course Mr. Vandenhoff will give selections from Scott, Hood, Dickens, Macaulay, Shakspeare and the Ingoldsby Legends.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday.

General G. S. Batchelder, of Syracuse, General G. W. Cass and John N. McCullock, of Pittsburg; Judge Charles P. James, of Washington; ex-Senator J. B. Chaffee, of Colorado; General E. F. Winslow, of St. Louis; General A. B. McCalmont, of Pennsylvania; Dr. J. S. Delavan, of Albany, and Dr. O. E. Herrick, of Key West, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General A. M. Curtis, of Ogdensburg; Captain Day, Surgeon General of Nevada; ex-Mayor George Innes, of Poughkeepsie; Dr. H. Duane and Captain W. J. Caine, of the United States Army, are at the Astor House.

Captain Bonniakofsky, of the Russian Army, and Colonel W. H. Reynolds, of Providence, are at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Mayor A. N. Ramsdell, of New London, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Wendell Phillips, of Boston, is at the St. Denis.

Colonel C. H. Deveon, of Rochelle; Peter Habel, of Alaska, and Count Caroul, of Italy, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Professor Reed, of Sandusky, and Surgeon Stevens, of the British Army, Toronto, are at the St. Elmo Hotel.

VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE!

Meeting of the French Reds.

Tuesday evening the New York sections of the red and raging republicans of France held a meeting to discuss the consequences of the murder committed by Prince Pierre Bonaparte. There was a full and excited attendance, and all sorts of terrible disasters were predicted as in store for the Imperial *régime*.

One of the speakers, Mr. Charles Villa, proposed to storm the French Consulate in this city, seize the archives and destroy the coat-of-arms. The motion was opposed by General Cluseret and Mr. Pelletus, and it was finally decided to hold a public demonstration on some future day which shall be named, and preparations made therefor at the next meeting. There was a great deal of fiery talk, and if only half what the speakers stated comes to pass there are lively times in store for *la belle France*.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The Bonaparte-Noir Shooting Case.

M. de Fouveille's Account of the Interview with and Action of the Prince.

Rochefort's Appeal to the Parisians.

Funeral of M. Victor Noir and Intense Excitement in Paris.

MM. Rochefort and Raspail Stopped by the Troops and the Legislative Hall Guarded.

One Hundred Thousand French People in the Streets.

TURKEY AND EGYPT RECONCILED.

FRANCE.

M. Rochefort's Newspaper on the Bonaparte Shooting Case—Violent Assault on the Imperial Family—Appeal to the People.

PARIS, Jan. 12, 1870.

The *Marseillaise* newspaper was published in mourning yesterday, and contained the following leading article, printed in large type:—

"THE MURDER COMMITTED BY THE PRINCE PIERRE NAPOLEON BONAPARTE UPON THE CITIZEN VICTOR NOIR—THE ATTEMPT TO MURDER MADE BY THE PRINCE PIERRE NAPOLEON BONAPARTE UPON THE CITIZEN ULRIC DE FOUVEILLE.

"I have had the weakess to believe that a Bonaparte could be other than an assassin. I have dared to imagine that a fair duel was possible in that family, where murder and waylaying are traditional and habitual. Our co-laborer, Paschal Grousset, has shared my error, and to-day we mourn our dear friend Victor Noir, assassinated by the ruffian Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte.

"For eighteen years past France has been in the blood stained hands of those cut-throats who, not content with grape-shotting republicans in the streets, allure them into baited traps for the purpose of slaughtering them at home. People of France, have you not had decidedly enough of this? (*Peuple Français, est ce decidement tu ne trouves pas qu'en voilà assez?*

HENRI ROCHEFORT."

The Newspaper Attack Repeated—Seizure of the Paper.

PARIS, Jan. 12—P. M.

The *Marseillaise*—Rochefort's newspaper—was very violent again this morning, and the entire issue was therefore seized by the authorities.

M. de Fouveille's Statement—The Interview With the Prince and His Action.

PARIS, Jan. 12, 1870.

La Marseillaise also publishes the following statement of M. de Fouveille:—

On the 10th of January, 1870, at one o'clock, Victor Noir and myself repaired to the residence of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, No. 59 Rue d'Anteuil. We were commissioned by M. Paschal Grousset to demand of Prince Pierre Bonaparte the reason for injurious articles against M. Pascual Grousset, published in *l'Avenir de la Corse*.

We handed our cards to two servants who stood at the door, and who ushered us into a small parlor on the ground floor at our right hand. After a few minutes we were conducted up stairs to the first floor, passed through a fencing room, and finally entered a drawing room.

A door opened and M. Pierre Bonaparte entered. We advanced towards him and the following words passed between us:—

"Sir, we come, on behalf of M. Pascal Grousset, to deliver a letter to you."

"You are not come, then, on behalf of M. Rochefort, and you are not tools of his?"

"Sir, we are here on other business, and I beg you to look at this letter."

I handed him the letter. He approached a window to read it. He read it and, after crushing it in his hands, he returned towards us.

"I have provoked M. Rochefort," said he, "because he is the standard bearer of the rabble. As for M. Grousset I have no reply to make to him. Are you the representatives of these carrion (*ces charognes*)?"

"Sir," I answered, "we come to you to fulfil loyally and courteously the commission entrusted to us by our friend."

"Are you the representatives of these wretches?" Victor Noir replied, "We are the representatives of our friends."

Then, suddenly advancing a step, and without provocation on our part, Prince Bonaparte slapped Victor Noir with his left hand, and at the same time drew a revolver of six chambers, which he had concealed in his pocket, already cocked, and fired upon Noir with the muzzle of the pistol close to him.

Noir staggered, pressed both hands on his breast, and sank down in the doorway by which we had entered.

The cowardly assassin then turned upon me and fired. I then seized a small pistol, which I had in my pocket, and while I was endeavoring to free it from the sheath the wretch rushed on me, but when he saw that I was armed he retreated, stood behind the door and aimed at me. It was then that, comprehending the ambush into which we had fallen, and reflecting that if I fired there would not be wanting those who would say that we had been the aggressors, I opened a door which was behind me and rushed out, crying "Murder!" As I went out a second shot followed and again passed through my coat.

In the street I found Noir, who had had strength to descend the stairs, and who was dead.

These are the facts, just as they transpired, and I look for prompt and exemplary justice for this crime.

ULRIC DE FOUVEILLE.

Funeral of Victor Noir—Precautions Against Agitation and Outbreak—Police and Military on the Qui Vive—One Hundred Thousand Persons in the Street—MM. Rochefort and Raspail and the Military.

PARIS, Jan. 12, 1870.

The funeral of Victor Noir took place to-day.

The government, expecting a demonstration, made extensive preparations to preserve order, and at an early hour all its police and military arrangements were complete.

During the morning people began to gather around the house where the remains were lying, coming from all parts of the city.

At eleven o'clock 5,000 workmen from the Fauboug had passed up the Boulevards on their way to the funeral. Many carriages, with ladies dressed in mourning, drove to the house to join the procession.

At one P. M. deputations of workmen visited the remains.

The streets from the Place de la Concorde to the Rue d'Auteuil were filled with vast throngs of people. Carriages containing noted persons were surrounded by the crowd and their occupants cheered. The weather was cold and a heavy rain was falling, but the numbers continued to increase.

Between two and three o'clock more than a hundred thousand persons were assembled in the vicinity of the place where the remains repose.

Henri Rochefort attended the funeral, and his appearance called forth a great demonstration of enthusiasm from the people.

The remains were taken to Neuilly for interment, whither they were followed by a long procession. The crowd wanted to parade with the body through Paris, but Louis Noir, brother of deceased, refused his consent. At the cemetery there were frequent shouts of "*Vive la république*," and the "Marseillaise" was repeatedly sung by the people.

During the day, while MM. Rochefort and Raspail were coming down the Champs Elysées, accompanied by a great crowd who were singing the "Marseillaise," they were stopped by a regiment of troops and the crowd was ordered to disperse. Rochefort, claiming his right as a deputy, passed on to the Chamber, where he arrived pale and much excited.

The Champs Elysees were then cleared by the troops. Two battalions were stationed near the Hall of the Legislative Body, and five regiments were massed on the Boulevard close at hand.

The crowd finally dispersed without offering resistance; but some arrests were made by the police.

In the Corps Législatif the committee to whom was referred the demand of the Procureur Imperial have pronounced in favor of arraigning Deputy Rochefort for outrage against the Emperor and for inciting violence and disorder.

The *Rappel* newspaper has been seized by the police.

Prince Murat's Trial.

PARIS, Jan. 12, 1870.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes an imperial decree ordering that Prince Murat be brought before the High Court of Justice to be tried on the charge of striking a magistrate some time ago.

Legislative Reform With Order.

PARIS, Jan. 12, 1870.

M. Chevandier, Minister of the Interior, has issued a circular to the Prefects of the Departments. He declares that the policy of the Ministry will be in accordance with the desires of the Chambers and the country, but the government will exact order. The empire has received the consecration of universal suffrage, and while guarding the interests of all will not tolerate disorder. The Ministers will be ready, however, o oppose any excess of power, on whatever side and wherever it may appear.

Paris Tranquil at Midnight.

PARIS, Jan. 12—Midnight.

Up to this hour there has been no conflict between the troops and the people, and the city is tranquil.

The students went in large numbers to the funeral of Victor Noir, but created no disturbance.

ENGLAND.

Public Comment on Mr. Bright's Speech.

LONDON, Jan. 12, 1870.

Mr. Bright's speech, delivered at Birmingham yesterday, is generally eulogized by the morning papers here.

There is but little adverse criticism.

The New Bishop of Manchester.

LONDON, Jan. 12, 1870.

The Reverend James Frazer, who was formerly sent to America as a commissioner to examine the common school system of the United States, has been appointed Bishop of Manchester.

The Telegraph Cables Speculation.

LONDON, Jan. 12, 1870.

It is the original Atlantic Cable Company, and not the Anglo-American Cable Company, certain of whose influential members are adverse to the consolidation or composition with the French Cable Company, whose hostility has caused a depression in cable shares.

Fatal Fire—A Relic of the Olden Time Gone.

LONDON, Jan. 12, 1870.

The famous Star and Garter Inn, at Richmond, was destroyed by fire last night. Its manager lost his life in the flames.

SPAIN.

Marshal Prim on the Crisis—Troops for Cuba.

MADRID, Jan. 12, 1870.

In the Cortes to-day Marshal Prim made a long speech explaining the causes of the present crisis.

The republicans introduced a resolution expressing dissatisfaction with the conduct of the government.

Within a few days 1,000 men have sailed to reinforce the Spanish army in Cuba.

AUSTRIA.

Territorial Consolidation Advocated.

VIENNA, Jan. 12, 1870.

A majority of the Austrian Cabinet advocate closer union between all the States of the empire; the minority would confine federation to the large States and urge liberal reforms.

This division of opinion may soon lead to important changes in the constitution of the Ministry.

TURKEY.

Reconciliation With Egypt.

LONDON, Jan. 12, 1870.

The restoration of harmonious relations between the Sultan and the Pasha of Egypt is complete.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Arrival of Governor McDougall at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Jan. 12, 1870.

Hon. Wm. McDougall arrived yesterday and had an interview with the Governor General and members of the Cabinet.

A Duel at Port Hood—The Canadian Papal Zouaves.

MONTREAL, Jan. 12, 1870.

Two men named Shea and Murphy, living at Port Hood, Cape Breton, after some rough play proposed to fight a duel, and calling friends to act as seconds they stood up with pistols. Shea, as he says, unintentionally fired his weapon, shooting Murphy in the side. Murphy died shortly afterwards.

The Canadian Papal Zouaves whose terms of enlistment have expired will return to Canada immediately after Holy Week.

TENNESSEE.

The State Constitutional Convention—A Number of Democratic Amendments Offered.

NASHVILLE, Jan 12, 1870.

A large number of resolutions and propositions to amend the State constitution were offered in the Convention. Among them were propositions in favor of restricting the right of suffrage to white persons only; prohibiting the Legislature from passing laws embracing more than one subject; from authorizing the intermarriage of whites and blacks; from restricting the right of parties to contract for a rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent on moneys actually loaned; providing for the lengthening of the term of Governor and clothing him with the veto power; for the election of County Clerk, Sheriff, Tax Collector or Register, Coroner and Ranger by magistrates of the quarterly courts; for the appointment of Clerks of Courts of Records by said courts; for the election of United States Senators, Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treasurer by the people; instructing the committee to report what changes are necessary in the judicial system; providing that citizens may prosecute claims against the State; for removing the disqualifications of clergymen in regard to holding office; allowing every county which has a population of 1,000 a member in the Legislature, and against infringing on the rights of municipal corporations without their consent.

One proposition asked that the right of suffrage be confined to those white persons who had paid all State and county taxes for the year previous to the time of offering to vote. The propositions were referred to a committee, and it will be several days before anything is reported for final action.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A Temperance Party Organized—A Preacher Candidate for Governor.

CONCORD, Jan. 12, 1869.

A State Temperance Convention, composed of 133 delegates, representing about forty towns, met here to-day and organized an independent political party, with Rev. L. O. Barrows as their candidate for Governor and Colonel H. O. Pierce, of Hillsboro, for Railroad Commissioner. A State Central Committee was elected and instructed to issue an address to the people of New Hampshire. The committee was further authorized to confer with the labor reform party and ascertain to what extent the two organizations could consistently act together.

During the proceedings some thirty delegates seceded from the Convention, organized in another room and adopted unanimously the following:—

Resolved, That as the firm friends of stringent prohibitory legislation, we do not see our way clear to the nomination of candidates for Governor and Railroad Commissioner the present year.

CUBA.

Re-establishment of Telegraphic Communications in the Cinco Villas District—Financial Affairs.

HAVANA, Jan. 11, 1870.

In consequence of the changed situation in the Cinco Villas district telegraphic communication has been re-establishel with Santi Espiritu, Caigo, Avila, &c.

It seems that the insurgents, who have recently operated in that section are moving off towards Principe.

Exchange on London 12 a 13 per cent premium. Exchange on Paris, par. Gold exchange on the United States, short sight, 2½ a 3 per cent premium. Exchange on the United States, sixty days sight, in currency, 28 a 27 per cen. discount. Freights, firmer.

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

Arrival of the Fleet in Safety at Hampton Roads.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 12, 1870.

Twelve Spanish gunboats came into the roads to-day all safe. They will probably sail to-morrow morning.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Harbor Commissioner for San Francisco—Another Billiard Match—Sale of the California Pacific Railroad—Indictment of the City Government of Los Angeles.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11, 1870.

The Legislature has elected Jasper O'Farrell Harbor Commissioner.

Deery and Dion are about to arrange another billiard match for $2,000, to be played on the 22d inst.

It is rumored that the California Pacific Railroad Company has sold out to the Central Pacific Company. Both companies deny the statement; nevertheless, the report seems to obtain credence. The possession of the California Pacific road would put the entire system of the railroads in California under the control of the Central Pacific Company.

The Grand Jury of Los Angeles has indicted the members of the late City Council of Los Angeles, including the Mayor, for an alleged fraudulent issue of city scrip—over $50,000—of which only $8,000 is accounted for.

GEORGIA.

Order of General Terry for the Preservation of Law and Order.

ATLANTA, Jan. 12, 1870.

Both houses of the Legislature adjourned after swearing in a few members.

General Terry to-day issued an order assigning Warren, Taliaferro, Wilkes, Lincoln, Columbia and Glascock counties as a sub-district, under the command of Major Kline, with instructions to arrest persons violating the laws and disturbing the peace; also an order removing the present Sheriff of Warren county and appointing in his place J. C. Norris.

LOUISIANA.

Proceedings of the Legislature—Surrender of an Alleged Murderer.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12, 1870.

The Senate to-day passed a bill to amend the constitution, removing political disabilities. A bill appropriating $250,000 for the pay of the members elect was also passed. The bill prohibiting gambling throughout the State and imposing heavy fines and penalties has passed both houses and now goes to the Governor. Similar fines and penalties are imposed by this bill upon officers failing to enforce the same.

C. W. Cammock, charged with killing Mr. Nixon, surrendered himself to the authorities to-day and was committed to the parish prison.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steamer Mohican, Admiral Turner, arrived at San Francisco on the 11th instant from Honolulu, Sandwich islands. All on board are well.

The United States steamer Severn, flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, accompanied by the monitors Dictator and Saugus, sailed from Key West last Tuesday evening bound for Cuban waters.

Lieutenant Commander Charles O'Neil is ordered to duty under Rear Admiral Paulding at Boston. Surgeon James McMaster is ordered to the receiving ship Vermont; First Assistant Engineer John Purdy, to the Saugus. Chief Engineer Robert Danby has been detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to duty in charge of machinery afloat at New Orleans. Surgeon G. S. Beardsley is detached from the Independence and ordered to the St. Mary's; Surgeon D. Bloodgood, from the Vermont and ordered to the Independence.

The United States steamer Swatara, from Aspinwall, December 22, arrived off Sandy Hook at six o'clock yesterday evening. The following is a list of her officers:—

Lieutenant Commander—Weld N. Allen, commanding.
Lieutenant Commander—William H. Whitney, executive officer.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—Thomas A. Pemrose.
Passed Assistant Paymaster—Henry T Skelding.
First Assistant Engineer—Oscar N. Lackey.
Master—A. B. Carter.
Ensigns—Jerome E. Howe and William H. Beehler.
Mates—Louis P. Strout, A. P. Bashford, N. H. Johnston and J. B. Crozet.
Captain's Clerk—William H. Barkett.

BRICKLAYERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12, 1870.

The Bricklayers' National Convention reassembled this morning. A special committee was appointed to draft a set of resolutions having reference to the strike of the telegraph operators. A letter was read from John W. Browning, of New York, saying that the strikers have determined to fight the Western Union monopoly until they achieve a complete victory. He says also that the officers of the Western Union Telegraph Company have made propositions to the operators, but they have been rejected. Mr. Browning hopes that the bricklayers will proffer material aid at once. Reports of local unions were read, giving the condition, number of members, &c. The emblem of last year was readopted. A resolution was presented in favor of the organization of a National Trades Union or assembly, to be composed of delegates from the national organization of trades, to make laws for the benefit of all. Resolutions were passed in favor of the co-operative system, as projected by Mr. Rosenstock, who is here. A resolution was offered and referred against granting travelling cards.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 12—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money and 92⅞ for the account. American securities closed quiet and steady. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 87; 1865, old, 86½; 1867, 85⅞; ten-forties, 84⅞. Stocks steady. Erie Railway shares, 17¼; Illinois Centrals, 103; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Jan. 12.—The Bourse opened quiet and closed quiet. Rentes, 73f. 80c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12—4:30 P. M.—The market closed dull. Middling uplands, 11⅝d.; middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET—HAVRE, Jan. 12.—Cotton closed quiet for both on the spot and afloat; *tres ordinaire* on the spot 136½f. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12—1 P. M.—Wheat 7s. 10d. a 7s. 11d. per cental for No. 2 red Western.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12—1 P. M.—Beef 102s. per tierce of 304 lbs. for extra prime mess. Lard heavy. Cheese 70s. 6d. per cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12—4:30 P. M.—Refined petroleum 1s. 9½d. per gallon. Spirits petroleum 1s. 3d. per gallon.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 12.—Tallow 46s. 6d. per cwt. Sugar quiet, both on the spot and afloat. Linseed oil dull. Rosin, 5s. 9d. a 6s. per cwt for common North Carolina.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Jan. 12.—Petroleum closed firm at 60½f.

LECTURE ON BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BY A WELSHMAN.

Last night a lecture was delivered in the Eleventh street Welsh church by the Rev. F. Evans, of Laight street church, formerly of Pennsylvania. The chair was taken by Mr. J. H. Polleston, chairman of the St. David's Benefit Society. The church was crowded by a large audience of Cambrians, all bearing the stamp of the Principality on their countenances, and now and then their demonstrations of approval showed that, though they were in a strange land, their harps were not hung on the willows.

The subject of the lecture was the life and career of Benjamin Franklin, and the lecturer gave a running narrative of the leading incidents of the great man's life. As might be expected from a Welshman, the thrift and the providence of Benjamin's early career were largely commented upon and held up to the audience for imitation. The well-known proverbs of Poor Richard's Almanac, so full of worldly wisdom, afforded the eloquent lecturer an opportunity of delivering a little sermon on each. The political career of Franklin pointed a moral to modern politicians not favorable to modern patriotism or purity.

Mr. Evans is an excellent lecturer; has all the Welsh fire and a great deal of the Welsh wit, both of which are indispensable to the satisfaction of a Welsh audience.

THE LATEST SENSATION.

The "Wolf and the Lamb" Back In the Fold.

Return of the Rev. Horace Cook with His Young Infatuation—Lively Excitement Up Town—The Bohemian Press in a Nightmare—The Pastor in Prison—The Pupil with Her Parents.

For two days the sensation press of this city has been in a convulsion of slang and has exhausted its red-hot vocabulary and extensive imagination over the elopement of Rev. Horace Cook, pastor of the Seventh street Methodist Episcopal church, with Miss Mattie Johnson, a sixteen-year old school girl. Everything that could be said to lend a dime novel aspect to the affair was done by those papers, and when they found themselves at a loss for facts they had no hesitation whatever in deliberately conjuring up scenes and "reminiscences" that had no foundation in fact. Whatever may be the grievousness of the pastor's present fault it was scarcely necessary to "throw water on a drowned rat" by publishing a category of imaginary former offences, as the papers alluded to have done. Rev. Horace Cook is as penitent a sinner now as need be.

A nightmare settled on these sensation mongers last night when it was reported that Mr. Cook and Miss Johnson had returned to the city, and as it is well known that many bank defalcations, with an absconding cashier as an appendix, are sometimes eventually explained by the fact that urgent business necessitated an instant departure, so the Bohemian scribes feared last night that their villification would recoil on themselves, and that an examination involving no one in "wrong" would result in this case.

Miss Johnson was

RETURNED TO HER HOME

last evening, and has brought joy to that home as a prodigal daughter. Late in the afternoon Mr. Johnson received annonymous information that his daughter was in the city and was at one of the principal hotels, and together with his son he at once instituted a diligent search and succeeded in finding her at one of the leading uptown establishments. She immediately repaired home with him. Shortly afterwards the fact of her return was announced at a meeting held in the Seventh street Methodist church, and the excitement equalled that of a first class revival.

She stated to her father that Mr. Cook went to the school house on Friday afternoon last, and made arrangements with her to leave immediately. She obeyed, and they left that evening for Philadelphia. Having arrived there her "flighty" companion went to a hotel and hired a room, to which he escorted his youthful charge, and instantly took his departure, since which time until twelve o'clock last night she had neither seen or heard anything of him. It may also be a matter of interest to the inquisitive to know that there is not the slightest reason to suppose that Miss Johnson is not as chaste a young lady as when she left her parents' home last week; on the contrary it is asserted that she is in no wise harmed save in the matter of unenviable and unfortunate notoriety.

WHY SHE LEFT.

The general belief is now that Miss Johnson was a young religious enthusiast, and that Mr. Cook had acquired that singular spell-power over which, as is well known, often results from the development of an almost fanatical degree of so-called religious ardor. There is also reason to suspect that the young girl had the misfortune not to have concealed from him the existence of this fascination which he exercised over her acts, and that in a moment of semi-infatuation, or, perhaps, of a light insanity, brought on by great mental agitation, he requested her to fly with him and she blindly assented.

At midnight last night Miss Johnson's relatives stated that they know nothing of the whereabouts of Mr. Cook, but that they knew that he had been in this city once or twice at least since last Friday, and believed he was erratically roaming between New York and Philadelphia.

HIS POSITIVE WHEREABOUTS

became known in a very emphatic fashion, when, about ten o'clock, as the reporters of the *World* were closing up their reports, a violent kick was heard at the editorial room door. "Come in," exclaimed one. The door opened, and in strode a tall man, dressed in a clerical suit of black. He wore his hat low over his eyes, and this, added to the whiskers about his face and his mustache, completely hid his face from view. Shutting the door behind him with a bang that resounded throughout the room, he walked up to the first desk at which he saw a gentleman writing.

"Is the editor in?" he inquired in a loud tone.

"What is your business, sir?" was the question he received in lieu of an answer.

"My business, sir, is this:—I am Dr. Cook, and I come here to get satisfaction for the slanderous article published in your paper this morning concerning me." He then became extremely violent in his manner and action, and so threatening in his language that the editor sent out for a policeman, who with some difficulty took him in charge.

On arriving at the station house the editor made a formal complaint against Cook, who, as the sergeant proceeded to write down his "pedigree," gesticulated in a theatrical way.

"What is your name?" asked the sergeant.

"Horace Cook," was the reply.

"What is your occupation?"

"A minister of the Gospel."

The sergeant looked up at him with a sneer, but Cook did not perceive it, he being too intent upon "taking the measure" of the complainant.

LOCKED UP.

"Take him down stairs," ordered the sergeant as he finished writing.

"Come along with me, sir," said the doorman, taking him by the arm.

"I'll go along with you," replied Cook; "but if I had that man in my power for five minutes I would——"

"Come, now, sir, we will have to go," continued the doorman.

"Well, I'm ready," and down the steps in a sort of hurried way the "minister of the Gospel" tottered—for he was evidently very weak—and in a few seconds he was placed in a cell and the key was turned in the lock.

He sat down on the stone seat for a moment after the doorman had gone, and, with his face buried in his hands, rocked himself to and fro, a moan escaping from his lips every once in a while as though he was suffering the most intense agony. All of a sudden he started to his feet, and, still holding his forehead between his hands as if endeavoring to crush the pain that was torturing him, peered out between the iron bars. The prisoner next to him was gazing at him intently, not knowing who the new arrival was.

"Have you a knife about you?" asked Cook, in a husky voice, and his eyes glared fiercely as he spoke.

"What do you ask that for?" asked the other prisoner.

"Well, if you have one let me have it, and ask no questions," replied Cook.

At that moment the doorman came down and lit the gas to its full height and the prisoner who had been asked for the knife beckoned to him to come to the grating of his cell, and then informed him of what Cook had requested. Thus put upon his guard, the doorman told the sergeant of the state of affairs, and two men were at once placed in cells opposite to the minister to watch his movements and give an alarm in case of his being detected in any attempt to take his life.

"INTERVIEWED."

A little after ten o'clock a HERALD reporter called to see him. He was then pacing up and down his cell, with a white handkerchief bound about his head, and with his hands pressed tightly against his forehead. His mental agony was evidently intense.

"Are you Mr. Cook, sir?" asked the reporter.

The man started and looked at his interlocutor as if anxious to see in him some sympathizing friend. Not recognizing him, he replied sharply, as he turned upon his heel and resumed his monotonous walk up and down his narrow quarters.—

"Yes, sir, that's my name."

As he came up to the grating again after his walk to the furthermost part of the cell the reporter said:—

Mr. Cook, I am the representative of the HERALD and would like to have a talk with you; if you have any statement to make it may be of service to you and——

The man stopped walking and looked through the grating for a few seconds without uttering a word. He then turned about and began to walk again, exclaiming, petulently, as he left the gateway.—

"I don't wan't anybody to do me any service!"

"But I am not desirous of making a 'sensation' of this," replied the reporter; "some papers"——

"Yes, sir," exclaimed he, as he strode up to the iron grating, and then turned away, tugging fiercely at the white handkerchief about his head. In a second he returned, and grinding his teeth as though endeavoring to control some inward passion, and leaning his face, which was as pale as that of a corpse, against the stone facing of the door, he resumed:—

"Yes, sir; you are right; some papers have made sensation of this affair, and if they had not I would not be here."

The prisoner being evidently disinclined to converse, the reporter left, leaving him walking up and down his cell, tugging at the white handkerchief about his head as fiercely as ever.

BALLS LAST NIGHT.

Ball of Morton Commandery, No. 4—Grand Display.

The gallant, graceful and generally handsome Knights Templar of Morton Commandery, No. 4, held their winter reception and ball at the Metropolitan Hotel last evening. The arrangements, as usual, were as perfect as human forethought could have made them. The guests arrived from ten to twelve, and after an easy process of depositing cumbrous and unnecessary wearing apparel issued through the grand and open doorway upon the polished and brilliant floor of the ballroom. The picture which one reception presents is frequently said to be the counterpart of every other. Last night there was a little difference—very marked and agreeable. There was a harmony of colors in the ladies' dresses rivalling in artistic arrangement the *mise en scene* of a stage display in the best taste of French production. More than two-thirds of the knights were in full regalia costume, and the balance in what might be called fatigue dress. There were seventy-five from New Haven and fifty from Philadelphia, of the Knights Templars with the plumed hats and sword belts. Altogether there were nearly 900 guests in attendance. Some of the ladies were very beautiful; all were sumptuously dressed, and none were unhappy. Mr. Tom Cassidy looked attentively after the guests, Mr. Stephen Gardner managed matters admirably on the floor, Mr. Arthur G. Smith looked after the supper arrangements and Hr. Samuel Black was the only one who seemed to think the press worthy of consideration.

The M. T. Brennan Coterie.

Everywhere among the youth and beauty of the metropolis during the last few days the question was asked, "Are you going to the Coterie?" The answer was generally in the affirmative, as no explanation of the question was needed. All the young folks of the city have known the "Brennan Coterie" as the occasion of festive and almost regal reunions. Organized a few years since, managed by young men who can give zest to such enjoyment as they propose, and being titled in honor of one of the most popular leaders of the dominant party in this city, the "M. T. Brennan Coterie" possessed all the elements of rapid and healthy growth. The elements have been fostered carefully, and the result of the care and attention devoted to the interests of the association were amply demonstrated last evening at the Academy of Music. At this gorgeous tomb of so many voices and vocalists' reputations there was gathered a happy and delighted throng, to describe which properly would be an impossible task. Full dress balls at the Academy are generally so much alike that an account of one will suffice for another. About the assemblage of last evening, however, there was a peculiarity, an unique brilliancy, an indescribable charm, an absence of angular formality or undue familiarity and a *tout ensemble* grandly magnificent and magnificently grand.

Prominent among the thousands present were Mayor Hall, apparently regardless of the immense yet fitting power so soon to devolve upon him as the chief executive of the metropolis. The Brennan brothers, Mathew T., Owen W. and Timothy, although present, remained the greater portion of the time somewhat in the background, receiving the congratulations and acknowledging the recognitions given by their myriad friends. Mrs. John Fox and her sister, Mrs. Judge Hogan, the amiable and estimable representatives of the *ton* of "the Banner Ward," were the recipients of much attention and admiration. To attempt to give any idea of a tithe of the ladies and their coiffures would be indeed a fruitless task. Among the gentlemen, Captain McGrath, secretary of the club, was observed as one of the most active and efficient managers, while judges, counsellors, officeholders of great or small calibre, commissioners and others too numerous to mention were present. The natty W. J. Florence, fresh from his triumphs through the South, was also on hand in company with his active brother-in-law, Marshal Tooker. Grafulla waved his wand as magically as ever in the "seventh heaven," and aroused by turns the sentimentalities, the risibilities and the saltatory proclivities of his auditors so that the gay company, now carried away by a flood of melody, or made to smile by the rendering of some popular and rollicking air, or sent twirling and whirling, or gliding and bowing through the various dances, whiled away one of the pleasantest nights of the season.

The Oceanic Yacht Club of Jersey City.

The ball given by the Oceanic Yacht Club at Cooper Hall, Jersey City, last night, was by far the most gorgeous affair of the kind during the season. The hall and gallery were filled, and the members of the committees were evidently gentlemen of the highest respectability, all being residents of Jersey City. The decorations of the hall were superb. On one side was the statue of a young sailor, lifelike, and surrounded with all the paraphernalia that make life on the ocean wave pleasant. Under a chandelier was a handsome miniature yacht, and all through the hall waved flags, pennants and small sails. The design on the exterior of the hall was at once unique and artistic. A full-sized yacht, with canvas spread, was supported on a platform over the entrance, and the full proportions of this model craft were well displayed by the aid of a calcium light. The arrangements were carried out under the direction of Commodore George E. Sherman, Vice Commodore C. Becker, Rear Commodore R. S. Simpson, and Messrs. Garrett, Newman, Stanton, Snellgrove, Keenan, Mather and Beardsley.

The Young Men's Central Association.

This society, which is composed of twenty-five members, with Mr. T. S. Miller as their president, gave their fourth annual invitation ball at Landmann's Assembly Rooms last evening. The guests, to the number of three hundred, began dancing at ten o'clock and continued until supper was served, which was at twelve o'clock, when dancing was again resumed and continued until a late hour. Mr. McNally, the treasurer of the society, was floor manager.

HEAVY ROBBERY IN SPRING STREET.

A Well Worked-Up Detective Case.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon Mrs. Susan Briory, of No. 52 Spring street, keeper of an extensive lodging house immediately opposite the Spring street station house, reported to Captain Walsh that her rooms had been entered by thieves, who stole seventy-two dollars in currency and several dresses, the whole worth about $300. The Captain placed the case in the hands of his special officers, McKeever and Judd, with instructions to work it up. They had an interview with Mrs. Briory and from her learned that she suspected one of her lodgers, named Albert F. Craig, who had offered dress patterns for sale to a female in the rear house of the above number. Mrs. Brivoy stated, in addition, that another reason for suspecting Craig was that a few days ago she missed some jewelry, and a part of it—an earring—was subsequently found on the floor of his room.

At eight o'clock last evening Craig left his boarding house and crossed over to the station house, where he made himself at home, conversed freely with the above officers and displayed considerable unconcern. While patronizing the officers McKeever turned upon him suddenly and remarked, "I suspect you of robbing Mrs. Brivoy; will you allow me to search your effects?" Craig cheerfully consented and the officers made the search. The result was Craig and one Catharine McCallum, an occupant of the house, were arrested on the charge of robbing their landlady of the above property and one Charles Clinton of a gold watch and chain valued at $150. The prisoners were arraigned before Sergeant Cornwall and locked up to answer at the Tombs to-day. There are facts in the case that at this stage of the proceedings cannot be given, but the officers have distinguished themselves by prompt and decisive action. The total value of the property stolen is over $500.

A.—The New Scientific Miracle.—A Harmless and delightful means of restoring the original color of gray hair has been discovered. A thousand attempts have been made in this direction, but PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is the first and only success. It is a clear fluid, and produces the same effect upon withering hairs that rain produces on withering plants and herbs—renewing their vitality, vigor and natural hue. The article is pleasant to every sense, and being free from sediment is not shrouded from the light by impervious wrappers, like the filthy and disgusting hair coloring nostrums hitherto used.

All Blood Impurities, Scrofula, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, cured by MISSISQUOI WATER. See pamphlet at your druggist's.

A.—Cherry Pectoral Troches are the Best and most effectual for Colds, Coughs, Sore Throats, Bronchitis, &c.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world. The only perfect dye, harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Factory 16 Bond street.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Neuralgic Headache, Rheumatism, Warranted cured, or money refunded. Dr. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY, 704 Broadway. Consultation free. Hundreds of home testimonials.

Perfect Manhood.—Essays for Young Men, free, in sealed envelopes. HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid in Gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

Royal Havana Lottery.—For Official Drawing for January 4, 1870, see another part of the paper. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

What Physicians Say:— "HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT has proved itself to be a most strengthening remedy in cases of extreme exhaustion, and merits the high reputation it has gained throughout Europe."

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CABLE AND LAND TELEGRAPHS.

Cyrus W. Field and President Orton, of the Western Union Company, in Europe—Efforts to Consolidate the French and Anglo-American Companies—Government Telegraph System in England.

LONDON, Dec. 30, 1869.

That roving American and most enterprising of electricians, Cyrus W. Field, has suddenly returned to London after a flying visit to the United States, and has taken up his quarters at the Buckingham Palace Hotel. He is accompanied by William Orton, the President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and speculation is rife as to what the appearance of two such brilliant meteoric lights in the telegraphic firmament may portend. General rumor asserts that the affairs of the Anglo-American Atlantic cable are not altogether satisfactory; which means, of course, that under the competition arising from the completion of the French cable and with the present reduced tariff the receipts of the original company are not so large as they used to be, and the shareholders are not realizing the tempting profits they were in the habit of pocketing in the good old days of Atlantic cable monopoly. Rumor further says that the Western Union does not bite a good mouthful out of the tariff for messages over the French cable, as it does out of the Anglo-American business; and putting these two facts together the conclusion is reached that an energetic effort is to be made either to force the French company into a consolidated alliance, to obtain control of their line, or to drive it away from the American shore, and that the autocrat of ocean cables and the prime minister of telegraphic monopoly are here to aid in the consummation of one or the other of these objects. It will not probably be asserted that the present thirty shillings tariff between Europe and America, with the additional business it draws to the cables, is insufficient to pay the working expenses of two companies and a legitimate interest on the capital employed in the undertakings; but when enormous fortunes have been monoplized out of monopolies it seems hard to be compelled to put up with the commonplace profits of an ordinary successful business, and there is very little doubt that, by whatever means it may be brought about, the result of the present movement, if successful, will be a revision of the tariff and the increase of the cost of the cable despatches between Europe and America to the public and to the press.

Now, the people of all civilized countries demand, most uncompromisingly, the cheapest and freest possible telegraphic facilities, and nothing can be more culpably in hostility to the progress and sentiment of the age than an attempt to restrict the use of this important mode of communication either by the imposition of unreasonable tariffs, or by opposition to new enterprises. The recent invitation of Secretary Fish to the maritime Powers to participate in a treaty with the object of securing reciprocity in concessions for ocean telegraph cables, the protection of such works during war and the immunity of despatches from government espionage, hits the popular idea and meets with general approval. Such a treaty commends itself upon its face to every sensible mind, for no reasonable being will deny that free telegraphic communication between different nations is the most effective agent in spreading civilization, preserving peace and promoting the prosperity and happiness of mankind. At the same time it is proper to bring to the knowledge of the HERALD readers the fact that a whisper in telegraphic circles here attributes the advancement of Secretary Fish's proposition at this particular time to the shrewd intrigues of the Anglo-American and Western Union lobbyists, who hope to use it as a lever by means of which they can raise the American end of the French cable and cast it off from the shores of the United States in the event of the failure of their efforts to bring the French company into combination with their own interests. The Emperor Napoleon, it is well known, has granted to the present French company the exclusive right to land a transatlantic cable on the French coast for a certain number of years, and as this concession induced capitalists to invest their money in the enterprise it is not easy to see how it can be cancelled.

The rumor goes that the monopolists foresaw this difficulty in the way of the Emperor Napoleon, and brought their forces to bear upon Secretary Fish—not one of the most wide-awake gentlemen in the world—to draw from him this wise and liberal proposition at this time. They knew that the present inability of France to become a party to such a desirable treaty could be used effectively to create a prejudice against the French cable; and they design, it is said, if necessary, to make it the basis of a strong lobby appeal to Congress to drive the French company from the shores of the United States. But would it be wise of Congress to do so? If it be permitted both to ask and answer a question, the reply must be, Certainly not. It is not probable that within the next twenty years a new cable would be laid by a new company between France and America, as capital would rather seek investment in multiplying the cables of the present company should the business warrant the increase, and the Emperor would no doubt be willing enough to agree to the two most important of Mr. Fish's propositions, to wit, the protection of ocean cables during war and the immunity of messages from government espionage, provided all the other maritime Powers should unite in such a treaty. A single company owning cable communication with France would be no evil, because the existence of other ocean telegraphs to Europe would secure competition and compel sufficiency of accommodation. While, therefore, the proposition emanating from the American Secretary is in every respect commendable and wise, and should command in this progressive age the assent of every civilized State, it is to be hoped that the American Congress will not be led, by any partial check it may receive, to deprive the United States of any existing telegraphic facility or to play into the hands of monopoly. It is urged in some quarters that it is most desirable to secure "free trade" in ocean cable rates.

It is notable that those who pronounce most positively against the feasibility of light cables are invariably interested in heavy construction and existing companies, and it is argued that wherever there was a monopoly of concession the heavy cable companies that have sunk so much capital in the ocean would prevent the proper testing of the light cables. There is no good foundation for these apprehensions. If the success of light cables should be positively established a dozen available places for landing in Europe would be found, and any amount of capital necessary for the enterprises would be forthcoming. It would no doubt be in accordance with the spirit of the age, and with popular sentiment on both sides of the Atlantic, if every country would throw open its shores to every telegraphic enterprise that could be successfully carried out. At the same time the failure to secure this desirable concession at this time should not induce America to obstruct or destroy any existing cable facilities.

It may be that rumor errs in attributing to the two great telegraphic tourists now in Europe the mission above stated. It is possible that the business of President Orton may after all be nothing more than to endeavor to raise money out of English or French capitalists to rebuild a large portion of the Western Union line, much of which is known to require such an investment. It is hard to say how such an application would succeed among the moneyed Gradgrinds of Europe, who have a terribly practical way of looking at grand results, and who seldom stomach a company whose shares have run down from 200 per cent premium to sixty-eight per cent discount, no matter what the cause. Or it is possible that President Orton may have crossed the Atlantic in order to be in England at the moment all the telegraphic lines in the country are handed over to the government with the object of learning by personal observation the great advantage to the people of a government system over a private monopoly. The change is to take place on the last day of January, and on the 1st of February the lines will all be in the possession of the government. The rate will then be uniform all over the United Kingdom, and the charge for a message of twenty words, including the address, will be one shilling. These messages will go in the order in which they are received, but where precedence is desired a small extra charge will be made. The number of offices will be greatly increased and equalized all over the cities and country towns, and by this means great speed and promptness will be secured in the transmission and delivery of messages. The system of prepayment by stamps will be a great public convenience, and under the low rates the telegraph will come into almost as general use as the Penny Post, and will no longer afford an undue advantage to capital over business enterprise and capacity. Operators, under government control, will no longer be able to delay messages or peddle commercial news. There will be no "rings" in construction or supplies, or working expenses, to the detriment of shareholders; watering of stock will be a thing unknown. In fact, it will be a sort of telegraphic millennium in the United Kingdom.

President Orton is known to be a benevolent and devoutly inclined citizen, and when he sees the advantages and blessings the government telegraphic system secures to the people of a country he will no doubt return to New York, call a meeting of his brother directors and, after prayers, will propose the handing over of the whole plant of the Western Union Telegraph Company to Secretary Fish, for the benefit of the citizens of the United States.

The New System in England.

[From the London Post, Dec. 28.]

The Post Office authorities have prepared for the use of the public forms for telegraphic messages to be used when the whole system of inland telegraphs is acquired by the government on the 29th of next month, January, 1870. The form differs from those hitherto employed by the companies. A separate space in lines is allotted to each word, and the corresponding charge is printed clearly on the margin, so that the sender can see at a glance how much he has to pay, and the receiving clerk need be at no trouble in calculating how much he has to charge. Each of the forms thus divided into spaces is prepared for a message of fifty words, which is assumed to be sufficient in the great majority of instances. In the righthand upper corner of the page a blank space is left for the stamps, which will probably be almost exclusively used to cover the charges of transmission. Attached to the form are directions for the guidance of the sender, with a tariff of charges and full information as to the arrangements for porterage.

THE MURDERED NIGHT WATCHMAN.

Trial of Perry for the Murder of Hayes—Second Day's Proceedings—Damaging Testimony Against the Prisoner.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, was crowded with spectators yesterday to hear the evidence in the trial of Edwin Perry, for the murder of Thomas Hayes, the night watchman at Harbeck's stores, who was shot about half-past six o'clock on the night of December 28.

The first witness called was Charles Werner, who testified to having made the diagram of the place where the deceased was shot.

Thomas Delaney, the conductor on the Furman street car on which Hayes was taken after being shot, testified that he heard the shot and heard some one cry out.

Witness was then cross-examined at considerable length by counsel for the prisoner, and his statements appeared to be somewhat contradictory. At first he testified that he was on the back platform of the car when he heard the shot; next, that he was outside the car; next, that he was passing through the car from the rear to the front platform; and again, that he was on the front platform with the driver. He testified that as the deceased got on the car he said, "I'm shot—Ed Perry shot me." Hayes did not seem at that time as if he was going to die, but he said, for fear he might die, "take my number," and witness took it. He was then taken to the Fulton ferry, which was the last witness saw of him.

John Graham testified that he heard the pistol shot, and as he was running in the direction of the place he saw a man going down in the direction of Wall street ferry; was about five feet from the car when the man who was shot stepped on the platform of the car; when he stepped on the platform he said, "Fetch me to the Fulton ferry" and "I'm shot and I want to go to a doctor."

Thomas Gibbon testified that he heard the shot and saw a man on the opposite side of the street running towards Wall street ferry; saw him disappear down an archway; immediately following the shot he heard a man cry out, "I'm shot; stop that man;" was about a block and a half away, but heard the voice distinctly.

Officer John McDermott testified that he was attached to the Forty-first precinct; that he saw Perry on the night of the murder in Montague about six feet from Furman street: he looked as if he was just recovering from a drunk, as if he had just got up and seemed rather stupid; this was about twelve minutes past seven o'clock; heard of the murder about nine o'clock that night.

Theodore Greaves testified that he was acquainted with Perry and saw him passing his place on the corner of Montague and Furman streets on the night of the murder; saw him through the window.

Andrew Moore testified that he knew Perry and saw him on the night of the murder at the corner of Montague and Furman streets; it was ten minutes to seven o'clock; spoke to Perry and he then went toward the South ferry.

William McCormick testified that he knew Perry and had been acquainted with him four or five years; saw him on the night of the murder; Perry called him out of Tiernan's liquor store on the corner of State and Furman streets; told witness he wanted him to go to his wife and get some money, as he had got into difficulty with some friends, that they had fired several shots at him and he had fired back; Perry's wife came down and got in the cars, but could not say where she went.

A number of other witnesses were examined, whose testimony was merely corroborative of that already given, and the case was then adjourned until ten o'clock to-day.

THE TREMONT MURDER.

Conclusion of the Inquest—A Verdict of Homicide Against the Accused.

Long before the appointed hour had arrived for resuming the adjourned inquest regarding the killing of Milton E. Carpenter at Tremont, Westchester county, the police station at that place yesterday morning was crowded almost to suffocation with spectators whose interest in the subsequent proceedings they did not attempt to conceal. The German element preponderated largely, owing to the circumstance that four of their fellow countrymen occupied the prisoners' bench, one of them being charged with the highest crime known to the law. Punctually at nine o'clock Coroner Bathgate called the jury roll and then proceeded with the testimony.

The first witness examined was Charles Tarbox, one of the party which entered Herger's saloon with the deceased on Saturday night. He testified that after they had asked Herger for a loan of his guitar, which the latter refused, deceased shuffled his feet on the floor and that this was the only disturbance his party had made. In the noisy conversation which followed some person took witness by the throat and forced him into a corner behind a table; the witness having been held in that position for some minutes he was prevented from seeing any blows struck, but on getting up saw deceased lying on the floor, after which he noticed the accused go behind the counter. After helping deceased outside of the barroom he was staggering from the effects of the blow, but rallied in a few minutes. The witness stated that there was no attempt made to take the guitar by force.

Thomas Dunham, who was with deceased at Herger's on the night mentioned, also testified, but nothing new was elicited from his evidence.

The foregoing testimony was mainly corroborated by Benjamin B. Rockwell, who was also with deceased on the fatal night. He testified that none of his companions were intoxicated on the evening in question, but that when it was first proposed to visit Herger's the witness remarked, "let us go down and take the German (or Dutchman) by storm." On entering the place a guitar was seen hanging on the wall, and it was proposed that witness should play for the party to dance, but Herger refused to lend the instrument, without assigning any reason heard by the witness.

Sergeant Steers, of the Thirty-second sub-precinct police, testified that, having heard on Sunday evening that deceased had been struck with a mallet in the hands of Christian Herger, he proceeded to the house of the latter and arrested him, and also took charge of the mallet, which he found in Herger's saloon. Here the weapon was shown and recognized by the witness.

This closed the testimony, and after a deliberation of about half an hour the jury brought in the following verdict:—"That the deceased, Milton L. Carpenter, died of congestion or compression of the brain and fracture of the skull, which was superinduced or effected by a blow struck on the right side of his head with a mallet or other blunt instrument, and that said blow was dealt by the hand of Christian Herger, in the village of Tremont, on Saturday, the 9th of January, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock in the morning." The prisoner was committed to the county jail to await the action of the Grand Jury, and the witnesses placed under bonds of $500 each for their appearance when called upon.

Alexander F. Westcott, of Yonkers, is not the party bearing a similar name who was mentioned in connection with the affray in the HERALD of yesterday.

THE NORFOLK STREET MURDER.

Suspicions Against Father and Son—Further Particulars.

The arrest of Abraham Keher and his son Morris, of 133 Norfolk street, by detectives King and Lyons, of the Tenth precinct police, on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Conrad Oestreicher, in front of the lager beer saloon, early on the morning of the 2d instant, has already been printed in the HERALD. Some further particulars in regard to the matter have been obtained. A short time previous to the murder deceased and his friend sat at a table in the saloon, when the former commenced singing a song relating to shoemakers and tailors. The elder Keher, who was at another table, being a tailor, took umbrage at the song, believing that it was intended to ridicule him or his calling, and made manifest his displeasure to Oestreicher, who utterly disclaimed any intention of giving offence and expressed sorrow at having done so. This explanation, it seems, did not satisfy Keher and his son, who soon became so disorderly in the place that the landlady in charge at the time ordered them to leave. Oestreicher and his friend soon started out, and on reaching the walk encountered the prisoners and became involved in a quarrel with them, during which the elder Keher received a black eye. His son, then wearing a light colored coat, struck Oestreicher's friend across the face with an umbrella, whereupon he ran away and did not return. Immediately afterwards Oestreicher was stabbed, and subsequently removed to the station house and from thence to the hospital, as previously stated. Before his death Oestreicher was questioned in regard to the difficulty, and said that the young man with the light coat on stabbed him. This points strongly towards Morris Keher as the guilty party. Both the defendants confess to being engaged in the fight in which deceased was injured, but emphatically deny using a knife. At the inquisition, however, which takes place on Saturday, further and more important facts may be developed, as there are several witnesses to be examined. In the meantime Coroner Keenan has committed the defendants to the Tombs to await the result.

THE ORANGE COUNTY MURDER.

Trial of Warren Fellows, of Goshen, for the Murder of Alexander Swinton.

An Important Question—Can an Improperly Constituted Grand Jury Indict a Prisoner?—The Difficulty in Obtaining Juries Explained.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1870.

About half-past eight o'clock, on the evening of Thursday, August 5, 1869, Mr. Alexander Swinton, an old, respected citizen of Port Jervis, was standing in his hardware store, in Front street, attending to his customers. His son James was with him, engaged in the same occupation. Half an hour later the old gentleman was a lifeless corpse in the arms of his son, through an outbreak of passion on the part of Warren Fellows, an itinerant pedler.

The circumstances of the tragedy, which caused an immense sensation in the county, were simply these:—Fellows had been drinking freely during the day, and when he entered Mr. Swinton's store was more a demon than a man. Objection was naturally made to his presence there; words followed, and the ruffian was finally taken by the shoulders and put out. When at the door, however, Fellows drew a revolver from his pocket and shot old Mr. Swinton in the abdomen, producing an internal hemorrhage, which resulted fatally in about thirty minutes. Seeing his father shot, James Swinton rushed at the assassin with a hatchet and struck him twice on the head, inflicting deep and dangerous wounds, from which, however, he finally recovered.

After due time Fellows was indicted and brought before the County Sessions Court for trial. Informality in the indictment, however, prevented his conviction or discharge at that time, and accordingly a new indictment was found by the Grand Jury of the county, and the case was set down for final disposition at the January Term of the Oyer and Terminer Supreme Court at Goshen. Fellows was well known in the county, was considered worth $10,000—at least he left that amount in cash and goods when, thinking he was about to die of his wounds, he made his will—and bore an unenviable notoriety as a ruffian and desperado. It is said that he shot at two men, killing one of them, some time ago, and escaped punishment, and that at Plimpton, N. J., about four years ago, he entered a Methodist church for a wager and publicly dragged the minister out into the street, at the same time beating him severely. It is but fair to state, however, that these charges have been made against him since his incarceration for the murder of Mr. Swinton. True or false, they have contributed to increase public indignation against him and to add to the excitement that at this moment agitates the county of Orange.

The not very commodious Court House in this town has been overflowing with spectators since the trial of the prisoner was commenced this morning. The hotels are full and people are constantly arriving from the country. Anxiety to ascertain the probable result of the trial is quite general. Justice A. B. Tappen presided over the court, and associated with him are County Judge Thomas George and Justices Benjamin R. Conklin and Ephraim Bulis. District Attorney S. W. Fellows, assisted by Mr. C. H. Whitford, prosecutes for the people, and the prisoner is defended by Messrs. Drake, Gedney and Millspaugh.

Arraigned at the bar, the prisoner had read to him the indictment found by the Grand Jury. He is apparently from thirty-five to forty years of age, is of sallow complexion, wears a dark brown mustache and goatee; has dark eyes, deep set and cunning, and his general appearance is that of a desperate man. He was well dressed, appeared quite cool and collected and seemed to have no apprehension of condemnation.

AN IMPORTANT LEGAL QUESTION.

Mr. Drake, for the prisoner, moved, after the reading of the indictment, to quash on the ground of informality; that the pleadings were bad; that the third count did not closely follow the wording of the statute and that there was manifest duplicity. A long and tedious controversy ensued, but finally the Court decided not to entertain the motion. Exception was taken to the ruling of the Court. It was thought that there would be no further obstacle offered to the empanelling of the jury and the advancement of the trial; but the counsel for the prisoner interposed an objection at this point which may prove fatal to the prospect of conviction. The point raised is somewhat novel, and therefore very important, the law concerning it being but little understood. It was this. Counsel discovered that the Grand Jury finding the indictment against the prisoner was informally if not improperly constituted, and therefore entered a plea of want of jurisdiction. It was claimed that when the list of Grand Jurors for 1870 was made it was not handed to the County Clerk in due form; each member of the Board of Supervisors making a list—part of the general list—and sending it to the County Clerk; and it so happened that instead of the 300 names only which should be presented by law there were 340 sent in. Counsel therefore pleaded that although a certificate was obtained duly signed and handed in yesterday, and attached to the list of grand jurors, the jury finding the indictment against the prisoner was not legal; that if it had been properly constituted the prisoner would not have been indicted at all, and therefore moved to quash the indictment read.

District Attorney Fullerton then stated that he did not expect the opposition to take that ground, and thought it safer for him to put in a plea in answer than a demurrer. He would join in an issue of fact with the defence, but in the meantime asked for time to prepare the answer. Time was granted and the court adjourned for one hour.

When the court reassembled the prosecution read their answer. It made a general denial of the allegations of the defence, and urged that there was no informality or impropriety in the constitution of the Grand Jury. The issue of fact having been raised, however, he had thought it necessary to put in the replication.

A further adjournment until one o'clock was then made. On reassembling the District Attorney asked leave to withdraw his replication temporarily, for the purpose of amending it, and the defence also requested leave to make some alterations in their plea. The Court granted leave. The alterations made were not important.

The Court here stated that if the issue was to be tried it should be before the Court alone, a jury not being deemed as having a right to decide the matter. The decision would have to be rendered on the law, and there was no difference between the proceedings taken than in a challenge of array.

Counsel for the defence insisted that there was a difference, and demanded a trial of the issue by a jury. The Court heard the prosecution on the point, and held to its decision. An exception to the ruling was noted.

Mr. Louis Cuddyback, County Clerk, was then sworn, and was about to testify as to the organization of the Grand Jury which found an indictment against Fellows, when Judge Tappan, interrupting, said that he had found authority for the position taken by the defence, and a jury of twelve men would accordingly be sworn to try the issue involved. Questions then arose as to the right of challenge in this peculiar case, and considerable time was occupied in empanelling the required number of "good men and true."

THE DIFFICULTY IN GETTING JURORS.

It is proper to mention here that in all criminal trials, especially in country places, nine out of every ten men form an opinion from reading the newspapers of the guilt or innocence of parties accused. The law says that all such may or must stand aside. The consequence is that intelligent men are excused from discharging the important office of jurors, and ignorant and stupid men are left to bring in verdicts of life and death. The law was well enough in times when there were few newspapers and the railway and telegraph were unknown. But should not there be an amendment to it now? The crowded state of the court calendars is mainly attributable to the difficulty experienced in obtaining jurors, and the difficulty is the result of the statute referred to. In this case the absurdity of this statutory provision was exemplified. Several intelligent gentlemen of the county, who had read of the difficulty concerning the Grand Jury, were sent away after a brief examination as to their knowledge of the matter, who, it is but right to suppose, would have decided on the evidence presented to them, and many of doubtful intelligence retained. One of these afforded much amusement by stating in answer to a question put by one of the counsel for the defence as to the impression made on his mind by what he had heard of the discussion in court, that none of the legal gentlemen had made the least impression on his mind, and he knew "nothing about nothing." Twelve men were, however, finally sworn as a jury to try the issue of fact raised by the defence. How it will be when Fellows is tried on the indictment—if such is the decision of the court in the case now proceeding—remains to be seen. But it is said that it will take a day to empanel a jury for the trial proper.

The testimony of several witnesses was then taken, the Judge charged the jury, and after considerable delay a verdict was returned sustaining the legality of the Grand Jury. The Court approved the verdict and the prisoner was therefore arraigned on the indictment. A night session of the court will be held, but as the counsel for the prisoner are undecided as to what course they will take, it is not known whether the trial will be proceeded with or held over up til next term.

THE LOGAN TRAGEDY.

Opening of the Inquest Yesterday at Bellevue Hospital—Interesting Testimony.

Coroner Flynn commenced an investigation into this case yesterday afternoon at Bellevue Hospital. There was a large number of persons present, principally friends of Logan and the man Dunn, who, it will be seen by the testimony, was the murderer.

The only witness examined was William Thomas Huff, who deposed as follows:—

William Thomas Huff, who testified—I reside at No. 522 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, and was acquainted with James Logan; on the morning of the 3d instant, between one and two o'clock, I was walking down Houston street from Broadway, and saw Logan on the stoop of the House of Commons; he told me that three men in the saloon below had insulted him, and that he meant to ask them, when they came out, if they meant the insult for him; in about three minutes afterwards the men came up from the saloon, and one of them pushed against Logan; he said he wanted to speak to them; while he was speaking I heard Logan ask if they meant the insult for him, and if they did he could lick any one of them; Logan kept his hand to his side all the time; he had no weapon of any kind that I saw; am positive he did not raise his hand at all before he was shot; Jerry Dunn, the man who shot him, said to Logan, "Can you lick any of us?" and on his replying that he could, Dunn pulled a pistol from his pocket and fired at Logan; he cried out "I am shot;" Dunn turned round towards Greene street, and officer Crittenden then came up and asked who had fired, and I pointed out Dunn; Logan was placed on a shutter and taken to the station house; I went there with him and then went home; I have been acquainted with Logan about nine or ten months, and know Dunn, but do not speak to him; I saw the pistol in Dunn's hand and saw him fire it; cannot say whether it was a revolver or not.

At the close of this witness' testimony Coroner Flynn stated that he understood there were several more persons who witnessed the shooting, but that they did not like to come forward. If the case were postponed, however, for another week he would endeavor to ascertain who they were and compel their attendance, and in the meantime he hoped the police would arrest the assassin. The jury consented to this arrangement, and the further investigation of the case was postponed until Wednesday, the 19th inst., at twelve o'clock.

A BRUTAL POLICEMAN.

He Clubs a Respectable Citizen of the First Ward—Hearing Before Judge Bosworth—No Action Yet.

On the 23d of last December, between nine and ten o'clock in the evening, Mr. William Wilkening, residing at No. 19 Rector street, one of the most respectable citizens of the First ward and a large property holder, sent his daughter, a girl of about twelve years, to a neighboring store to make a small purchase. Near the house and in the street there were a number of children, when police officer Lockwood stepped up, and, using his club, drove them away. The little daughter of Mr. Wilkening ran back home, and as she was about entering the door the policeman, who had followed her, struck her a heavy blow with his club on the back. Crying bitterly and as pale as death she reached her father's room, and a friend told him what had happened. Mr. Wilkening went in search of the officer and asked him the reason for his conduct. "Keep your children in the house," said Lockwood. The father stated that his daughter had been sent to the store, whereupon the officer struck Wilkening on the head with the club, felling him senseless to the ground. He then pulled him up by the collar and arrested him. On the way to the station house he knocked him down three times and beat him fearfully on the head, back and arms. Wilkening was kept in the cell over night and brought before Judge Dowling next morning, who immediately discharged him. Wilkening made a complaint against Lockwood before the Police Commissioners, and the case was heard before President Bosworth on the 31st of December last and the above facts fully proven. The case was referred to the Board of Commissioners, who have as yet taken no action in the matter. A petition also, signed by a number of the foremost residents of the First ward, for the removal of Lockwood, has been presented to the Commissioners, but no report has yet been made on the subject.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Letter to Captain Hall from the Bremen Committee of the German Polar Expedition.

The following communication will explain itself:—

BREMEN, Dec. 20, 1869.

To Captain CHARLES FRANCIS HALL, Arctic Explorer, New York:—

HONORABLE SIR—As Secretary of the Bremen Committee of the German Arctic Exploring Expedition I have the honor to send you herewith a short account of the plan of our expedition, which left Bremen and the German shores on the 15th of June, 1869, in two ships, a steamer and a sailing vessel. I presume that you, dear sir, as an experienced and celebrated Arctic explorer, will have a peculiar interest in our enterprise. You will see from reports that the ships are provisioned for two years. Their plan is to reach the eastern coast of Greenland this year, and during the next summer to go as far north as possible, either by land or water. Ships were seen last on the 1st of August in latitude 73 north and longitude 16 west of Greenwich. According to the account received from whalers cruising in these regions at that time we have reason to believe that our ships will have succeeded in piercing the icefloes which surround the eastern coast of Greenland, so that after wintering the expedition might have a good chance of exploring these unknown regions farther north than has ever been reached by any one before. To the Bremen Committee it is interesting in the meanwhile to get every new account of Arctic travel, even from foreign countries.

I presume that you will have drawn up a report of your long sojourn in those regions and given it to some newspaper or society.

We should be very glad if you would kindly send us such a report. You intend, I understand, to return next year to the Arctic regions. In this case you would greatly gratify us if you would give us notice when you go and where you are going. We may trouble you with some letters to our Arctic friends. Though not probable it is within the bounds of possibility that such letters may reach them somewhere through the Esquimaux.

Apologizing for my request and the practical purpose I have suggested, yours most respectfully,

M. LINDEMAN,
Secretary to the Bremen Committee of the German Polar Expedition.
Address to MENDESHAFRE & BREMEN.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

The Proposed Free List.

[Washington (Jan. 11) correspondence Boston Advertiser.]

The Ways and Means Committee is not likely to report the Tariff bill under a fortnight. The following is the free list as finally agreed upon at this date:—

Arsenic, aconite (root, leaf and bark), agaric, alkamet root, alckenenge, albumen and lacterine amber, ambergris, aloes, aniline oil, the sulphate and carbonate of ammonia, annatto in seed (rolls or extract), antimony ore, argols in crude state, asbestos not manufactured, bamboos, Quilla bark, Peruvian bark, Lima bark, Cinchona bark, belladonna root and leaf, free bismuth, bromine, bitter apples, berries, nuts and vegetables for dyeing, bells and broken bell metal, bolting cloths, bower, crude and calcined and bone ash for the manufacture of phosphates and fertilizers, books, maps and charts, single copies and not for sale and of which none are printed in the United States, burrstones in rough or block and not bound up into mill stones, Brazilwood and logwood, and all other dyewoods in sticks, bullion gold and silver, and unmanufactured platinum, buchu leaves, cadmium, calamus, citrate of lime, dragon's blood, canella bark and other barks not otherwise provided for, cantharides, castor and cutch, catgut, unmanufactured cochineal, cumin seed, cudbear, coins and medals imported as objects of taste and not for sale, collections of antiquity not for sale, chalk unmanufactured, clay unmanufactured, coral in rough, corkwood or bark in rough, cotton unmanufactured, cornelian unmanufactured, cryolite unmanufactured, cuttle fish bone, diamond dust and rough diamonds, Dutch metal in leaf or powder, crude dyes not otherwise provided for, eggs, emery ore or rock not pulverized, Spanish grass, patent adhesive felt for ships' bottoms, fibrin in all forms, firewood, fresh fish for immediate consumption, fish for bait, flint and ground flint stones, flowers, plants, leaves and roots of various kinds for medicinal purposes, plate glass broken in pieces and fit only for remanufacturing, gambier, guano, goatskins, gums of twenty different kinds, crude gutta percha, horse hair for use for weaving, horse hair uncleansed, hoofs and horses' hide cuttings for glue stock, hemlock bark and its extract, henbane, leaf iodine and in crude state, ipecac, jalap, cydium, ice, India rubber in crude state, indigo, ivory in raw state, jet unmanufactured, juniper and laurel berries, kelp and barilla; lac, either seed, crude, stick, shell or dye; lava, licorice and licorice root, lithograph stones not engraved, litmus and all lichens, madder root, manuscripts, manures, manna, models of inventions, crude moss of all kinds, musk in crude state, nitrate of soda, nutgalls, nux vomica, oak bark, oakum and junk, orange and lemon peel, orchil in weed or liquid, oysters, palm and palmetto leaf not manufactured, palm and cocoanut oil, mother of pearl, Persian berries, personal and household effects, paintings and statuary not brought in for sale, phosphates, plants, &c., imported by the Department of Agriculture, unground plaster of paris, platinum vases or retorts for chemical use, plumbago, potash and pearlash in crude state, pumice stone, quassia wood, rags of all kinds and paper waste fit only to be used in making paper, ratans and reeds, rhubarb, resins in a crude state, rose leaves, rotten stone, saffron and its flowers, sarsaparilla in crude state, seaweed, sandal wood, cardamon, carraway, coriander, fennel and other seeds for medical use, senna in leaves, shells of every kind for private keeping, raw silk, shrimp, sponges, squills, brimstone in crude state, tapioca, teazles, turmeric, turtles, verdigris, wild wood or posted wood, ashes and lyes, all cabinet woods not manufactured, worm seed, oxalic and several other acids.

A very large proportion of the above named articles now pay a tariff of various rates, but yield so small returns that the aggregate revenue from the whole number is only about $2,700,000. Putting them on the free list, while it does not greatly reduce our revenues, goes far to simplify our system and do away with needless vexations at the Custom House. The committee has not yet finished the bill and the probabilities are that many other articles will be added to the free list before a report is made to the House.

ANOTHER ERIE STRIKE.

The Men in the Jersey City Workshops Strike Because Not Paid Yesterday—Probability of the Susquehanna and Port Jervis Shops Joining the Movement To-Day—The Feeling and Views of the Men on the Subject—They Will Not Compromise with the Company.

It would seem as though the Erie Railway is destined to have another bout with its employés; for yesterday afternoon the workmen in the Jersey City shops "struck" because the company, as they allege, has not kept faith with them; and the indications are that the men in the shops in Port Jervis and Susquehanna will follow suit to-day.

It will be remembered that the last strike was made to compel the company to have a regular pay day. The men contended that they were dependent upon their wages from month to month to support their families, and if they could not rely upon getting their monthly stipends on certain days they could not afford to work for the company and should be compelled to look elsewhere for work. The company finally gave way and promised faithfully that on and thereafter the men should be paid on the 12th of every month, at least by four o'clock in the afternoon.

HOW THE STRIKE BEGAN.

There were about four hundred men working in the Jersey City shops yesterday, and they had all resolved that if the paymaster was not forthcoming at four o'clock they would all stop work and leave the place. No manifestation of trouble was made all the afternoon up to that hour, and the men worked cheerfully, but as the clock struck four and the paymaster did not put in an appearance the men laid down their tools, and, taking up their dinner pails, walked out of the shops. The whole movement was so well planned and carried out that it took "outsiders" completely by surprise. People who were not in the secret crowded about the men and plied them with questions. What were they leaving work so soon for? Was there a fire in the shops, and why did the foremen all come out at the same time with the men?

AN OFFICIAL MAKES AN APPEAL.

One of the officers of the company, who happened to be in Jersey City at the time, got on an old freight car as the men were passing and attempted to address them, but the majority passed on in silence on finding out that he did not promise to come down with the dust there and then. Many, including some foremen, however, stopped to hear what the official had to say. He begged them not to act hastily. The company meant well and would do what was right, but it wouldn't be bullied. They should go back to their shops and wait until they could get news from New York. A messenger would go over at once and there would be some good news from Twenty-third street, he felt certain.

This had no effect on the men. One of them yelled out, "The company's going to the devil, and we don't want to get swamped for their sake." They then all passed on and joined their comrades. By five o'clock all the men had gone to their homes.

WHAT A HERALD REPORTER HEARD.

A HERALD reporter called on one of the foremen shortly after the intelligence of the strike had been bruited about and had a conversation with him concerning the strike. The conversation was as follows:—

THE HARDSHIPS OF A WORKINGMAN.

REPORTER—I understand the men in the shops have struck again. What is the trouble now?

FOREMAN—It's just this:—We men who work hard for our money have got families to support, and we expect to get paid for what we do.

REPORTER—But you do not work for nothing, certainly?

FOREMAN—No, sir, we don't, and what's more we don't intend to. What I mean when I say we expect to get paid for what we do is that we must know on what to depend. For instance, I've got a wife and three children to support. I run up monthly accounts at the grocer's and butcher's and I have to pay my rent by the month. Well, if I know that on the 1st or 2d or any certain day of the month I am sure to get my pay, I know just how to fix things, don't I? If I tell my grocer and my butcher that I will pay him the 12th of every month, he says all right, and I get trust. Now the 12th of the month comes about, and the 13th and sometimes the 30th, and I don't get paid. What does my grocer and butcher do? Why, they raise h—l, and what can I do?

THE OBJECTS OF THE STRIKE.

REPORTER—Do I understand you to say that the men have struck to have a regular pay day fixed?

FOREMAN—Not by any means. We have struck because the day that was fixed by the company has come and they have not toed the mark. We struck the last time to have a day fixed as a regular pay day, and the company promised faithfully to pay us on the 12th of every month at least by four o'clock in the afternoon. When that strike was over we resolved among ourselves that the company should keep its promise or we would not work, so we all struck at four o'clock to-day because there was no sign of our being paid off.

THE COMPANY DO NOT TREAT THE MEN WELL.

REPORTER—Did you receive any news from New York—from the officers of the company, I mean?

FOREMAN—Not a word before we struck. After we left the shop one of the officers tried to make us go back, promising us that we would have no reason to complain. But we know what the company's promises are. Why, I've known men to go unpaid for two and three months, and do you suppose we poor working men can stand that sort of thing? I tell you what it is, this company doesn't treat us right. It's devilish hard, it is.

REPORTER—What do you intend to do?

FOREMAN—Just nothing. We'll stay home until we know we'll get paid.

REPORTER—Do you not intend to appoint any committee to call upon the officers of the company?

FOREMAN—Call on the officers! Not much. Why should we go cringing to them all the time? They know why we've struck. They don't need any information on that point.

OTHER SHOPS TO STRIKE TO-DAY.

REPORTER—What if the company should employ men in your places?

FOREMAN—They can't do it. No good mechanic will go back on us. We're all bound together and intend to keep so. Now, I'll tell you another thing. By to-morrow morning the Port Jervis and Susquehanna shops will have struck, and then what?

THE FIREMEN AND ENGINEERS WILL STRIKE TOO.

REPORTER—Will the fact of your shopmen striking interfere with the business of the road?

FOREMAN—Well, I should think so. When we struck here in Jersey City to-day there were ten or eleven engines in the shops that wanted repairs, and which were wanted as soon as possible. Now, supposing there were five or six engines in each of the shops, don't you see those engines would be unserviceable, and so trains would be delayed while waiting for their engines.

REPORTER—Are all your shopmen organized thoroughly as a union?

FOREMAN—Yes, sir, we're a unit in this matter; and what's more, the engineers and firemen are banded together in a protective union. They generally get paid on the 13th, and if the company don't come down they'll strike, too, and then the road will suffer from loss of business.

It is believed that the company will try to settle the difficulty to-day by promptly paying the men.

YACHTING.

The New Yacht Jeanette.

Mr. Patrick McGiehan, of Pamrapo, N. J., has a new yacht on the stocks, called the Jeanette, which he expects to launch the coming week. The Jeanette was commenced on the 1st of December, and is owned by William Taylor and John Pearson, of Jersey City. Her model is similar to the yacht Mattie, also built by Mr. McGiehan, and last season sold to a gentleman in New Orleans. It has a very graceful bow and lines that denote speed, the principal object sought for by both builder and owners. The Jeanette is 27 feet 6 inches in length, 11 feet breadth of beam and 2 feet 6 inches in depth. Her frame is of Jersey white oak, fastened with galvanized iron; her planking of cedar and deck of white pine. She will be fitted up with a mast 38 feet in length, with a boom 32 feet, gaff 17 feet 6 inches, and bowsprit 16 feet 6 inches outboard. Her racing sails, jib and mainsail, will contain 1,104 square feet of canvas.

Already the spirited yachtmen who own this pretty vessel have made arrangements with yachts of similar dimensions, belonging to neighboring aquatic organizations, to engage in several match races early next season. Conspicuous among these, and perhaps the most important, is that arranged between the Bella, of Staten Island, and Mary, of Jersey City, for a sweepstakes of $1,500. The race will be sailed from the Bayonne Yacht Club House around the lightship and return.

The South Boston Yacht Club.

[From the Boston Advertiser, Jan. 12.]

The annual meeting of the officers and members of the South Boston Yacht Club was held at the club house, K street, last evening. About forty members were present. Commodore Green, the retiring president, occupied the chair. The club, financially and otherwise, is in a flourishing condition. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Commodore, F. S. Wright; vice commodore, E. W. W. Hawes; captain of fleet, P. J. Nolan; measurer, James Chambers; treasurer, Thomas Christian; recording secretary, James H. Stark; financial secretary, Henry Faxon, Jr.; trustees, L. G. Pierce, Thomas Johnson, William A. Wood.

THE TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE.

Status and Prospects of the Movement in This City—"No Surrender"—The Strike in the South.

The telegraph operators on strike are making every preparation for a long siege if necessary. Every day they may be found in full force, ladies and all, at 270 Grand street, which has become a kind of headquarters for their faithful band. At their meeting yesterday they received their usual number of despatches from all quarters. After listening to several very good speeches by two or three of the strikers

Mr. Nelson W. Young, President of the Workingmen's Union, was introduced, and after a few remarks presented the operators, on behalf of Typographical Union No. 6, the sum of $500 to aid them in their cause.

The following was received by the Executive Committee during the meeting. It is taken from the Baltimore *Sun* of yesterday morning, and gives a far better account of the strike and its effect in the South than we have before seen:—

The strike of the operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company seems to have broken out afresh, particularly at the South, though the statements of both sides are so persistently contradictory of each other that it would be difficult to decide anything in regard to the matter, if it were not for the patent fact that even the press messages are delayed and the business of the telegraph line greatly retarded, notwithstanding the assertion to the contrary. As remarked by a contemporary, the public is now compelled to recognize the insurgent operators as "belligerents," but, as in the case of most other small wars, there seems to be in this strife more proclamations and a greater amount of talk than action. As the strike now stands it seems that the Richmond operators, upon whose returning to loyalty the company made some capital a few days since, have been visited by an agent of the league from the North, and have been induced again to abandon their keys, and have taken with them nearly every operator in North Carolina, including Wilmington, an important repeating station for the Cuban cable, and nearly all the stations between Richmond and New Orleans.

In Baltimore, we are assured, none of the strikers have returned to work, and, with few exceptions, this is the case everywhere else, except for a day or two at the South, as stated. What business the company have transacted since the strike has been mainly performed by operators who do not belong to the "Protective League." The telegraphers and the company seem equally obstinate and determined, but as the loss must be heavy on both sides we should suppose, as has been suggested by some of the newspapers, that some fair, clear-headed arbitrator could speedily arrange a settlement of the difficulties.

Statement of the Cause of the Strike in San Francisco—Attempt to Reduce Salaries—Petition of the Operators Against the Measure—Notice that They Would Be Discharged—Unanimous Abandonment of Work—Spread of the Strike.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3, 1870.

Somewhere about the 20th of last month several of the employes of the Western Union Telegraph Company received notice from the superintendent of the intention of the company to reduce their salaries ten per cent, the reduction to commence from the 1st of December. One of the operators so notified called on Mr. Gamble and pointed out to him the injustice of reducing their salaries for that month, of which they had already worked the best part. Shortly after notice was given that the reduction would not be put in force until the 1st of January. On the 28th of December a petition, signed by nearly all the operators employed in the San Francisco office, was presented to Mr. Mumford, the managing agent, asking him to permit the salaries to remain at the old figures. This Mr. Mumford seemed to consent to, but it was only in seeming, for on the 1st of January notice was given to all the operators but two that their salaries would be reduced to $115 per month, the previous average of all the salaries being $120. On this another petition was drawn up, signed by all the operators, including the two whose salaries had not been reduced, and presented to Mr. Mumford. Immediately on its presentation Mr. Mumford gave orders to have the salaries of the two who had been excepted cut down to a level with the rest. This made them indignant, and they refused to work on such terms; whereupon they were at once discharged, the other operators took sides with them and refused to work.

The news of the San Francisco strike was flashed to Sacramento, Gold Hill, Virginia and all the principal offices throughout the State. In Sacramento the operators were addressed by Mr. Gamble, the General Superintendent, and all of them were asked to pledge their words of honor not to endorse what he termed the absurd demands of the San Francisco operators. They asked a couple of days to see the striking operators and hear their side of the story. This was peremptorily refused by Mr. Gamble; but he agreed to allow them to consult by telegraph with those in San Francisco on condition that he was allowed to stand by and listen to what was said. This proposition was declined by the Sacramento operators, upon which Mr. Gamble gave them fifteen minutes to make up their minds whether they would do as he desired or be at once dismissed. They did not take half that time to come to a conclusion, but unanimously decided it their fixed determination to stand by their brethren in San Francisco, whereupon they were immediately notified that their services were no longer needed. This left only the chief operator and manager to do all the work of the office—a work that requires the services of nine or ten first class operators to perform. News was soon after received from Virginia City, Reno and other points giving accounts of a somewhat similar state of affairs and notifying the superintendent that those offices would be closed until the matter was satisfactorily settled.

THE NEWS GOES EAST.

The operators at the Omaha office soon heard the news and ere the day was past every member of the Operators' Union throughout the United States was informed of the movement. The Operators' Protective League is a most powerful one and very stringent in its rules; it comprises all or nearly all the first class operators in the United States and is, therefore, a very formidable body to oppose, as the Western Union Company is likely to find out to its cost.

THE AGENT BECOMES ALARMED.

To the surprise and amusement of all outsiders, Mr. Mumford, the agent, had a special policeman detailed for the protection of himself and the office, which is located on California street, dreading, it is presumed, an attack from the enraged strikers; this, however, is looked upon by the operators more as an insult to them than as an evidence of apprehension and has the effect of making them even more indignant. Cipher messages have since been received from some of the Eastern offices indicating that a similar movement might be expected throughout the East. The present indications are that a general strike will be inaugurated throughout the United States.

The state of affairs here is more easily imagined than described. Nearly all the offices are left with none but boys to work the wires. No mining reports from Nevada; no Associated Press despatches from the East; no gold quotations from New York to guide the bankers and brokers; in fact, all telegraphic business brought to a standstill, and all for a paltry few hundred a month—and at a time, too, when the company is without opposition and is daily increasing its business.

I have given you the true statement of the whole trouble, having received it from the operators themselves—not merely from one, but from all; for I called on them at their assembly rooms, and was there shown the notices in writing received by them severally of the reduction in their wages; also the petitions signed by them and presented to Mr. Mumford.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Action for Professional Malpractice.

Thomas Moan vs. John Scott.—The plaintiff in this case sues and seeks to recover $5,000 on a complaint charging the defendant, a physician, with having caused the death of his late wife, Ann Moan, through ignorance and malpractice. From the complaint it appears that some time in the latter part of last year the deceased, Ann Moan, being then suffering severe bodily ailment, procured the services of the defendant. The latter, as alleged, treated the deceased for a disease different from that under which she at the time believed she was suffering, and while being so treated on the 28th day of November died. The plaintiff charges that death was brought about by the ignorance, negligence and unskilfulness of the defendant, and for the loss sustained in the death of his wife he institutes the present action, laying damages at $5,000. For the plaintiff, M. McMahon.

POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA.—According to the estimates of the County Assessors, the population of California, exclusive of San Diego and Shasta, from which there are no reports, numbers 563,327 souls, of whom 150,000, or more than twenty-five per cent, are in San Francisco. Sacramento is credited with 35,000, Santa Clara and San Joaquin each with 24,000, Sonoma with 22,321, Alameda with 17,000, and Solano with 13,000—and those seven counties have more than half the population of the State. The total number of registered voters is 141,744, and they ought to pay $282,000 of annual poll tax, but the collections amount to only $131,155. Siskiyou, which has 2,300 registered voters, collected $4,600, and Tehama, with 1,110 voters, collected $600. Many similar discrepancies, showing a great difference in the strictness with which official duties are performed, may be cited.—*San Francisco Alta California.*

The inhabitants of Aix-la-Chapelle intend erecting a monument to the soldiers of their district who fell in 1866. The work is entrusted to the execution of Professor Drake, and is to consist of a bronze group, seven feet high, representing a genius who holds a laurel wreath in his left hand, while with the right he supports a dying warrior who still grasps the ensign. This group will be placed on a pedestal of Silesian granite, on which the names of the fallen, about 800 in number, are to be engraved.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12—6 P. M.

Wall street made up for the excitement of yesterday by being dull and heavy to-day. In

THE GOLD ROOM

some curiosity was felt as to whether the opponents of the Gold Bank would make a further demonstration, but they did not, and business, which it was thought would become active with the settlement of the question, became sluggish. The clearances for the two days were promptly effected this afternoon, and the machinery of the gold speculation is again in running order. The friends of Mr. Marvin have been agitating separate dealings in gold, and a great deal of the business to-day was done outside the Clearing House. As the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange assembled this afternoon it was rumored that they intended reviving the question of calling gold at the Board and dealing in it in the Long Room, but without foundation, as their meeting was the ordinary stated business session. In the afternoon, upon the news of Senator Sumner's speech, gold broke to 121⅛, the decline being assisted by the general impression that the tender of $900,000, gold, to the Clearing House by the Marvin Brothers was an evidence that the clique had unloaded. Again, there was a more active demand for cash gold, and as low as three per cent was paid for carrying.

THE STOCK MARKET

was irregular and, in the main, depressed. The amount of business was far below the average of the previous days of the week. The cliques, if not "short," are out of their stocks, and prefer to let the market settle to lower figures before buying back. But the outsiders who have taken their stock are so sanguine that the general character of the market is "bullish" that they are not easily induced to sell, particularly as the money market presents no signs of stringency. The indisposition on the one hand to buy and on the other to sell rendered business dull. The decline was most marked when gold sold down to 121⅛. Exceptionally New Jersey steadily advanced from 96¼ to 97⅞ and was not offered below 98 at the close. Erie was especially weak and fell to 22⅞, though the reason was not assigned. In the express stocks Adams and United were strong, and advanced.

THE GOVERNMENT MARKET

was closely sympathetic with gold, being steady at the boards, but going off in subsequent street transactions, when the following prices prevailed:—United States registered, 1881, 117⅞ a 118; do. sixes, 1881, coupon, 117⅞ a 118⅛; do. five-twenties, registered, 1862, 115⅛ a 115⅛; do. five-twenties, coupon, 1862, 116 a 116⅛; do. five-twenties, coupon, 1864, 115⅝ a 115¾; do. five-twenties, coupon, 1865, 115⅝ a 115¾; do. five-twenties, coupon, 1865, January and July, 114½ a 114⅝; do. five-twenties, coupon, 1867, 114⅝ a 114¾; do. five-twenties, coupon, 1868, 114⅝ a 114¾; do. ten-forties, registered, 111⅛ a 111¼; do. ten-forties, coupon, 113 a 113⅛; do., currency bonds, 109¼ a 109⅝.

THE MONEY MARKET

was easy at seven per cent for all transactions up to two o'clock, but after that hour lenders were in the majority, and the rate on call was quoted six to seven per cent, the former being the figure on prime collaterals or to good houses with the ordinary collaterals. Commercial paper was without special feature.

THE RANGE OF THE GOLD MARKET.

The chief fluctuations in gold are exhibited in the following table:—

10 A. M.	122	3 P. M.	122⅛
12 M.	122⅜	3:30 P. M.	122
12:02 P. M.	122⅜	4 P. M.	121⅝
1 P. M.	122⅛	4:30 P. M.	121⅛
2 P. M.	122⅛	5:30 P. M.	121⅛ a 121⅜

Holders of gold paid 7 (gold), 1-32, 3-64, 10 per cent, 7 per cent and 3 per cent to have their balances carried. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$75,959,000
Gold balances	1,793,372
Currency balances	2,233,772

CLOSING PRICES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following were the quotations of stocks at the last session of the Stock Exchange:—Canton, 52½ a 58; Cumberland, 27 a 28; Western Union, 32⅞ a 33; Quicksilver, 14 a 15⅛; Mariposa, 8 bid; do. preferred, 16⅞ a 17⅛; Pacific Mail, 41⅜ a 41⅞; Boston Water Power, 15; Adams Express, 62 a 63; Wells-Fargo Express, 20⅞ a 21⅛; American Express, 37⅞ a 37⅞; United States Express, 52 a 53⅛; New York Central consolidated, 92⅛ a 92⅛; do. scrip, 87⅛ a 87⅛; Harlem, 138⅛ a 139⅛; Erie, 23 a 24; do. preferred, 42; Reading, 95 a 95⅛; Michigan Central, 117⅛ a 118⅛; Lake Shore, 89⅛ a 89⅛; Illinois Central, 138 bid; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88⅛ a 88⅛; Chicago and Northwestern, 74⅛ a 74⅛; do. preferred, 87 a 87⅛; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 77 a 77⅛; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 74⅛ a 74⅛; do. preferred, 87⅛ a 87⅛; Toledo and Wabash, 52⅛; Fort Wayne, 88 a 88⅛; Alton and Terre Haute, 26; do. preferred, 56⅛ a 58; Ohio and Mississippi, 25⅛ a 25⅞; Delaware and Lackawanna, 106⅛ a 107; New Jersey Central, 97 a 97⅛; Chicago and Alton, 145⅛ a 146; do. preferred, 145 a 146; Morris and Essex, 84⅞ a 85; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 113 a 114; do. preferred, 112⅝ a 114; Dubuque and Sioux City, 106 a 107; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 18⅛ a 19.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The highest and lowest prices of the leading speculative shares were as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central and Hudson consolidated	92⅞	91⅞
New York Central and Hudson scrip	87⅛	86⅞
Erie	23⅞	22⅞
Reading	95⅛	94⅞
Lake Shore	89⅛	88⅞
Pittsburg	88⅛	87⅞
Northwestern	74⅛	73⅞
Northwestern preferred	87⅞	86
Rock Island	105⅛	104⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul	74⅛	73⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	87⅛	87
New Jersey Central	97⅞	96⅛
Pacific Mail	42	39⅞

THE CITY BANK STOCKS.

The following were the bids at the board for the city bank stocks:—New York, 130; Manhattan, 142; America, 140; Phenix, 106; Tradesmen's, 150; Greenwich, 200; Mechanics and Traders', 125; National, 112; Commerce, 120; Ocean, 75; American Exchange, 115; Bank of the Republic, 118⅛; Bank of North America, 100; Irving, 111; Metropolitan, 132; East River, 104; Nassau, 102; Shoe and Leather, 145; Continental, 98; St. Nicholas, 116; Commonwealth, 108; Importers and Traders', 137; Park, 158⅛; Central National, 105⅛; Fourth National, 102; Ninth National, 107⅛; Tenth National, 92⅛; Oriental, 150⅛; Gold Exchange, 20.

THE GOVERNMENT GOLD SALE

elicited less enthusiasm than its predecessor of Monday, and the amount bid for was only two and a half millions. The awarded lots were as follows:—

50,000	122.06	50,000	122.21
8,000	122.09	50,000	122.13
20,000	122.02½	50,000	122.15
20,000	122.05	20,000	122.05 1-10
20,000	122.03½	20,000	122.04 1-10
20,000	122.04	20,000	122.03 1-10
20,000	122.04½	20,000	122.02 1-10
20,000	122.05	25,000	122.18
20,000	122.05½	25,000	122.11
50,000	122.08	25,000	122.09
50,000	122.04	25,000	122.04
20,000	122.02	10,000	122.07
20,000	122.03	10,000	122.09
82,000	122.02	10,000	122.11
100,000	122.12½	10,000	122.13
50,000	122.03	10,000	122.15
50,000	122.23		

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull after the steamer with rates steady as follows:—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 108 a 108⅛; good to prime bankers', 108⅜ a 108⅝; short sight, 109⅛ a 109⅜; Paris, sixty days, 5.22½ a 5.17½; short sight, 5.16¼ a 5.15; Antwerp, 5.22½ a 5.17½; Switzerland, 5.22½ a 5.17½; Hamburg, 35⅛ a 35⅞; Amsterdam, 40⅛ a 40⅞; Frankfort, 40⅛ a 40⅞; Bremen, 78⅛ a 78⅞; Prussian thalers, 70⅞ a 71⅛.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

The market for the Southern State bonds was quite active under a strong demand for investment on the part of individuals and corporations. The Tennessees were steady in the new bonds and firmer in the old. The Virginias advanced rather sharply, and it is supposed the buyers were taking the lots on European account. North Carolinas were heavy under another "bear" attack and the old bonds sold down to 24. The Louisianas were strong and the South Carolinas active, the latter closing at 79⅞ for the new. The following were the closing street prices for the Southern list:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 54 a 54⅛; do., new, 49⅞ a 50; do., five per cent, 40 a 42; Virginia, ex coupon, 51⅞ a 52; do., new, 59 a 60; do., registered stock, 43 a 43⅛; do., registered, 1866, 55 a 56; do. do., 1867, 51 a 52; Georgia sixes, 80 a 81; do. sevens, 90 a 91; do. do., interest payable in Georgia, 85 a 87; North Carolina, ex coupon, 41 a 42; do., new, 24 a 24⅛; Missouri sixes, 87 a 87⅛; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 88 a 90; Louisiana sixes, 69 a 70; do. levee sixes, 66 a 68⅛; do. do., eights, 80⅛ a 83; Alabama eights, 94 a 95; do. fives, 63 a 65; do. sixes, sterling, 75 a 80; South Carolina sixes, 78 a 80; do., new, 79⅞ bid; do., registered stock, 72 a 76; City of Memphis sixes, 47⅛ a 48; do. Atlanta eights, 85 a 87; do. Savannah sevens, 83 a 85; do. New Orleans Consols, 71 a 72; do. do., issued railroads, 68 a 70; Mobile and Ohio sterling, 67 a 68; do. eights, 60 a 61; Mississippi Central Railroad, first mortgage, 71 a 73; do. second mortgage, 50 a 52; Memphis and Charleston, first mortgage, 82 a 83; do., second mortgage, 73 a 74; do., stock, 40 a 41; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed, 57 a 60.

THE SUB-TREASURY REPORT.

The following shows the results of to-day's business at the Sub-Treasury in this city:—

General balance yesterday	$83,820,052
Gold receipts	1,329,033
Gold payments	2,255,760
Gold balance	75,807,152
Currency receipts	184,208
Currency payments	318,582
Currency balance	4,613,004
General balance	82,774,731
Customs	421,000

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, Jan. 12—10:15 A. M.

$4000 US 6's, '81, cou...	118⅛	200 shs Mar pref...	17½
500 US 5-20, c, '62...	116⅛	200 Pac M SS Co...	41⅞
5000 do...	116¼	400 do...	41⅞
1500 US 5-20, c, '64...c	115⅜	50 Boston Water P'r...	14¾
1000 US 5-20, c, '65...c	115⅜	100 Cum Coal Co pf...	27½
1000 US 5-20, c, '65,n...	114¾	100 Wells-Fargo Ex...	21
110500 US 5-20, c, '67..s3	115	100 Am Mer U Ex...	38
35000 do...b3	115⅛	100 U S Express...	51
10000 do...	115	200 N Y Cen & H R RR...	92¾
105000 do...s3	114⅞	10000 N Y C & H R c...	87⅞
1000 US 5-20, r, '67...	115	3000 do...	87⅛
1000 do...	114⅞	200 Erie RR...c	23⅛
1000 US 5-20, c, '68...	114⅞	100 do...s30	23⅛
10000 US 5's, 10-40, c...	112⅜	600 Reading RR...	94⅞
10000 do...	112⅛	400 do...c	94⅞
49000 Tenn 6's, n...	49⅜	52 Mich Cen RR...	118
20000 do...	49⅞	700 L S & M S RR...	89¼
20000 do...b c	50	100 do...s3	89¼
10000 N Car 6's...	43	200 do...b3	89⅛
2000 do...	42⅛	100 do...	89⅛
5000 N Car 6's, new.b30	25	100 Illinois Central RR...	138
10000 do...	24¾	100 do...	138⅛
20000 do...	24⅞	500 Clev & Pitts RR...	87⅛
1000 do...	24⅞	600 do...s60	87⅞
22000 do...	24	900 do...	88
6000 Missouri 6's...	87⅞	400 do...s60	87⅞
17000 La 6's, l b...	66	50 do...b c	87⅞
5000 do...s10	66	10 do...	87⅞
3000 Louisiana 6's...	71	900 Chic & N W RR...	73⅞
5000 La 8's, l b...	81	500 do...b30	74
2000 Mo 6's, H & St J is.	88	400 do...b15	73⅞
16000 N Y 7's, b l, reg.b c	103	100 do...b5	73⅞
500 NY Cent 6's, '83...	87⅞	200 do...	73⅞
2000 Erie 3d m...	87	50 do...	74
1000 Chic, Bur & Q 8's.	108	100 C & N W RR pfd...	85⅛
4000 U Pac RR 1st m...	81⅛	200 do...b10	86⅛
5000 do...	81⅛	150 N J Central RR...	96⅛
5000 Pac 7's, gd ...	91⅜	800 do...	96⅞
4000 C & R I & ... 7's.	94	100 Chic & Rk I RR...	105¼
5000 Clev & Pit 5d m.	89	100 do...	105⅛
5000 Mil & St P ... 7-10 con	91	100 Mil & St Paul RR...	74¼
5000 C, C & I C 2d m...	65	100 do...b c	74⅛
1000 Mor & Es 2d m...	95	100 Mil & St Paul pf...	87
4000 C, C & I C 1st m...	72½	300 do...	87⅛
120 shs Bk of Commerce	120	300 do...	87⅛
50 Tradesmen's Bk...	150	200 do...	87⅛
35 Am Exch'ge Bank...	115	100 do...b30	87⅛
20 Metropolitan Bk...	132½	100 do...b30	87⅛
20 Park Bank...	159	100 Tol, Wab & W...	52⅛
100 Cen National Bk...	105¼	500 do...	52¼
130 do...	105⅛	200 do...b30	52⅛
20 do...	105¾	100 Pitts, F W & C gtd...	88¼
50 Fourth Nat Bank...	102	100 Ohio & Miss RR...	25⅞
10 Bank'rs & Bro Ass'n	103⅛	600 do...	25⅞
100 do...	103⅛	100 Chic & Alt RR...	146
20 do...	104	100 Chic & Alton RR pfd	146
30 Ninth Nat Bank...	108	243 Mor & Es RR...	85¼
100 Del & Hud Can...	120½	100 do...	85⅛
400 West U Tel...	32⅞	500 do...	85
500 do...	32¾	50 H & St Jos pref...	113¼
27 do...	33	100 C, C & Ind C RR...	18½
110 do...b c	32⅞	100 Del, Lack & W...	106¼

12 M. and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$50000 US 6's, '81, con...	118⅛	$3000 US 5-20, c, '65, n...	114¾
40000 US 6's, '81, reg...	117⅜	4000 do...	114⅞
9000 US 5-20, r, '62...	115⅜	50000 do...	114⅞
50000 do...	115⅛	20000 US 5-20, c, '67...s3	115
2000 US 5-20, cou, '62...	116¼	120000 do...	115
11500 do...s3	116	93000 do...b3	115
4000 U S 5-20, c, '64...	116	6000 do...	114¾
5000 do...	115⅝	41000 do...	114⅞
8000 US 5-20, c, '65...	116	5500 US 5's, 10-40, c...	113
5500 do...	115⅝	75000 do...s3	113⅛
51000 do...	116⅛	5000 do...	113⅛
18500 US 5-20, r, '67...	114⅝	25000 US 6's, cur'cy..b10	109½

One o'Clock P. M.

$10000 Tenn 6's, n...	50	500 shs L S & M S RR.b c	89⅛
20000 do...	49⅞	1500 do...	89⅛
15000 do...	50	200 Cleve & Pitts...	88¼
17000 N Car 6's, n...	24⅛	400 do...	88⅛
11000 do...	24⅛	100 C. C, C & I C RR...	77⅛
5000 La 6's, l b...	66	100 Chic & NW RR...	74⅛
11000 B'klyn 6's, w l...	89¼	100 do...b3	74⅞
6000 M & S P 7 3-10 c...	92	500 do...bet call	74⅛
15000 C, C & Ind C 1st m.	72	400 do...	74⅛
5000 do...bet call	71¾	300 do...	74⅛
1000 Great West 2d...	77	800 do...	74¾
10 shs Shoe & Leath Bk	145	200 Chic & N W pref...	85⅝
5 Cent National Bk...	106	200 do...	87
100 Cumb Coal pf...	27½	500 do...b3	87⅛
100 Pac Mail SS Co...b c	41⅞	400 New Jersey Cen RR.	97
1000 do...b3	42	475 do...	97¼
30000 N Y C & H R c...b c	87⅛	500 Tol, Wab & W RR...	52¼
500 Reading RR...	95⅛	100 Dub & Sioux C RR...	107
10 Mich Central RR...	117⅞	5 P, Ft W & C R gtd...	89

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Un Tel...	32⅞ a 33	Northwestern...	74½ a 74¾
Pacific Mail...	40 a 40⅞	Northwestern pf	86⅞ a 86⅞
N Y Central con	91⅞ a 91⅞	St Paul...	73⅞ a 74
N Y Cen scrip...	86⅞ a 87	St Paul pref...	86⅞ a 87
Erie...	22⅞ a 23⅛	Rock Island...	105⅛ a 105¼
Reading...	94⅞ a 94⅞	N J Central...	97⅞ a 98
Lake Shore...	88⅞ a 89	Ohio & Miss...	25⅛ a 25⅞

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12—6 P. M.

COFFEE.—Rio was in active demand from the trade and the market was very firm at yesterday's prices. There were sold 4,105 bags ex Speed, 4,000 do. ex Stadt Banel and 298 do. per Merrimac, on private terms. For other kinds there was more demand, and sales were made of 8,000 mats Java, 400 bags Maracaibo and 1,200 bags Jamaica on private terms.

COTTON.—The market for this staple was quiet, there being but little demand, and, as sellers were generally anxious to realize, prices were heavy and lower. The sales were confined to 766 bales, of which 428 were for spinning, 202 for export and 136 on speculation. For future delivery there was a fair business transacted, but at prices favoring buyers. The sales were as follows:—250 bales basis low middling for January at 24⅞c., 350 do. for do. at 24⅛c., 100 do. on private terms, 100 do. for February on private terms, 200 do. for do. at 24⅞c., 100 do. for March at 25½c., 450 do. for April at 25⅞c. a 25⅛c., 200 do. for June at 26c., and 200 do. for April on private terms. We quote:—

	Uplands and Florida.	Mobile and Memphis.	N. Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	22⅝	22⅞	23⅛
Good ordinary	23¾	24	24¼
Low middling	24⅞	24⅞	25
Middling	25⅛	25⅜	25⅛
Good middling	25¾	26⅛	26⅛

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 6,596 bbls. flour, 14,600 bushels wheat, 4,300 do. oats, and 2,000 do. malt. The flour market was dull and heavy and nominally 10c. lower. Extra State for shipment was wanted to some extent at $5 25, and we heard of some sales for shipment at $5 35. California flour was dull and nominal; sales 8,000 bbls. Rye flour was quiet, but prices were unchanged; sales 250 bbls. Southern flour was quiet, but unchanged. The sales were 500 bbls. Corn meal was dull and nominal. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 20 a	$4 75
Superfine State	4 85 a	5 10
Extra State	5 50 a	6 00
Choice do	6 00 a	6 50
Superfine Western	4 85 a	5 10
Extra do	5 25 a	6 00
Extra Minnesota	5 50 a	6 50
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 50 a	5 75
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	5 75 a	6 50
St. Louis low extra	6 00 a	6 50
St. Louis straight extra	6 50 a	7 00
St. Louis choice double extra	7 25 a	7 75
St. Louis choice family	7 75 a	9 00
Southern choice and family	8 00 a	10 00
Southern superfine and extra	6 00 a	8 00
Rye flour	4 30 a	5 40
Corn meal, city	5 00 a	5 25
Corn meal, Jersey	4 75 a	—
Corn meal, Brandywine	5 05 a	5 10

—Wheat was dull, but prices were unchanged. The sales were about 70,000 bushels, at $1 07 for rejected spring; $1 16½ a $1 19 for choice No. 2 spring, in store and delivered; $1 23 a $1 24½ for No. 1 do., in store and delivered; $1 29 for amber winter, delivered; $1 40 a $1 52½ for white; $1 35 for amber Tennessee, the market closing heavy, with offers to sell at $1 19 for No. 2 spring and $1 29 for winter. Corn was dull and lower. The sales were about 67,000 bushels, at 93c. for new mixed; $1 03½ for white; $1 04 a $1 05 for old Western mixed, in store (closing at the inside price), and 93c. a 98c. for Jersey new, on the dock. Oats were decidedly lower. Sales 21,000 bushels, at 60c. a 61c. for Western, delivered; 63c. a 64½c. for State (the latter price for small lots), and 56c. a 59c. for Jersey, delivered. Rye was dull and nominal. Canada, in bond, was in some demand at 90c. a 93c. Both barley and barley malt were dull and nominal.

FREIGHTS.—The market was very quiet, but rates were generally steady. For vessels for charter there was but little demand. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, per steamer, 7,500 bushels wheat at 4⅞d., 1,000 bbls. flour at 1s. 6d., 350 bales cotton at ⅜d., 100 tons logwood at 20s. 6d. To Glasgow, per steamer, 7,500 bushels wheat at 6d. To London, 7,560 bushels wheat at 6d. and 3,000 bbls. flour at 1s. 10d. a 2s. The charters were:—A North German ship to Bremen, with full cargo logwood, at a trifle below 20s.; a brig from St. Mary's river to the north side Cuba, with 200,000 feet lumber, at $8; a brig to Brunswick, with 500 tons iron, on private terms, and a bark from Philadelphia to Cork, for orders, with 2,700 bbls. petroleum, at 5s. 6d. flat.

GUNNIES.—Bags were quiet, but prices were steady and firm at 16⅛c. a 18c. for heavy and light weights. Cloth was steady at 19⅞c. a 21c.

HAY.—The demands was only moderate, but with light receipts prices were quite steady. We quote:—Shipping, 85c. a 90c.; retail lots, $1 a $1 20; long rye straw, $1 10c. a $1 15c.; short do., 90c. a 95c.

HEMP was dull, the demand being light, and prices were nominal at the quotations published in our last issue.

MOLASSES.—The market was dull and heavy at yesterday's quotations. We heard of no sales of consequence.

NAVAL STORES.—With comparatively free offerings and but little demand the market for spirits turpentine was heavy and lower, closing at 45c. a 46½c. for merchantable and shipping lots. The sales were 100 bbls. at 45½c. a 46c. Rosin was dull and heavy, though prices were no lower. The sales were 250 bbls. No. 1 at $4 a $4 25, 200 do. No. 2 at $2 62½, 200 do. strained at $2 15. We quote:—Strained, $2 15 a $2 20; No. 2, $2 25 a $2 62½; No. 1, $2 75 a $4; pale, $4 25 a $5; extra do. and window glass, $5 25 a $8 25. Tar was neglected.

OILS.—Linseed was dull at 91c. a 93c. in casks and bbls. Other kinds were also dull, but unchanged in value. We heard of no sales of moment.

PETROLEUM.—For crude in bulk the market was quiet, owing to the smallness of the supply and the firmness of holders, who were unwilling to sell for next week's delivery below 17c.; a sale of 1,000 bbls. was rumored at 17c. Crude, in bbls., was dull at about 31½c.; no sales were reported. The market for refined on the spot was quiet, owing to the light stock, and the high prices demanded; 500 bbls. brought 32c.—which was the closing price—while 500 bbls. for January delivery were sold at 31½c. For February and March delivery 4,000 bbls. were sold at 31½c., and 2,000 do. on private terms. Jobbing lots were a trifle higher, selling at 35c. a 35½c.; 1,500 cases standard white were sold on private terms. Naphtha was dull at 9⅞c. a 10c. In Philadelphia the market for refined for January delivery was lower, closing at 30⅛c. a 30⅛c., but quite steady for other deliveries. The sales were 2,000 bbls. for February at 31c., and 1,500 do. for March at 31c.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 474 bbls. pork, 14 do. beef, 290 packages cut meats, 50 bbls. and tierces lard, 1,489 dressed hogs. The market for pork was dull and heavy, and prices were lower. The sales were 600 bbls. at $26 for city prime mess and $27 50 a $28 25 for heavy and light mess; also 250 bbls. mess, for March delivery, at $27 50, and 500 do., for February do., at $27. Dressed hogs were dull, and prices were lower, closing at 11⅛c. a 12c. for Western and 12⅛c. a 13c. for city. Beef was more sought after and prices were quite steady; 350 bbls were sold at from $10 to $17 for plain and extra mess. Tierce beef was dull, and prices were nominal, at $24 a $28 for prime mess and $27 a $31 for India do. Beef hams were in more request, and 210 bbls. were disposed of at $33 a $34. For cut meats the market was dull, there being but little demand, and prices were weak; small sales were made at 19c. a 19½c. for smoked hams. Bacon was dull and nominal, the sales being only 60 boxes long clear at 15c. The market for lard on the spot was dull and heavy, but for future delivery quite active. The sales were 275 packages at 16⅛c. a 16⅛c. for Western and city, the latter price for prime, and 16⅞c. for city kettle; also 1,500 tierces for March delivery at 16⅞c., and 250 do. for February at 16⅞c.

RICE.—Carolina was dull, the demand being only for small lots, and prices favored buyers. Prices ranged from 6 to 7⅛c. for common to choice.

SEEDS.—Linseed was steady at $2 20, gold, duty paid, at which price the last sale was made; a small lot damaged was sold on private terms. Grass were dull and nominal at yesterday's quotations.

STEARINE was dull, the sales being confined to small lots at 16c. a 16½c.

SUGAR.—The market for raw was quiet, the demand being light, but holders demanded full prices. The sales were 160 hhds., at 10½c. a 10⅛c. for Cuba and Demarara on private terms; also 300 boxes at 11⅛c. Refined was moderately dealt in at the following prices:—Hard, 14⅛c.; soft white, 13⅞c. a 14⅛c.; extra C, 13⅝c. a 13⅞c., and yellow, 12⅞c. a 13⅛c. We quote:—

Cuba—Inferior to common refining, per lb.	9⅞ a	10⅛
Fair refining	10⅛ a	—
Good refining	10⅞ a	—
Fair to good grocery	11 a	11⅞
Prime to choice grocery	11⅛ a	12⅞
Centrifugal, hhds. and boxes	9⅞ a	12⅞
Molasses, hhds. and boxes	9⅛ a	11
Melado	5⅛ a	5⅛
Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9	10 a	10⅞
Do., 10 to 12	10⅞ a	11⅛
Do., 13 to 15	11⅛ a	12⅛
Do., 16 to 18	12⅛ a	13⅛
Do., 19 to 20	13⅛ a	14
Do., white	13⅛ a	14⅛
Do., No. 12, in bond, net cash (gold)	6⅛ a	6⅞
Porto Rico—Refining grades	10⅛ a	10⅞
Grocery grades	11 a	12⅛

TALLOW was quiet, but with light offerings prices were firm. Sales 30,000 lbs., at 10c. a 10⅛c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 654 bbls. The demand was moderately active and prices were firm. Sales 300 bbls. at $1 03 a $1 04, tax paid.

THE CIGAR TRADE.

Important Meeting of Cigar Manufacturers.

No Reduction of Wages—Congress to be Petitioned for a Higher Tariff—Interesting Disclosures as to How Laws Are Passed at Washington.

Yesterday afternoon the Cigar Manufacturers' Association met at No. 170 Water street, Mr. David Hirsch presiding, Mr. John Stratton acting as secretary. The object of the meeting was twofold—the election of officers of the association for the current year and a mutual consultation as to a reduction of prices paid to their employés, the cigar makers, proposed by three of the manufacturing firms. The election of officers resulted in the choosing of all the old officers and the same executive committee that served last year, excepting Mr. Foote, the vice president, who declined, stating that his old firm had dissolved, and he is now preparing to go into the cigar manufacturing business on his own account; but he felt the necessity of pursuing an independent course as to wages, and he believed it proper to decline a re-election and withdraw from the association. In his place Mr. S. Jacoby was elected.

NO REDUCTION OF WAGES.

In regard to the second special object of the meeting, it was announced that a committee of the Cigar Makers' Union, No. 90, consisting of Messrs. Kuhne and Gabey, were present. Mr. STORM stated that it was thought best to consult the association, that they might be able to act unitedly, which would be less embarrassing than if they proceeded separately and individually.

Mr. CONRAD KUHNE, on behalf of the cigar makers, said they understood that they were not to act as a conference committee, but it was but right that both sides should communicate with each other and explain their views whether the state of the cigar trade was such as to necessitate a reduction of prices, that they might come to an agreement to do something to improve the business throughout the country.

Mr. BON urged that the Cigar Makers' Union was a large and important body. They could do much to assist their employers by agitating throughout the land petitions to Congress for the relief of the trade from the injustice of the present tariff. It was suggested that the committee of the cigar makers retire for the present, which they did.

Mr. GABEY, before leaving the room, asked that the manufacturers do consider also whether their laborers could afford to work at reduced prices.

Mr. STACHELBERG opened the discussion proper by relating that the price now paid cigar makers was too high, leaving no profit to the manufacturer; that he felt compelled to reduce the prices, whereupon his men left him, and by order of the Union his shop was declared closed. He stood it for three weeks, at the end of which he put his hands to work again at former rates. He thought it proper to lay the matter before the association, and if a reduction is thought advisable they could all introduce it. Business is now so situated that they could not afford to pay present prices and compete with imported and Key West cigars.

Mr. FOOTE believed it impossible to continue to pay present rates. But in no two factories the same rates prevail; each had a schedule of prices of its own. He had his own schedule, and if he cannot get workmen at that he cannot go on.

The president, Mr. HIRSCH, called upon Messrs. Stratton, Smith & Storm, who are known to pay liberal prices, to say whether they could afford to continue them.

Mr. STORM, in reply, stated that they knew that manufacturers for the last year did not make money enough, but they had lost none, and he did not believe that the cigar makers could live with less money than they earn now. His firm paid liberal prices, but the earnings of their men do not average over eighteen dollars per week. As to equalizing prices, that cannot be done, for their large capital and experience would cripple the small factories. Every manufacturer has trouble enough if he attends to business, and they should avoid trouble with their employés, with whom they had been on satisfactory terms for months past.

Mr. BON was of the same opinion, and believed the source of the evil lay in the present tariff; the old rate of duty on cigars should be restored.

Mr. HIRSCH thought it best to let every one paddle his own canoe. He was willing to continue present prices. He had no grievance on his part.

Mr. HUTCHESON referred to a resolution passed by the association on October 26, 1868, providing that no member shall reduce prices without consulting the Executive Committee, who shall confer with the Cigar Makers' Union; but the chairman said that this resolution was subsequently repealed or at least materially altered.

Mr. FOOTE asked whether by establishing and adhering to his own prices he could remain a member. "Of course," was the unanimous answer.

Mr. BON said it was the general understanding that if prices are reduced in any one shop, and the men strike, the Association of Manufacturers will not strike against the cigarmakers generally.

HOW CONGRESS LEGISLATES ON THE TARIFF.

Mr. HIRSCH called upon all not yet members of the National Tobacco Association to join this important body, who have even now a committee at Washington to urge on Congress the necessity of raising the present import duty of $2 50 per pound of cigars and twenty-five per cent *ad valorem* to the former rate of three dollars per pound and fifty per cent *ad valorem*, which would yield them relief to the extent of from ten to fifteen dollars, gold, per thousand.

Mr. STRATTON read a report from the Executive Committee of the National Tobacco Association, to the effect that the present reduced rate of duty was smuggled into the eighty-seventh section of the Internal Revenue act of July 20, 1868, while the former higher rate of three dollars per pound and fifty cents *ad valorem*, as provided in the Tariff act, was never repealed, and is by many believed to be still in force. This tariff proviso in the Internal Revenue law slipped in by an unknown hand without any one's knowledge. The first eighty-six sections were passed *seriatim* by a two-thirds majority, and when the eighty-seventh was put to a vote, some few discovered the trick, and the vote on it was a tie—66 to 66—when Speaker Colfax gave the casting vote, and it was passed by his vote. After the passage of this act neither the importers nor the Collector of the port knew what the duty really was, and nearly all invoices were held back until the Secretary of the Treasury sustained the tax proviso in the Internal Revenue law and thus reduced the duty.

THE EMPLOYES SATISFIED.

At this stage, the cigar makers' committee having in the meantime returned, Mr. KUHN rose and, the chairman, Mr. Hirsch, having communicated to him the action of the association, said that the interests of all producing classes were identical, and the employers and employés should go hand in hand. It is the duty of workingmen to protect the business of their employers and of the country. The Cigarmakers' Union would propose to petition Congress to protect the interests of the trade in the manner indicated and they would have the united assistance of all the workingmen in the country. It is necessary to protect our home labor. Even free traders see this in view of the heavy taxation and the national debt. To do this Congress should either increase the import duty on cigars or reduce it on the raw material.

Mr. GABEY stated that they would leave to the manufacturers to draw up the petition and they would circulate it among the cigarmakers' unions throughout the land.

The committee of employés having been informed that there is no present intention to reduce prices they declared themselves satisfied and the meeting adjourned.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The German Plan for Resumption of Specie Payments Without Specie—Reply of Treasurer Spinner to the Letters of the Domain Steward of Baden.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1870.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed by General F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, to Mr. Karl Seuffed, Domain Steward of the Grand Duchy of Baden, in response to a letter from that official proposing a plan for the resumption of specie payments in this country:—

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR—Your two esteemed letters—the one of the 11th of February and the other of the 1st of July last—were each received just eighteen days after their respective dates. Answers were withheld, not from want of respect for your financial views, and much less from any want of regard for you personally. An illness of four months' duration and a constant accumulation of official business that has required my constant attention ever since must plead an excuse for any seeming neglect.

I sympathize with you in your perplexity in reading and understanding my letters. I presume, however, that you have no more difficulty in reading my English than I have in reading your German letters. Since I last wrote you I have frequently thought of you, and your, to me, incomprehensible project of bringing our paper money up to the par of gold without the use of coin. You ask, "Has any one of the proposals which were submitted to your government given assurances similar to mine? and have they furnished the demonstration?" In answer I quote from one which is in substance the proposition of others:—

How to bring the currency to the specie level, without the use of any specie, without contraction and without any disturbance of the business of the country.

This, as I understand you, is also the substance of your proposition.

I fear that I failed in making myself understood in regard to the almost insuperable difficulty of doing what you desire to have done in our form of government. There are a very few cases wherein it is claimed that a monarchy is superior to a republic; the case in hand would seem to justify this claim. Where a monarch rules you could go direct to him, state your case, and at once get a decision. Not so in ours, which we think a better form of government. Here so many different branches that constitute it must be consulted, and after much open discussion the assent of each be separately obtained, before any action can be had, so that an object like yours, requiring secrecy, would inevitably fail to be of any pecuniary benefit to the projector. The correctness of your scheme, like that of all the others that have been put forth, can be proven to be true only by an absolute trial. I much doubt whether any untried project to bring about the end in view would command the assent of many members of either House of Congress. Almost every member has a plan of his own, in which he has great faith, and which he believes is the only one that will insure the speedy resumption of specie payments, and the payment of the public debt as well, at a very early day.

If your theory should prove true in practice it would, of course, be of incalculable value to the people of this country; but I can see no way to bring about its adoption by this government, so as to make it peculiarly beneficial to yourself. Other governments and other peoples are equally interested with ours. I am not at all sure but your idea of co-operating with Rothschild is the very best thing that you can do for yourself. He has the money, and the financial shrewdness to discern whether it would be safe to embark in your project. A guaranty from him might even induce our complex government to adopt your plan; and if it proved a success, as you anticipate it will, to allow you and him a liberal consideration therefor. If your "principle," by which an irredeemable paper money can be made equal in value to its nominal representative in gold, is really true, then it is of great value to every commercial country; and the heavy, cumbersome and dear metallic money of the whole world would soon be replaced by the cheaper and more convenient paper measure of commodities and circulating medium of exchange. If you have made a "scientific discovery" through or by which this can be done then I am sure Rothschild can afford to pay you for it, for his own use alone, a sum that would be larger than any reasonably minded man could find use for.

It is due to you that I should state that I am as great a sceptic now as at the beginning of our correspondence, and confess to an entire want of confidence in your theory, *i. e.*, that it can be carried into successful practice. I certainly was seriously in earnest, and not joking, as you seem to suppose, when I said that "the value of paper money does not increase with its reduction, in the same proportion that it depreciates from its inflation." When I stated in the same connection that it was "easier to make people sick than it was to cure them," you of course understood that my remarks applied to the time required and not to the ultimate result. That the war and not paper money was the cause of our financial ailment I freely concede to you, but dissent from your opinion that "paper money was the curative." At best it was but a palliative and a counter irritant, the effects of which, like other incidents of the war, must now be cared for and cured.

You say the government would always be at liberty to regulate the relative value of gold and paper. Now, this is just what our government has attempted to do. But the laws of trade and commerce control, in spite of acts of Congress. No statutory law can repeal a natural law. Water cannot be made to run up hill by act of Congress.

You say that "the gold that is produced in the United States hardly belongs to the United States as such any more so than it does to other nations. The producers of the gold, private individuals, sell it when it brings the highest prices. Your government cannot enforce its sale to itself, nor can it prohibit its export." Now, while I admit your proposition I do not exactly see how it militates against the argument I made in my last letter to you. In this, unlike most other countries, the people are the government, and, through their representatives, they have resolved not only to pay the national debt and the interest thereon, but to pay it honestly in gold. The demand to carry this purpose into effect will always keep enough gold in the country to pay our own bondholders. Whatever amount of gold may be required for the purpose will go to Europe, principally to Germany, to pay the true men in your country, who had the honesty to stand up for the right and the sagacity to invest in our government bonds. And here is precisely where we have the advantage of non-gold-producing nations, and this is all I intended to urge in my last letter. We need sell nothing to other nations, who might be disposed to take advantage of our necessities, to obtain all the gold needed for our purpose. We have only to introduce more labor into our mines to produce the amount required, and it will surely be forthcoming. You must certainly admit that the gold produced in the United States by our own people belongs to them until they choose to part with it for something to them more desirable. I am sure there is nothing they desire more than the honest payment of their debts.

Since last I wrote you we in this country have made rapid and great strides in the march of human progress. Our transcontinental railroad that points to Asia, and that connects us with your East by way of the West, has been completed and is now in successful operation. Within the last four years and four months the national debt has been reduced by $308,942,618, being over eleven per cent of the whole amount. Its payment is now going on with an accelerated movement—in the seven months from June to December, both inclusive, the reduction has been $56,665,560, being at a rate of very nearly $100,000,000 per annum. Our legal tender paper money is feeling the effects of this. In my last letter I stated that this kind of money was worth at a time in 1865 only thirty-five cents on the dollar. It had risen in value up to that time, in 1868, to be worth seventy-two cents, and it had, at the close of the year 1869, without any further reduction of its volume, advanced to eighty-three cents on the dollar in coin. Many of our ablest financiers believe that without any legislative interference it will, in a short time, come up to the par of gold. Unless the volume of our paper money is in some way considerably increased this result will soon be reached.

The number of our people is more than doubled in every thirty years. It increases at a uniform rate of more than thirty-five per cent in each decade. When it is considered, in this connection, that our legal tender paper money has been reduced since the close of the rebellion, and since the commencement of the reduction of the public debt, from $400,000,000 to $356,000,000; that the people of the eleven States late in insurrection numbered at the commencement of the rebellion over nine millions, who did not then, but are now obliged to use this kind of money, and that the whole population has in addition, since that time, been increased by at least five and a half millions more people; you will see one of the causes for this appreciation, and why it will continue, unless interfered with, until the two kinds of our money, paper and gold, will become, dollar for dollar, each the equal of the other. At the close of the war the loyal people who used the legal tender notes numbered about twenty-six millions; the inhabitants of the insurrectionary States about ten and a half millions; the increase of the whole nation since that time has probably been five and a half millions, making a grand total of the people of the United States at the present time of 42,000,000, now using only $356,000,000 of this kind of currency, against only 26,000,000 of people using $400,000,000 of it at the close of the war. The proposition is a plain one. If the same proportion of dollars to the people had been kept up we would now have had $647,000,000 instead of the $356,000,000 legal tender paper dollars that we now have. This is really a contraction of this kind of currency equal to seventy-seven per cent. In other words, when the war closed this kind of circulation, to every person using it, was more than $15 38, and now it is less than $8 48 to each person.

The paper circulation, made up of legal tender United States notes and the notes of the national banks combined, has been reduced within the last three years over $20,500,000, and this, too, while the population was steadily on the increase. Then the immensely increased production and consequent increased wealth of the nation would seem to require a proportionate increase of circulating medium for the proper and convenient transaction of the enlarged business of the country. The increase of the real and personal property of the country, for the decade from 1850 to 1860, was over 126 per cent. The smaller production, and the destruction of property during the four years of war, in the decade just closed, will probably somewhat reduce the usual increase, but the value of the property owned by the people of the United States will, it is believed, be at least double the amount shown by the census of ten years ago. All these elements, and some others, must enter into any calculation as to the necessary amount of money required by our people for their ordinary business transactions.

It would, upon the whole, seem to be clear that unless the currency as it now stands is interfered with, the rapid increase of wealth and population of the country will soon bring about the equilibrium between our paper money and coin. When the point of a just proportion shall be reached, the resumption of specie payment must come, as a matter of course, of itself. In the meantime the Secretary of the Treasury, who has all these matters in charge, who knows the needs of the country, and fully understands our financial condition, is doing all that can be done, under existing laws, to reduce the national debt, and at the same time bring about a speedy return to specie payments.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury and my last report made to that officer are herewith enclosed to you. There are also enclosed "debt statements" for December, 1869, and January 1, 1870, both in English and in German. Also some such statements made at the beginning of the ten preceding months. From inspection of these you will be able to learn just what the Secretary of the Treasury has been doing since the present administration came into power, and you will be able to form therefrom a pretty correct idea of what he will be able to accomplish in the future. You will see that, at the rate he is going on, and if not interfered with, he will wipe out the whole national debt in thirteen years. This nation has since its establishment twice honestly paid its entire indebtedness in coin.

First, it so paid its debt, created in consequence of the war with Great Britain, from 1812 to 1815; and second, the debt incurred by the war with Mexico, from 1846 to 1848.

If any other government has ever so extinguished large national debts, by paying the whole, principal and interest, in gold, I have failed to know the fact.

Very respectfully yours, F. E. SPINNER.

KARL SEUFFERD, Esq., Freiburg, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany.

The Shanghae *News Letter* says that Sir Rutherford Alcock, in bidding adieu to Prince Kung, was addressed by that functionary in these words:—"Now you are going home I wish you would take away with you your opium and missionaries."

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

GREEN—POTTER.—By the Rev. F. Battaux, at his residence, 323 East Fiftieth street, on Tuesday, January 11, JOHN V. B. GREEN to Miss GEORGIE A. POTTER, daughter of George W. Potter, all of this city. No cards.

MULLER—THOMPSON.—On Wednesday, January 12, at the Church of the Incarnation, by the Rev. Dr. H. E. Montgomery, A. F. MULLER to MAY THOMPSON, daughter of James B. Thompson, of Philadelphia.

NELSON—BROMBUSH.—On Tuesday, January 11, by the Rev. Dr. Booth, ROBERT H. NELSON to FLORENCE M., daughter of the late William H. Brombush, all of this city. No cards.

O'DONOGHUE—POOLE.—On Monday, January 10, at St. Stephen's church, by the Rev. William C. Poole, brother of the bride, Mr. JOHN T. O'DONOGHUE, of this city, to Miss AGNES E. POOLE, daughter of the late John Poole, Esq., of Savannah, Ga. No cards.

Savannah (Ga.) and Canada papers please copy.

SPERRY—KEELER.—On Tuesday, January 11, by the Rev. Henry A. Cordo, J. H. SPERRY to Miss FANNIE L. KEELER, both of this city.

WILLIAMSON—BOGERT.—On Wednesday, January 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. John Cookman, C. T. WILLIAMSON, of Omaha, Neb., to Miss CATE T. BOGERT, daughter of Ralph Bogert, of this city. No cards.

Died.

ALEXANDER.—In Calhoun, McLean county, Ky., on Wednesday afternoon, December 29, at half-past three o'clock, LAWRENCE G. ALEXANDER, Sr., in the 55th year of his age.

BARTLETT.—Suddenly, CAROLINE BARTLETT, aged 52 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 489 Seventh avenue, this (Thursday) noon, at twelve o'clock.

BOLDEMANN.—The funeral of Dr. A. BOLDEMANN will take place from his residence, 122 Waverley place, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

BARRETT.—On Wednesday, January 12, CHARLES M., youngest child of John and Mary A. Barrett, aged 8 months and 22 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 254 Lorimer street, Brooklyn, E. D.

BERGEN.—At Freeport, L. I., on Tuesday, January 11, CHARLES M., eldest son of George H. and Susan Bergen, aged 27 years, 1 month and 2 days.

The funeral will take place from the Presbyterian church at Freeport, this (Thursday) morning, at eleven o'clock. Trains by Southside Railroad leave Roosevelt street at 8:45 and 10 A. M.

CRAFT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, January 11, Mrs. MARY CRAFT, in the 90th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, John Craft, No. 326 Gold street, Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

CURTIN.—On Monday, January 10, DANIEL CURTIN, native of parish of Brusna, county Kerry, Ireland, 38 years of age.

His friends and relatives are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 336 East Forty-eighth street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

CLARK.—On Wednesday, January 12, HANNAH WARREN, aged 72 years, beloved wife of Schuyler Clark and daughter of the late Judge Warren, of Foxboro', Mass.

CURRY.—On Wednesday morning, January 12, BERNARD CURRY, a native of the county Longford, Ireland, in the 34th year of his age.

His friends and relatives are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 340 West Thirty-sixth street, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock.

DAVY.—On Wednesday morning, January 12, Mrs. LYDIA DAVY, widow of William Davy, of Norwich, England, aged 88 years.

Funeral from her late residence, 229 East Fifty-eighth street, on Friday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

DONGAN.—On Tuesday evening, January 11, at half-past ten o'clock, of pneumonia, ANNIE E. A., wife of William H. Dongan.

The funeral will take place from St. Clement's Episcopal church, Amity street, near Macdougal, this (Thursday) morning, at eleven o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The body will be taken to West New Brighton, Staten Island, for interment.

DYAS.—On Tuesday evening, January 11, JUDITH DYAS, widow of Robert Dyas, aged 69 years, 2 months and 11 days.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Ephipany, Second avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, this (Thursday) morning, at half-past nine o'clock.

FAY.—At Cambridge, Mass., on Wednesday, January 12, GEORGE W. FAY.

Funeral on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock.

FOLEY.—MARGARET FOLEY, the beloved wife of Cornelius Foley, native of Newtowshandre, county of Cork, Ireland.

Her friends and those of her husband are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 77½ Roosevelt street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

FOSTER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, January 10, R. L. FOSTER, late Comptroller of Customs and Navigation Laws of the island of Jamaica, W. I., aged 56 years.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 66 Bergen st., Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

FARRELL.—On Wednesday morning, January 12, HENRY FARRELL, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, this (Thursday) evening, at half-past seven o'clock, without further notice, at his late residence, 33 Watts street. The remains will be taken to Westchester on Friday morning.

FRANCKE.—On Wednesday, January 12, MARGARETTA FRANCKE (née Harris), wife of William Francke, aged 42 years.

The funeral will take place from 178 Johnson street, Williamsburg, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

GRIFFIN.—On Tuesday, January 11, BARTHOLOMEW GRIFFIN, aged 27 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of his brothers, Daniel, John H. and Michael F., also the members of the "Henry Smith Association," are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 33 Greenwich street, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock.

GAYLER.—At Stamford, on Tuesday, January 11, CHARLES H., eldest son of Charles and Caroline F. Gayler.

Funeral from St. John's church, Stamford, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

GORDEN.—At Hoboken, on Tuesday, January 11, JOHN GORDEN, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Antiquity Lodge, No. 11, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Joseph W. Bownes, No. 60 Bloomfield street, Hoboken, on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock.

LODGE OF ANTIQUITY, NO. 11, F. AND A. M.—The members of the above lodge are hereby summoned to meet at their lodge room, on Friday morning, at ten o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last respect to our late brother, John Gordon. The members of Washington Lodge, No. 21, F. and A. M., New York city; of Hoboken Lodge, No. 35, F. and A. M., Hoboken, N. J.; also the members of Pentalpha Chapter, R. A. M., of Hoboken, N. J. By order.

ISAAC SIMONSON, Master.

HICKS.—At Roslyn, Long Island, on Sunday, January 9, SAMUEL M. HICKS, eldest son of Willet and Sarah Hicks, aged 15 years, 5 months and 10 days.

HOPKINS.—On Wednesday, January 12, SUSAN M., the late wife of George W. Hopkins.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, at ten o'clock, from her late residence, 27 West 129th street, Harlem.

HOLLY.—On Wednesday, January 12, of pleura pneumonia, ELLEN LUDOW, wife of Oscar S. Holly, in the 60th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HANVIN.—On Tuesday, January 11, after a long and painful illness, BERNARD HANVIN, son of the late Bernard and Anne Hanvin, native of Kingstown, county of Dublin, Ireland, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 235 East Forty-seventh street, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock.

Dublin papers please copy.

INGOLDSBY.—On Tuesday afternoon, January 11, FELIX INGOLDSBY, aged 77 years.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 106 West Fourteenth street, on Saturday morning, at half-past ten o'clock, and from thence to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Sixteenth street, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul.

KUYPERS.—On Monday, January 10, Dr. SAMUEL S. KUYPERS, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family and members of the medical profession are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 142 Second avenue, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice.

KNOX.—On Wednesday, January 12, ISABELLA, the daughter of Mathew and Margaret Knox, in the 14th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, 639 Ninth street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

KINGSLEY.—On Wednesday, January 12, SUSAN TIBBITTS, wife of Nathan Kingsley, Sr., in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 50 North Moore street, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

KEEGAN.—On Sunday, December 26, at her residence, Rosetta, Grosvenor road, West, Rathmines, after a very short illness, MARY, beloved wife of Mr. Lawrence Keegan, 61 Great Britain street, Dublin, Ireland.

May she rest in peace.

LOUNSBURY.—On Wednesday, January 12, JANE MORRELL DUBOIS, wife of Moses R. Lounsbury, aged 49 years, 2 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Sixth street, near Grand, Williamsburg, on Friday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, without further notice.

LACEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, January 12, FREDERICK LACEY, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend funeral, from his late residence, 84 Remsen street, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock.

LAUGHLIN.—On Wednesday, January 12, MATHEW LAUGHLIN, a native of Tentren, county Wexford, Ireland, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, 193 Broome street, New York.

LANE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, January 11, MARY FRANCES, daughter of the late Frank A. Lane, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, 14 Rapelyea street, South Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

LAWLER.—On Monday, January 10, MICHAEL LAWLER, in the 29th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this (Thursday) morning, at half-past ten o'clock, from his late residence, 177 Smith street, to St. Paul's church, Court street, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul, and from thence to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross for interment. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

MACY.—At West Farms, on Monday evening, January 10, HOWARD HALL, only son of Charles H. and Helen M. Macy, in the 14th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his father's house, this (Thursday) afternoon, at half-past three o'clock. Carriages will be at Mott Haven depot on the arrival of the 2:30 P. M. Harlem Railroad train from Twenty-sixth street. The remains will be interred at Woodlawn on Friday morning.

MORAN.—On Wednesday, January 12, after a lingering illness, JOHN JOSEPH, son of Sarah and the late John Moran.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his mother, 284 Second street.

MORGAN.—On Wednesday evening, January 12, SARAH, wife of James Morgan, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 72 Morton street, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock.

MCCAHILL.—On Wednesday, January 12, ROSANNA MCCAHILL, aged 3 years and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 943 Third avenue, on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock.

NOLAN.—Suddenly, at Harlem, MICHAEL NOLAN, native of Galway, parish of Partumna, Ireland.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 105th street, between Second and Third avenues, on Friday morning, at ten o'clock; thence to St. Paul's church, 117th street, near Fourth avenue, where a requiem high mass will be offered; thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

O'CONNOR.—On Wednesday morning, January 12, MICHAEL O'CONNOR, aged 33 years, 8 months and 12 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 221 West Houston street, on Friday morning, at ten o'clock, to St. Patrick's cathedral, where his remains will be interred.

O'BRIEN.—On Monday, January 10, ELLEN O'BRIEN, a native of the city of Cork, Ireland, in the 51st year of her age.

Her sufferings sore long time she bore;
Physicians tried in vain,
Until God was pleased to give her rest
And take her from her pain.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 321 East Thirty-first street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

Cork (Ireland) papers please copy.

READ.—On Tuesday, January 11, ELIZA N., widow of Asher Read, aged 65 years, 11 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, W. H. Wood, Palisade avenue, Hudson City, N. J., this (Thursday) morning, at half-past nine o'clock. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown.

ROOT.—On Wednesday, January 12, MARY AMANDA ROOT, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Methodist Episcopal church, at Communipaw, N. J., this (Thursday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. Trains from foot of Liberty street, leaving at a quarter past two o'clock, will be in time.

SOMERS.—On Wednesday morning, January 12, ANNA SOMERS, youngest daughter of Henry P. and Mary Jane Somers, aged 4 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 419 Hudson street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

SLATER.—On Sunday morning, January 9, at his residence in Brooklyn, EDMUND SLATER, formerly of Cirencester, Gloucestershire, England.

Gloucestershire (England) papers please copy.

SIMS.—At her residence, Fourth avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, of scarlet fever, EMMA, daughter of Joseph and Eliza Sims.

The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

SWIFT.—On Tuesday, January 11, JOSEPH A., only child of Andrew J. and Eliza Swift, aged 17 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. 177 Franklin street.

SMITH.—On Wednesday, January 12, PATRICK SMITH, a native of the parish of Den, county Cavan, Ireland, in the 60th year of his age.

The friends of the family and of his sons, Barnard and Philip Smith, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 214 Delancey street, on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock.

VAN CAMPEN.—On Wednesday, January 12, GEORGE VAN CAMPEN, son of Otto W. and Christina Van Campen, aged 3 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 67 Taylor street, Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

VAN NESS.—On Wednesday, January 12, of consumption, WILLIAM, son of Beekman and Maria Van Ness, aged 20 years, 11 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 248 West Twentieth street.

WENTZEL.—On Tuesday, January 11, at his residence, Ramsey, N. J., HENRY WENTZEL, formerly of New York.

The funeral will take place this (Thursday) afternoon at one o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend. Trains leave New York from foot of Twenty-third and Chambers streets at ten o'clock.

WEEKS.—Suddenly, at the residence of his parents, 121 Columbia street, New York, PETER A. WEEKS, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock, without further notice. The members of Hope Lodge No. 244, F. and A. M., Columbian Chapter No. 3, Senate and Council R. of M., are respectfully invited to attend.

The members of Hope Lodge No. 244, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at the lodge room, corner of Broadway and Thirteenth street, on Friday, January 14, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late worthy brother, Peter A. Weeks. By order of

WILLIAM A. AUTEN, M.

THOMAS G. WILSON, Secretary.

Columbian Chapter R. C., No. 3.—The Sir Knights of this chapter are hereby summoned to appear at the asylum, 63 East Broadway, on Friday, the 14th inst., at half-past eleven o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Sir Knight Sen. W., P. A. Weeks. Sir Knights of sister chapters are cordially invited to attend. Sir Knights will please appear in uniform. Per order

J. MORROW, M. W.

WEBSTER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, January 12, ASHBEL WEBSTER, aged 37 years.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, 108 Duffield street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at four o'clock. His remains will be taken to Albany on Friday morning for interment.

WILDING.—The members of the Insurance Patrol Relief Association will meet at the house of Patrol No. 1, No. 41 Murray street, on Friday, January 14, at one o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of our late associate, Thomas W. Wilding. By order.

JOHN CORNWELL, President.

ANDREW W. BURROWS, Secretary.

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WASHINGTON.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

vered with the democrats to prevent the passage of the bill submitting the fifteenth constitutional amendment to the States. He forwarded to the Clerk's desk and had read from the *Congressional Globe* a portion of the remarks at the last session by Mr. Sumner against the bill referred to and in advocacy, as a substitute therefor, of Congressional legislation. Mr. Stewart said that upon the occasion referred to the Senator had applied some haughty, overbearing pressure by which he now sought to coerce him. He did not then charge that Senator with acting with the democrats, and now he was willing to let him alone, when he attempted to shut the door in the face of a State which came forward to help the government. He asked to be allowed to exercise his own responsibility from one whose claims for superiority he could not recognize. He did not fear being read out of the party by the Senator from Massachusetts because of having acted with the administration, and was well satisfied with the company in which he now found himself.

On motion of Mr. DRAKE the Senate at five o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1870.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Mr. WOOD, (dem.) of N. Y., presented a joint resolution of the New York Legislature withdrawing the assent heretofore given to the ratification of the fifteenth amendment. Laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. WOODWARD, (dem.) of Pa., made a personal explanation on the subject of a colloquy which took place between himself and Mr. Scofield in relation to repudiation by Alleghany county, Pa.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Minn., introduced a bill granting lands to the State of Minnesota for a railroad to the Winnepeg boundary of the British possessions. Referred.

Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, introduced a bill to amend the act establishing the Department of Education, and to abolish the Bureau of Refugees and Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. Referred.

Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of Iowa, introduced a bill repealing so much of the act of August, 1846, as declares the Des Moines river a public highway. Passed.

Mr. FERRISS, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported a bill to amend the act granting right of way to ditch and canal owners over the public lands. Recommitted.

Mr. CONGER, (rep.) of Mich., offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the necessity of removing the sand bar and other obstructions across the mouth of the Clinton river, Lake St. Clair, Michigan. Adopted.

Mr. UPSON, (rep.) of Ohio, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to take into consideration the necessity of erecting a suitable building in Cleveland, Ohio, for the use of the Custom House, United States courts and internal revenue offices.

Mr. KERR, (dem.) of Ind., introduced a bill to repeal the act of June 17, 1862, defining additional causes of challenge and prescribing an additional oath to grand and petit jurors in United States courts. Referred.

By Mr. JUDD, (rep.) of Ill.—Refunding the duties paid on the organ of the Church of the Holy Family, at Chicago, Ill. Referred.

By Mr. NEGLEY, (rep.) of Pa.—Amending the act of February 22, 1867, for the election of a Congressional Printer, and providing that he shall be chosen by concurrent resolution.

By Mr. CREBS, (dem.) of Ill.—In relation to the payment of pensions.

THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

The House then proceeded, as the regular business of the morning hour, to the consideration of the bill for the transfer of the Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island.

Mr. WASHBURN, (rep.) of Wis., moved an amendment requiring the survey and sale in lots of the ground covered by the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

A discussion on the merits of the bill occupied the whole of the morning hour, the bill being opposed by Messrs. Washburn of Wisconsin and Dawes, and defended by Messrs. Scofield, Kelley, O'Neill, Myers and Randall. Finally, the morning hour expired, and the bill went over until the next morning hour.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATION.

Mr. JUDD proposed to call up the bill relating to the apportionment of representation, but as Mr. Farnsworth desired to get the Virginia bill up for action Mr. Judd yielded for that purpose, giving notice that he would call up his bill at the earliest opportunity.

ADMISSION OF VIRGINIA.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to admit the State of Virginia to representation in Congress.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, (rep.) of Ill., who reported the bill from the Reconstruction Committee, addressed the House in explanation and advocacy of it. He said that the new constitution of Virginia had received a more nearly unanimous vote of the people than the constitution of any other reconstructed State, the vote being two hundred and ten thousand for the constitution to nine thousand against it. As to the test oath he coincided with the opinion of the Attorney General that it could not be exacted from the members of the Virginia Legislature, for the new constitution provided what oath should be required, which was an oath to observe and obey the constitution of the United States and the constitution and laws of Virginia. Besides, the test oath had not been exacted from the members of the Legislature of any other reconstructed State, except in the case of Georgia, where it was required by the recent act of Congress. He had almost come to the conclusion that it would be better to follow the Bible recommendation and to swear not at all, than to have the eternal multiplication of oaths, oaths, oaths, which excluded intelligence and worth and wealth from public office. There was something else wanted besides oaths. It had come to this, that the only question asked of a candidate in the South now was "Can the man swear?" It was no matter whether he had or had not brains and intelligence and moral honesty, provided he could take the test oath. It was but justice to say that none of the Southern States had come up with more alacrity and cheerfulness and conformed to the re-construction acts than Virginia had done. She had complied to the letter with every requirement and condition of Congress, and Congress should not set her the example of bad faith and treachery by refusing to do what it had promised.

Mr. PAINE, (rep.) of Wis., another member of the Reconstruction Committee, alluding to Mr. Farnsworth's opposition to the oaths and conditions imposed in the bill, said he would, before sitting down, endeavor to characterize in fitting terms the remarkable conduct of that gentleman, who has been entrusted with its management by the committee as a friend and supporter of the measure, but who had seen fit to attempt to strangle it in its birth. He then went on to make an argument in favor of the bill. As to the test oath he declared that the loyalists of Virginia demanded that that oath should be required; and it was the democrats, under the lead of Governor Walker, that desired to be relieved from all oaths whatever. This government, he said, was in a transition state. From the adoption of the constitution to the present time the republic had been the theatre of an incessant struggle between national and Confederate ideas and principles. The democratic party had by its rebellion essentially narrowed the semi-sovereign character of the States, and henceforward within the wide range of the momentous interests covered by the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments of the constitution the States would be practically little more than counties. This was a great stride in the direction of consolidated nationality and of the transfer of power from the representatives of the people in the State Legislatures to the representatives of the people in Congress, and he favored the national side in the struggle.

Mr. MORGAN, (dem.) of Ohio, declared himself unalterably opposed to the conditions contained in the bill for the admission of Virginia to representation, and in favor of the substitute offered by his colleague (Mr. Bingham), not because Virginia had complied with the reconstruction acts, but because of an older and a grander law—the constitution of the United States. He did not want Virginia brought back manacled and chained as a slave. He argued as to the inconsistency of all these acts by a review of the facts connected with the creation of the State of West Virginia during the war, which could not have taken place if there had not been a State of Virginia to give its consent to it by the fact that Virginia was represented in the Senate all through the war, and by other public and official acts.

At the conclusion of Mr. Morgan's remarks, at four o'clock, the House adjourned.

A FIRE COMPANY UNDER ARREST IN HUDSON CITY.

On Tuesday night a false alarm of fire was sounded in Hudson City, N. J., and the fire companies turned out. The members of Hose Company No. 2, in running along Washington avenue, dragged their carriage on the sidewalk, smashing the flags in several places. As the law in Hudson City and Bergen is very stringent in the matter of driving on sidewalks, warrants were issued by Recorder Aldridge, and yesterday morning the following members of the company were brought to the court by officer Cooper and held to bail:—John Rudolph, Frederick Becker, Jacob Sweider, John Niebuhr, William Vogel, Charles Off and Adolphus Shepherd. Two others are still at large. The examination will take place to-morrow evening. A complaint was lodged yesterday against Liberty engine company for breaking a wagon belonging to Jacob Koos, in South street.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.—Yesterday, armed with a warrant issued by E. W. Bryan, police justice of Rochester, Detectives Farley and Limington arrested a young man named William R. Anderson, who, it is alleged, had embezzled $1,568, money collected by him while in the employ of the John Hancock Life Insurance Company as their agent. He was delivered to officer Rogers, of Rochester, and was taken to that city last evening for arraignment on the charge.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Passage of the Conspiracy Repeal Bill in the Assembly.

The Plan to Restore Municipal Government to Cities.

THE RELIEF OF BROADWAY.

ALBANY, Jan. 12, 1870.

The bill repealing the Conspiracy law passed the Assembly to-day in an amended form, as I notified you as being accepted yesterday. It is entirely in the interest of the trades unions, and is regarded by all parties as a fair interpretation of the original law. There was not one dissentient vote, ninety-nine voting in favor of the bill. In the Senate it did not go through, but was referred, at the desire of H. C. Murphy, to the Judiciary Committee; but there is very little doubt that it will finally pass.

As a preliminary to the legislation to take place with regard to our metropolitan government, Mr. Jacobs offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:—

Whereas the people of this State at the recent election decided that a radical change in the character of the government of municipalities should be effected; and

Whereas the popular opinion so earnestly expressed should meet with a prompt and satisfactory response from the Legislature; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on the Affairs of Cities be directed to report at the earliest day such a plan as in their judgment will restore to the cities of this State the full and absolute control of their local government.

Owen Cavanangh's bill to extend the time for collecting excise license fees until the 1st of May was read a third time and passed by a vote of 72 to 37, the republicans generally voting against it. It provides also that no license shall be revoked for non-payment of license by the Excise Commissioners during that period. The object of the law is of course to protect the liquor dealers from unnecessary oppression until the doomed Excise law is repealed, which will be before many days.

Another effort towards the relief of Broadway can be found in the bill introduced by Mr. James Irving to extend Madison avenue from Twenty-third street to Union square. A glance at the map will show that by opening these intermediate six blocks between the two points a direct line of communication will be formed by this improvement from that portion of Broadway at which point railroad crossings, and the obstructions of all the illimitable lines of stages, the crush of carts and wagons, and all the hotel business concentrated in that vicinity, almost cut off the passage to Fifth avenue—if it is to be enjoyed with any comfort—either to the pedestrian or the travellers in private carriages. Our people must reach Fifth avenue from down town by some convenient route. At present it is next to an impossibility to do so, but with an open avenue which would not be obstructed by the rush of ordinary travel the end could easily be obtained.

Contested elections in the House this year are very few. Probably the resolution adopted yesterday that the defeated contestant shall pay his own expenses, instead of the State footing the bills, as was the former pleasant custom, may keep many contestants out of controversy. It is said that the seat of Mr. E. D. Lawrence, of East Chester (democrat), is about to be contested by Howard C. Cady, of Rye (republican), a candidate for Assembly in the Westchester district. Mr. Lawrence was a very popular member last year, and did such good service to his district by the assistance of both democrats and republicans on the floor that his nomination for re-election was made by acclamation for the first time in this district; the result was that his friends hardly took the trouble to go to the polls, his election being regarded as a certainty. His majority was 17, although there was a falling off, according to official returns, of 2,280 votes. If the contestant is prepared to pay his own expenses therefore he will probably press his case.

The Judiciary Committee have before them a bill of Mr. Bergen, of New York, the purport of which is to apply the Eight Hour Labor law of Congress to the public institutions of this State, with a penal clause attached, making all parties not in official position liable to fine and imprisonment for engaging workmen for more than eight hours a day, and subjecting officials to dismissal for the same offence. So far, I understand, the bill is not regarded with much favor, and will probably be clipped of its penal clause before it comes to be legislated upon.

There are now two propositions of Mr. L. D. Kiernan up for consideration, which will excite some interest in the city. One is a bill to remove the appointment of marshals from the Supervisors to the hands of the Sheriff, which, should it pass, will cause some commotion in the former body. What Mr. Kiernan's object is can only be divined by his known activity in making startling changes in the metropolitan body politic whenever he gets a chance. The other proposition is an excellent one which nobody will regret to see carried out. It is a resolution to the effect that the wharves and piers of New York are a disgrace to the country, and that the Committee on Commerce and Navigation be instructed to frame and report a bill for their entire reconstruction on a plan commensurate with the necessities of our imperial maritime city. Mr. Nachtman offered a somewhat similar resolution, showing that both of these gentlemen comprehend one of the leading wants of the city of New York.

Demands for writs of *quo warranto* are in order here just now. Judge Connolly spreads his fair proportions to the eyes of the Albanians in this cause. He is here to back up Henry Murray, who is looking for a *quo warranto* in the case of Judge Coulter, declared elected to the seat which Judge Connolly formerly occupied and which Mr. Murray says he was counted out of. Murray is here in the interest of the cause and to the terror of counters-out. The probabilities are that he will obtain the writ from the Attorney General, and that as a result there will be a lively time in the courts. John Foley, the defeated Supervisor, is also after Harry Smith, and will follow him with a sharp stick in the shape of another *quo warranto*, if he can get it, with the aid of Senator Genet, who is said to have some interest in the matter.

The appointment of Health Officer, I have the best authority for saying, will not be made this week, though there was some rumor that it would have been made to-day. A good deal of embarrassment surrounds this appointment, both for personal and political reasons. It may be of some advantage to the 999 applicants for the twenty-nine places of harbor masters to know that nothing will be done by the Governor for two weeks at least.

The serious illness of Speaker Hitchman is universally regretted here. His place was filled to-day by Mr. J. C. Jacobs. Out of regard to Mr. Hitchman the Assembly adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock. The Speaker, however, is much better to-night and will soon be able to resume his duties.

Governor Hoffman has appointed Mr. A. Melville Osborne, of Catskill, as County Judge of Greene county, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. John Olney.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Jan. 12, 1870.

SENATE APPOINTMENTS.

The Clerk announced the following appointments:—Journal Clerk, Charles R. Dayton, of Suffolk county; Assistant Journal Clerk, Frank B. Brown, of Steuben county; Deputy Journal Clerks, Charles J. Gaylord, of Dutchess county; George Break, of Monroe county; Charles E. Johnson, of Westchester county; Clerk's Bank Messenger, Robert D. Crane.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. WOOD—To punish homicide by the careless use of firearms; also, organizing the general terms of the Supreme Court under the amended judiciary article.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—For the relief of William Chamberlain and others; also, for the relief of Georgiana Bashford.

The report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department was received.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—Incorporating Morrisania with a part of the town of West Farms.

By Mr. LEWIS—Confirming the location of the Insane Asylum at Watertown, also to change the name of the Buffalo Union Iron Works.

By Mr. HARDENBURG—To abolish the Contracting Board and the system of repairing the canals by contract.

REPORTS.

By Mr. TWEED—The bill allowing the city of Albany to issue bonds.

THE CONSPIRACY BILL.

The Conspiracy bill was received from the Assembly for concurrence.

Mr. M. NORTON moved its reference to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. KENNEDY moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee. Lost by 12 to 13.

The motion to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole was lost by a vote of 16 to 9—not a two-thirds vote—and it was then referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate then went into executive session, but soon reopened the doors.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BANKS—To amend the Capitol Police act.

By Mr. MORTON—Amending the act relative to draining swamps.

By Mr. CREAMER—Repealing the act creating the New York City License law.

By Mr. HARDENBURG—Organizing general terms, &c., of the Supreme Court under the amended judiciary article.

By Mr. MORTON—To have the Central Park roads lighted with gas.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Jan. 12, 1870.

The annual report of the Canal Commissioner was received.

Mr. FIELD reported in favor of adopting the fifty-second rule relative to resolutions which shall lie over one day. Agreed to.

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. CULLEN—For the relief of C. V. Camp.

By Mr. KIERNAN—For an additional police court in New York.

By Mr. FIELD—Amending the general manufacturing act.

THE CONSPIRACY LAW.

The bill amending the Conspiracy law was passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. O'KEEFE—To charter the Nassau Savings Bank, of Brooklyn.

By Mr. MOSELY—Amending the salt manufacturing law; also relative to life insurance companies.

By Mr. KELLER—Authorizing the building of a canal bridge in Lenox, Madison county.

By Mr. WRIGHT—For the relief of Mary A. Bycroit.

By Mr. IRVING—To extend Madison avenue, New York.

By Mr. KIERNAN—To enable the Mayor, &c., of New York to insure property against loss by fire; also amending the act of 1852, relative to the New York City Courts.

By Mr. M. C. MURPHY—To charter the Ladies' Aid Society of New York.

By Mr. MITCHELL—Amending the law of 1866, to increase the salaries of the interpreters of the police court officers.

By Mr. PLUNKETT—Relative to the redemption of lands sold for non-payment of taxes.

By Mr. NACHTMAN—For the relief of Louisa Campbell; also to prevent the selling of hay, straw, &c., from stationary boats at New York docks.

By Mr. PEARSALL—To authorize College Point to borrow money and issue bonds.

By Mr. SLEIGHT—To increase the number of assessor's at Huntington.

By Mr. HASBROOK—Prohibiting the sale of adulterated articles for drink or medicine.

By Mr. LAWRENCE—Chartering the Tarrytown Fire Department.

By Mr. HUSTED—Amending the New York and Brooklyn wharfage act.

By Mr. PATRICK—For the relief of Charles Smith and others of Corning.

By Mr. HENNESSY—Amending the law of 1865 relative to the Marshal of New York city.

By Mr. J. DAVIS—For the relief of deputy inspectors of steam boilers; also amending the Hornellsville Library Association Relief act.

By Mr. PEARSALL—To provide for the compensation of highway commissioners.

By Mr. DODGE—To amend the Fish Preservation act.

By Mr. JACOBS—To charter the Long Island Schuetzen Hall Association.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. JACOBS—That the Committee on City Affairs report, as soon as possible, a bill to restore to cities their local governments and abolishing commissions. Adopted.

By Mr. NACHTMAN—That the Salt Committee investigate the management of salt springs and report what legislation is necessary to secure an increased yield of salt and a greater revenue.

Mr. KIERNAN moved to lay it on the table, which was lost, and the resolution was laid over.

By Mr. KIERNAN—That the Committee on Commerce report a bill to improve the New York city wharves and docks. Agreed to.

Mr. RAY called up the resolution instructing the Canal Board to reduce the tolls on anthracite coal transportation on the canals, and on motion of Mr. MITCHELL it was referred to the Canal Committee.

Mr. BAKER called up the resolution directing the survey of the canal in Whitehall and report the cost, &c. Referred.

By Mr. M. C. MURPHY—That the Railroad Committee report forthwith the condition of the Pneumatic Railroad in New York. Agreed to.

COLLECTING EXCISE FEES IN NEW YORK CITY.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider the bill for extending the time for collecting excise fees in the city of New York. It was amended so as to extend the time till the first of June, and then reported to the House and put on its final passage and passed—yeas 72, nays 37.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD STEAM ENGINES IN NEW YORK CITY.

Mr. M. C. MURPHY moved that the Railroad Committee report a bill to prohibit the Hudson River Railroad Company from running steam engines in New York south of Canal street.

EXCUSED FROM COMMITTEE DUTY.

Mr. MURPHY, of Albany, stated that after he had been appointed to the Committee on Privileges and Elections a petition contesting his seat had been presented, and he asked to be excused from serving on that committee. Agreed to. Adjourned.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Jan. 12, 1870.

The following is the day calendar in the Court of Appeals for January 13, 1870:—Nos. 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 40, 80 and 81.

NEWARK'S POLITICAL TROUBLES.

Still Harping On Cain—He Persists in "Raising Cain" and Won't Resign—What a Newark Hotel Keeper States.

Our thriving, sober and usually sedate sister city, Newark, across the Jersey meadows, is still considerably agitated over the exciting scene witnessed in her Common Council chamber last Friday night, and the course then and since pursued by Mr. Charles Cain, the Alderman who bolted the regular slate prepared by his democratic colleagues in council.

Yesterday afternoon the committee of five citizens appointed at the recent indignation meeting in Cain's ward—the Eleventh—to wait upon and request him to resign, met in a room of the City Hall, pursuant to the expressed desire of Mr. Cain, who disliked the place of meeting originally decided on—Brenner's Hall. Mr. Cain himself was present. The committee was about to interrogate him as to the cause of his action in "bolting" the democratic slate, but he declined answering any questions; but stated that, understanding that the committee was simply charged with requesting him to resign, he had to say that when a majority of the taxpayers of the Eleventh ward called upon him to resign he should take the matter into serious consideration; but he did not feel called upon to do so at the request of a meeting largely composed of the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh wards. He then withdrew, and the committee retired soon after.

"Now, then," ask the rank and file of the outflanked democracy, "what next is to be done—how shall the 'bolter' be checkmated?" In some democratic quarters it is threatened that they will go to the democratic Legislature and "put through" a Metropolitan Police bill, another resuscitating the defunct Mercantile Court, and still another turning the control of the Fire Department over to a commission. That these movements would fail is, however, pretty certain.

Some weeks prior to last Friday night a rumor was circulated to the effect that a plethoric purse was being raised among the republicans anxious to retain office, with which it was intended to purchase one of the democratic members in Council and thus secure a tie vote. But little heed was paid to the story and it was cast aside as a republican "joke." "Was it a joke?" the democrats are now seriously asking. A well known hotel proprietor, whose place is within a stone's throw of the Market street depot in Newark, stated in the presence of a HERALD reporter yesterday afternoon that the foreman compositor of a republican local sheet boasted to him, in the course of a conversation at Newton, Sussex county, immediately after the Newark charter election, that they (the democracy) need not be too sure of their victory; that there was then deposited in the office of a Newark German paper the sum of $3,000; that if necessary more than as much more could be procured, and that there was one man among the democrats who, he was certain, could be bought—a man that was well acquainted with "politics over the river." The hotel proprietor declares his willingness to make affidavit to what he states.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS STORMED.

A Night Visit from Ladies—They Attempt to Force an Entrance to See the Rogues' Gallery—The "Chicken" Repulsed.

At half-past nine o'clock last evening travellers on Mulberry street, between Houston and Bleecker, may have seen two costly-attired females moving cautiously towards the entrance of No. 300 Mulberry street. As they neared the door one remarked:—

"You had better not go in. Come home, Ellen."

"I don't care a ——," was the response; "I am bound to see the Rogues' Gallery. My friend, detective ——, is in charge and he will show it to me."

"Come back, Ellen," said her companion, "you should not act so. I will not go in. He is probably not there."

"I don't care a —— whether he is or not. If he is not there I will go to the top of the building and see," exclaimed the woman.

"Who would you like to see?" asked a gentleman who stood in the door.

"Detective ——, of the detectives' office. He is my friend," said one of the fair visitors.

"Detective —— has just left," she was answered, "and will not be in again to-night."

"I don't care; I am his friend and will go in," exclaimed the female, indignantly.

"Well, the detective office is room No. 12—along the hall there; but you will not find him," was the response.

"I want to see the Rogues' Gallery; can you not show it to us?" she asked, in a patronizing tone.

"I am sorry to say, ladies, I cannot," was the polite answer. "Your friend has left ten minutes ago."

"And you can't let us see the gallery?"

"I cannot. I have no control of it. Come to-morrow. All hands are at the Mat T. Brennan ball at the Academy of Music to-night."

"Well, I will go there and see him," exclaimed one of the women.

"You will not likely find him there."

At this moment officer Clinton, of the Fourteenth precinct, passed, when one of the ladies appealed to him to persuade her companion to leave headquarters. Clinton came up to her, but the determined lady refused to leave. Eventually she was drawn away by her companion, remarking as she left:—

"Tell detectives —— and ——, of the detective squad, that their friend 'Chicken' called. They will know what 'Chicken' means."

The gentlemanly Clinton escorted the ladies to the end of his post, and bade them good night, and Police Headquarters and Captain Kelso were left alone in their glory.

"MILL" AT THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

A Police Sergeant Pummelled.

About half-past seven o'clock last evening two drunken countrymen presented themselves at the office of the San Francisco Minstrels in Broadway and demanded admittance. The employés observed that they were not in a condition to be admitted and refused to take their money. The men then retired, but soon after returned and again attempted to enter. Sergeant Davis, of the Central police office, who is detailed as special officer at the place, ordered them away the second time. They went but again returned and attempted to force their way in, when Davis clinched them and forced them to the door, where the men turned upon him, knocked him down and were vigorously belaboring him when some of the employés came to the sergeant's assistance and rescued him from his perilous position. In the fight the sergeant sustained but slight damage, but one of the men received a very severe cut. With the aid of Eighth ward officers Davis secured his prisoners and arraigned them before Captain McDermott, where they gave the names of Henry Norton and R. D. Ackerman, of Newark, New Jersey. The former stated he was a carriage maker by occupation, and the latter a recently discharged soldier. Ackerman was bleeding profusely from a severe cut in the head, which the sergeant says was caused by falling upon the iron railing, and a surgeon from the Central Office was summoned to dress his wound.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	7 23	Moon sets...morn	3 27
Sun sets	4 55	High water..morn	4 42

PORT OF NEW YORK, JANUARY 12, 1870.

Herald Packages.

Captains and Pursers of Vessels arriving at this port will please deliver all packages intended for the HERALD to our regularly authorized agents who are attached to our Steam Yacht fleet. The New York Associated Press do not now collect marine reports nor attend to the delivery of packages, as will be seen by the following extract from the proceedings of the regular monthly meeting, held March 3, 1868:—

Resolved, That on and after April 1, 1868, the Associated Press will discontinue the collection of ship news in the harbor of New York. Passed unanimously.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Main	Jan 13	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Mariposa	Jan 15	New Orleans	86 West st.
Sherman	Jan 15	New Orleans	40 Broadway.
Columbia	Jan 15	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Idaho	Jan 19	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Union	Jan 22	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Geo Cromwell	Jan 22	New Orleans	86 West st.
United States	Jan 22	New Orleans	40 Broadway.
Europa	Jan 23	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
The Queen	Jan 22	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Weser	Jan 29	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Denmark	Jan 29	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Bellona	Jan 29	London	55 Broadway.
Cortes	Jan 29	New Orleans	86 West st.
India	Jan 29	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Mississippi	Jan 29	New Orleans	40 Broadway.
Virginia	Feb 5	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Crescent City	Feb 5	New Orleans	40 Broadway.

CLEARED.

Steamship Minnesota (Br), Price, Liverpool—Williams & Guion.
Steamship C W Lord, Hobart, New Orleans—N H Brigham.
Steamship Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern—Murray, Ferris & Co.
Bark G H Jenkins (Br), Corning, London—Chas L Wright & Co.
Bark Brazil (Br), Hibbert, Havre—Boyd & Hincken.
Bark Vinco (Br), Cook, Malaga—G F Bulley.
Bark Chasca, Crockett, Melbourne—Mailler, Lord & Quereau.
Bark Voyageur (Br), Varwell, Bahia—G F Bulley.
Bark M E Libby, Libby, Matanzas—T C Merrill & Co.
Brig Amazon (Br), Sadler, Barbados—Jones & Lough.
Brig Naiad (Br), Richardson, Cienfuegos—Tucker & Lightbourne.
Brig Isabel (Br), Fulton, Matanzas—Brett, Son & Co.
Brig Alice Abbott (Br), Crowell, Liverpool, NS—G A Phillips & Collins.
Brig Isis, Anderson, New Orleans—N H Brigham.
Schr Lord of the Isles (Br), Peterson, Gonaives—Brett, Son & Co.
Schr Virginia, Small, Port Spain, Trinidad—Jed Frye & Co.
Schr Speculator (Br), Harris, St Kitts—Jones & Lough.
Schr Henry S Marlor, Wines, Sagua—Van Brunt & Slaght.
Schr Pinky (Br), Pearce, Havana—Ferris & Co.
Schr A L Gildersleeve, Carroll, Savannah—Bentley, Miller & Thomas.
Schr S S Lee, Davis, Wilmington, NC—Thomas, Holmes & Co.
Schr R L Kenny, Kilby, Norfolk—C E Staples & Co.
Schr City Point, Fisher, Baltimore—J W McKee.
Schr R Peterson, English, Philadelphia—Baker & Dayton.
Schr A G Lawsen, Sackett, Stamford.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

U S steamship Swatara, Lieutenant Commanding W N Allen, Aspinwall, 21 days. Mounts 9 guns and has a crew of 135 officers and men.

Steamship Brunette, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse and passengers, to J Lorillard.

Ship Freedom, Bradley, Liverpool, Nov 17, with mdse, to Thos Dunham's Nephew & Co. Had fine weather.

Ship New World, Champion, London Dec 4, and Isle of Wight 8th, with mdse and 54 passengers, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Came the southern passage and had fine weather.

Bark Gessner (NG), Christoffers, Bremen, 58 days, with mdse and 167 passengers, to Herman Koop & Co. Took the northern passage and had heavy westerly gales for 8 weeks.

Bark Martin Luther (Nor), Pedersen, Bordeaux, 40 days, in ballast, to Wendt, Totens & Bockmann. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Eagle, Wilkinson, Cardenas, 10 days, with sugar, to Brett, Son & Co. Had fine weather.

Brig Charles Albert (Br), Hardy, Bilboa, 39 days, with old iron, to Boyd & Hincken. Has been 11 days to the westward of Bermuda, with heavy westerly gales; sprung fore and foretopgallant yard and mainboom.

Brig Kyrre (Nor), Halvorsen, Cette, 64 days, with wine, to Kobertz & Son—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Nov 15. Had fine weather most of the passage; was up to Sandy Hook 1st inst, and was blown off again in a heavy SW gale.

Brig Eugenia (of Bangor), Larrabee, Palermo, 51 days, with fruit, to order—vessel to master. Passed Gibraltar Dec 10. Had very heavy weather in the Mediterranean; split sails, &c. Was 8 days north of Hatteras.

Brig Gem (of New Haven), Neal, Port Spain, Trinidad, 18 days, in ballast, to Danl Trowbridge & Co. Sailed in company with schr Julia E Gammayer, for Navassa.

Brig Scotland, Cook, Matanzas, 11 days, with sugar, &c, to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr Joachim Hinrich (NG), Stehr, Rio Grande, 60 days, with hides, &c, to C Thomsen—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the Equator Dec 16, in lon 40. Passed Antigua Dec 25. Had fine weather up to Hatteras; has been 8 days north of that point, with heavy W and NW gales.

Schr Guiding Star (of Stockton), Gray, Ponce, PR, 11 days, with oranges, to J & T Pearsall—vessel to master. 9th inst, lat 37, lon 72, spoke bark Linda, from Cienfuegos for New York.

Schr E De Hart (of Georgetown), Low, Fajardo, PR, 14 days, with sugar, to J V Onativia & Co; vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had moderate weather. No date, lat 18, lon 71, spoke brig Mariposa, from Rio Janeiro for New York.

Schr David Babcock (of Stockton), Colcord, Matanzas, 10 days, with molasses, to master.

Schr Catharine George (Br), Linnehan, Cardenas, 10 days, with sugar and molasses, to Ortiza & Co—vessel to Heney & Parker. Had fine weather. Was 2 days north of Hatteras.

Schr C S Dyer (of Franklin), Blaisdell, Corpus Christi, Texas, 23 days, with wool and hides, to McFarland & Thorne. Was 9 days north of Hatteras, with heavy W and NW gales; broke foreboom, split jib and sprung aleak.

Schr Carrie Walker, McFarland, Jacksonville, 8 days, with yellow pine, to master.

Schr Susan Wright, Mount, Georgetown, SC, 6 days, with naval stores, to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr G W Morris, Pierce, from wreck of steamship Grecian, ashore at Jones' Inlet, with mdse, to the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Co.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland for New York, with mdse, to J F Ames.
Brig Union (Br), Eaton, Cornwallis, NS, for New York, 18 days, with produce, to W E Duryea.
Schr H Prescott, Prescott, Portland for New York, with heading, to Durkee & Hough.
Schr George B McClellan, Keene, Portland for Baltimore.
Schr Willie A Jewell, Freeman, Portland for Baltimore.
Schr Jas Ponder, Hudson, Salem for Baltimore.
Schr Emma R Graham, Smith, Salem for Philadelphia.
Schr Cora Morrison, Higgins, Boston for Virginia.
Schr T D Baker, Brown, Boston for Norfolk.
Schr J Fogg, Paine, Boston for Tangier.
Schr W H West, Howes, Boston for Tangier.
Schr A P Higgins, Higgins, Boston for Craney Island.
Schr George S Fogg, Lane, Boston for Craney Island.
Schr B S Wright, Brown, Boston for Yeomico.
Schr David S Siner, Huntley, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Taylor & Mathis, Steelman, Boston for New York.
Schr Ida L, Bearse, Boston for New York.
Schr Jas C Craig, Maxson, Gloucester for New York.
Schr Moses Patten, Harding, Wood's Hole for Savannah.
Schr Armonia Bartlett, Bartlett, Wareham for Baltimore.
Schr Alfred Chase, ——, New Bedford for New York.
Schr Col Jones, Strong, Fall River for New York.
Schr B T Crocker, Harding, Providence for Norfolk.
Schr P & E Small, Ellis, Providence for Norfolk.
Schr Etta M Story, Kelly, Providence for Norfolk.
Schr Welcome R Beebe, Lozier, Providence for New York.
Schr Silas Brainerd, Buell, New London for New York.
Schr Granada, Bowen, Brookhaven for New York.
Schr A G Pease, Raynor, New Haven for Norfolk.
Schr Gen Wm H French, Low, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr Lady Adams, Evans, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr G B Conover, Terry, New Haven for New York.
Schr C H Northam, Pelton, New Haven for New York.
Schr Santa Maria, Hardy, New Haven for New York.
Schr Escort, Small Bridgeport for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Schr Fannie Keating, Jones, Charleston for Boston.
Schr Amos Falkingham, Terrill, Baltimore for Providence.
Schr L A Bayles, Bayles, Baltimore for Providence.
Schr Red Jacket, Post, Baltimore for Bridgeport.
Schr Fred Tyler, Terrill, Port Johnson for New Haven.
Schr J S Jackson, Abraham, Port Johnson for Whitestone.
Schr Racael Jane, Cook, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr Fashion, Corbey, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr Phenix, Smith, Elizabethport for Westport.
Schr Native, Green, Elizabethport for Greenwich.
Schr Nellie Bloomfield, Robbie, Elizabethport for Stamford.
Schr George Washington, Peck, Elizabethport for Stamford.
Schr Martha, Jones, Elizabethport for New Haven.
Schr Belle, Simpson, Hoboken for Bridgeport.
Schr J L Tate, Tate, Jersey City for Bridgeport.
Schr Damsel, Corson, New York for City Island.
Schr F S Parker, Little, New York for Glen Cove.

SAILED.

Steamships Minnesota, and Java, Liverpool; C W Lord, New Orleans; Louisa Moore, Newbern, NC.

Wind at sunset S, fresh.

Marine Disasters.

STEAMSHIP EUTERPE—Galveston, Jan 11—The steamship Euterpe, Gilderdale, for New York (reported cleared 4th), with 1050 bales cotton, is on fire, and will be a total loss. The E was built at Mystic in 1864, registered 698 tons, and was owned by Charles H Mallory. (From Pine Street News Room.)

SHIP LAKE ONTARIO (Br), Bairnson, from New York, arrived at Liverpool Jan 12. She reports 7th inst, in heavy gale, lost boat, rails and bulwarks, and had hold half filled with water.

STEAMER LUCILLE, from Baltimore, ashore at New Inlet, NC, has been got off, and arrived at Wilmington, NC.

SHIP JAMES GUTHRIE, from San Francisco for Liverpool, before reported at Valparaiso Dec 10, put in Nov 19 in distress, and was discharging 10th ult for repairs.

BARK ALMENA, Harmon, from Baltimore June 14 for San Francisco, put into Honolulu Dec 12 in distress. (From Pine Street News Room.)

BARK DAVID NICHOLS, Wyman, from Milk River, Ja, for New York, put into Charleston 11th inst leaky.

BRIG MOONLIGHT—Key West, Jan 11—Brig Moonlight, of Boston, picked up derelict and towed into this port leaky. [The Moonlight, Capt Bourne, sailed from St John, NB, Dec 14 for Matanzas.]

BRIG BEAUTY (Br), from New York for St John, NB, was got off East Chop, Holmes' Hole, PM 10th, but little damaged.

SCHR S G IRWIN (Br), Bouche, from Halifax for Boston, was towed back 10th inst with loss of foremast, &c, in a squall on Sunday. She has a cargo of 850 bbls of herring in bulk.

SCHR EMELINE (Br), Maxwell, from Salt Cay for Boston, with salt, supposing Gay Head to be Montauk light, ran ashore on Mutton Shoal, Muskeeget channel, night of Jan 8, but soon after came off, and arrived at Holmes' Hole 11th, leaking 600 strokes per hour.

SCHR ADELAIDE—Mr Chas Warner, Sandy Hook pilot, attached to pilot boat Jas W Elwell, No 7, informs us that on the 8th inst, 40 miles SE of Sandy Hook, they fell in with schr Adelaide (of Somerset), dismasted, waterlogged and abandoned. Took her in tow, but shortly afterwards experienced a heavy squall from SE, during which parted the hawser and lost sight of her. The above vessel was recently in collision with ship Shakspeare, as before reported in the Herald.

DERELICT SCHOONER—The U S steamship Swatara reports Jan 9, at 2:30 PM, sighted a wreck; got up steam, and at daylight 10th went alongside and found her to be a schr of about 70 tons, on her beam ends, with both topmasts gone and everything swept clear of the deck; no one found on board. Hull apparently new and perfectly sound, with name "Cherryfield" painted across her stern. Fired three shots into her hull to sink her, in order to prevent collisions. Saw her in lat 34 38 N, lon 72 31 W.

CARDIGAN, Dec 27—The following have been picked up on the coast of Pembrokeshire:—13 casks of crude paraffin oil, marked double triangle Nos 617, 633, 634, 644, 668, 678, 687, 692, 718, 763, 792, 798 and one with a number illegible, and 1 cask petroleum, painted blue, with red ends, marked Stan XX Refinery Petrolea Ont, and 651.88 on both ends; and off Newquay 2 casks petroleum, with ends painted red, one, No 759, marked Refined Petroleum, New York, with other letters illegible; the other, No 762, with marks in black letters, but illegible.

DARTMOUTH, Dec 28—The P G Blanchard, from Havre for Cardiff, put in 25th inst, with loss of maintopmast and maintopgallantmast.

HAVRE, Dec 2—The Intimes, Geffiot, from Bordeaux for San Francisco, which put into Montevideo in distress Sept 26, was discharging there.

LONDON, Jan 12—The bark Susquehanna, from Newcastle for Carthagena, with a cargo of coal, foundered on Goodwin Sands.

PROVINCETOWN, Jan 11—Brig Eclipse (Br) remains ashore at Wood End. No efforts have been made to save the vessel or cargo.

Schr S & B Small, from Baltimore for Boston, also ashore at same place, is under contract to be got off.

Notice to Mariners.

SUNKEN VESSEL IN EAST RIVER.

Attention is called to a buoy in the East river, about 100 yards west of the Dye Works, Greenpoint, marking a sunken boat, with about 9 feet of water over it at low tide.

Whalemen.

Sailed from Honolulu Dec 8, Geo Howland, and Jas S Allen, New Bedford, with oil and bone; 9th, Progress, do do; 11th, Islander, do do.

Also sailed to Dec 15, Eliza Swift, Ohio, Europa, Active, Trident, and William, all to cruise.

Sailed from the Sandwich Islands prior to Dec 15, Henry Taber, Cornelius Howland, James, Concordia, Emily Morgan, Norman, Daniel Webster, California, Adair and Crocker.

Spoken.

Schr Nellie A Rich, bound S, Jan 6, lat 36 54, lon 73.

Foreign Ports.

ADEN, Dec 8—Arrived, Gilde, Hathorn, Zanzibar.

BRISTOL, Dec—In Kingroad 29th, Ansdell, Turpin, from Wilmington, NC.

BOMBAY, Dec 23—Arrived, Timour, Spooner, Boston.

BATAVIA, Nov 13—Sailed, Mystic Belle, Burnham, Cheribon.

BUENOS AYRES, Nov 23—Arrived, Bethia Thayer, Cartney, St Nazaire and Cardiff.

BARBADOS, Dec 10—Arrived, schrs C A Farnsworth, Sawyer, Satilla river (and sailed 22d for Demarara); 15th, S & M D Scull, Steelman, Philadelphia (and sailed 22d for Orchilla); 16th, Susanna, Packard, Wilmington, NC (and was discharged 24th); 17th, brigs Memphis, Sandford, NYork (and was discharged 24th); Sportsman, Morton, Boston (and was discharged 24th); 20th, bark Valencia, Strout, Pernambuco; 21st, brigs Conquer All, Allen, St Mary's (and sailed same day for —; 22d, Robert Morne, Nickerson, NYork (and was discharged 24th); Long Reach, Hardel, Georgetown, SC; R Payson, Eldridge, La Have, NS.

Sailed 16th, schrs Richard Hill, Homan, Demarara; 21st, brig Georgia, Miller, Turk's Island.

CARDIFF, Dec 23—Sailed, Lord Baltimore, Lanfare, Havana (not Rio Janeiro).

CADIZ, Dec 20—Arrived, Susan E Voorhees, Fulford, Lisbon.

Sailed 23d, David Owen, Chadbourne, Gloucester, Mass.

In port 24th, bark Sicilian, Percival, disg, for Messina to load fruit; brigs Lewis L Squires, Taylor, disg; Susan E Voorhis, Fulford, from Lisbon, arrived 21st, for Boston, ldg salt.

CALMAR, Dec 23—Sailed, Apolloma, for Boston.

CIUDAD BOLIVAR, Nov 28—Sailed, brig Angostura (NG), Loskeman, Bremen.

CARDENAS, Jan 1—In port bark M W Brett, for NYork ldg; brigs Mary E Leighton, do; J H Lane, Shute, do Jan 3; Harry Virden, Collins, for Philadelphia ldg; Alfred (Br), Williams, far Falmouth, E, for orders, in 2 or 3 days; schr J M Flanagan, Shaw, for Philadelphia about Jan 6.

Sailed Dec 31, brigs Lizzie Billings, Johnston, NYork; Waverley, Terry, north of Hatteras.

DARTMOUTH, Dec 25—Put in, P G Blanchard, Blethen, from Havre for Cardiff.

DEMERARA, Dec 13—Arrived, schrs Electra Bailey, Smith, Philadelphia via Barbados (and sailed 21st for Baltimore); 23d, John Rose, Howell, NYork, 14 days passage.

Sailed 21st, brig Sophia, McIntosh, NYork; 22d, bark Josephine (Br), Day, Baltimore; brig Geo Wheelwright (Br), Wolf, NYork.

In port Dec 22, bark Clotilde, Miller, from Boston, arrived 10th, unc; Canada (Br), Corrivean, from Buenos Ayres, arrived 11th, for NYork; brigs Geo Downs, Lanfare, from and for NYork, arrived 15th, ready for sea; Brooklyn (Br), Gardner, from Liverpool, NS, arrived 18th, for Baltimore; Torrid Zone (Br), Murray, from Barbados, arrived 16th, for do; E H Kennedy, Dodge, from NYork, arrived 17th, unc; Rising Sun, McCarty, from NYork, arrived 18th, unc; Hattie Eaton (Br), Foster, from Boston, arrived 17th, unc; Madonna, Shackford, from NYork, arrived 22d; schr Madeira (Br), Sullivan, from Cornwallis, arrived 12th, for NYork ldg. Also in port bark Delaware, White, from Baltimore, just arrived; brig Galatea (Br), Waters, for NYork ldg.

GREENOCK, Dec 28—Sailed, Columbia (s), Dumbreck, New York.

GIBRALTAR, Dec 23—Arrived, bark Fury, Wilson, NYork for Genoa.

HAVRE, Dec 29—Arrived, steamship Santiago de Cuba, Jones, New Orleans via Bermuda.

HAVANA, Jan 1—Arrived, steamship Frankfort, Kuhlken, New Orleans (and sailed 4th for Southampton and Bremen); brig Ocean Belle, Dixon, Boston; 4th, bark Stampede, Gaikey, NYork (before reported arrived 6th); brig Norah, Gibbs, Boston; schrs Louisa Bliss, Strout, St John, NB; Delmont, Gale, Portland; Frank Palmer, Latham, Key West; E F Hart, Hart, Wiscasset; 5th, Nicanor, Hinks, Newport.

Sailed 1st, barks A Kinsman, Buckman, Baltimore; Ellen Dyer, Leland, Zaza; brig Zoe, Wartfield, Portland; schr United States, Leighton, Mobile; 4th, barks Nellie May, Blair, Cork; 5th, Homeward Bound, Gilmore, Sagua; Seaman, Larder, NOrleans; schrs Phebe, Hewitt, and Ricardo Barros, Newton, NYork; 11th, steamship Juniata, Hoxie, Philadelphia.

HALIFAX, Jan 10—Arrived, brigs Goldfinder, Richmond, Va; Teazer, McGregor, Philadelphia.

Put back 10th, schr S G Irwin (Br), Bouche, for Boston (see Disasters).

Cleared 7th, schrs St Hubert, Fougerson, l'Orient, France, with part of inward cargo from Boston; Grand Master, Seaboyer, NYork.

KINGSTON, Ja, Dec 20—Arrived, schr Mary Ann McCann, Whitmore, Savanna-la-Mar.

In port 24th, brigs Cheviot, for NYork ldg; Atalaska, Langenberg, for Cienfuegos; schr Jos Long, for NYork ldg.

LIVERPOOL, Dec 28—Arrived, Progress, Cousins, Mobile; 29th, St Louis, Hubbard, New Orleans.

Arrived at do Jan 12, ship Lake Ontario (Br), Bairnson, NYork (see Disasters).

LONDON, Dec 28—Cleared, Ringleader, Hamlin, Cardiff and Hong Kong.

Sailed from Gravesend 28th, Plymouth Rock, Warner, New York.

MALAGA, Dec 23—In port brig Ambrose Light, Higgins, for —.

MESSINA, Dec 18—Arrived, Onward, Matthews, Civita Veccia; 19th, Florence Shay, Hulse, Licata; Daniel Webster, Kendrick, Cadiz.

Sailed 19th, Volunteer, Blake, and Jehu, Crowell, Boston.

MELBOURNE, Nov 8—Arrived, Lawrence, Howes, Boston; Columbia, Mayhew, Escoumain.

MONTEVIDEO, Nov 19—Arrived, E M Maschwitz, Schutze, San Francisco.

MATANZAS, Dec 31—Sailed, brig Lewis Clark, north of Hatteras.

NEWPORT, Dec 24—Sailed, Caro, Carver, St Thomas.

OTAGO, NZ, Oct 13—Arrived, Jennie Ellingwood, Marshall, Boston.

PLYMOUTH, Dec 27—Arrived, Minnie Cameron, Graham, Philadelphia for London (not as before).

PALERMO, Dec 18—Arrived, Laura, Carmichael, Malta (and sailed 20th for Messina); John Mathues, Sullivan, Bangor; Eliza White, Look, Gibraltar; 21st, Harry Stewart, Weeks, Marsala.

PADANG, Oct 29—Sailed, Aberdeen, Law, NYork.

FERNAMBUCO, Dec 21—Arrived previous, steamship South America, Tinklepaugh, NYork for Rio Janeiro (and proceeded); schrs Codan (Dan), Pedersen, and J P Auger, Aldrich, NYork.

PORT SPAIN, Dec 8—Arrived, schr Mischief, Meyer, NYork via Bermuda (and sailed 14th for Jamaica); 11th, brigs E H Kennedy, Geyer, Baltimore (and sailed 21st for Navassa); Maria White, Bryant, St Marys, Ga (and sailed 21st for St Thomas); schr M D Marston, Marston, Baltimore (and sailed 20th for Navassa); 13th, barks Mayflower, Dill, NYork (and sailed 16th for Martinique); 17th, Gazelle, Black, do (and sailed 18th for Demarara); brigs Hancock, Collins, Boston; 18th, Gem, Neal, NYork; 20th, schrs Julia E Gamage, Martin, Baltimore; 21st, Althea, Smith, Philadelphia; 23d, brigs Daniel Trowbridge, Crowell, NYork; Nellie Johnson, Spates, St George, NB; 23d, J Leighton, Wallace, NYork.

Sailed Dec 10, brig J W Spencer, Hopkins, Bonaire; schrs G D King, Eldridge, Jamaica; 21st, brig Ella Vail, Grant, St Thomas.

PONCE, PR, Dec 31—In port brigs Grace Kelly (Br), and Abby Ellen, disg; schrs Annie Tibbetts, J M Pote, and Emma, do.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan 11—Arrived, steamship City of Washington, Allen, NYork for Liverpool (and proceeded).

RIO JANEIRO, Nov 20—Arrived, Parthian, Osborne, NYork; Medusa, Fyfe, Richmond via Pernambuco.

Sailed Nov 27, O Blanchard, LeDain, United States; Mary Hamilton, Keezy, Montevideo.

SYDNEY, NSW, Oct 12—Arrived, Stephen Bishop, Foote, NYork.

SURINAM, Dec 19—In port bark Howland, Tucker, for Boston in 10 days; schr L L Wadsworth, for NYork in 8 days.

ST THOMAS, Dec 19—Arrived, brig Isadora, Graves, Boston (and sailed 20th for Port Paix, Hayti).

Sailed 26th, brig Sola, Williams, St Martin's to load for New Orleans; schr Rena, Bishop, Arroyo, PR; 27th, ship La Plata (Fr), Maplin, Key West; 28th, bark St George Mercier, (Fr), St Mary's.

In port Dec 31, barks Aberdeen, Treat, from Buenos Ayres, arrived 21st, for Cuba; Princess Alexandra, Verdon, for St Croix same day; brigs Valencia, Strout, from Montevideo, arrived 24th, for Cuba; W H Parks, Lowe, for Boston, ldg; Sophia, McIntosh, for NYork 2 or 3 days.

SALT CAY, TI, Dec 26—Sailed, brig Tula, Reed, for ——.

TRINIDAD, Dec 19—In port brig Antilles, Thestrup, for Boston ldg.

VALPARAISO, Nov 26—Arrived, barks Hannibal, Goodspeed, Boston; 29th, Geo Anne, Dyer, Buenos Ayres via Talcahuano; A M Palmer, Skolfield, St John, NB; 30th, ship San Carlos (Haiw), Strout, Caldera; bark Neversink, Gibson, Buenos Ayres.

Sailed Nov 18, ship Crescent City, Delano (from Callao, having repaired), Antwerp; 21st, bark Thos Dryden (Br), Brower (from Marseilles), San Francisco.

Put in Nov 19, ship James Guthrie, Johnson, from San Francisco for Liverpool.

In port Dec 10, ships Uncle Joe, Small, in dock repairing; Industry, Means, for Callao and Rotterdam.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Jan 11—Cleared, bark Lemuel, Howes, Gibraltar and a market; brig A M Putnam, Conrad, New Orleans.

Sailed—Barks Nonpareil, Merrimac; brigs Aquidneck, Nigretia, M Le Blanc.

12th—Arrived, steamship Samaria (Br), Liverpool; bark Chief, Harding, Beyrout; brigs Hannah Hicks (Br), Hicks, Palermo; Gipsey Queen, Foster, St Martins via Portland; Lulan (Br), Turks Island; schrs La Have (Br), Hayti; Emeline, Turks Island; Oliver Jameson, Savannah. Below, ship John N Cushing, Shields.

BALTIMORE, Jan 11—Arrived, steamship Cuba, Dukehart, New Orleans and Havana; schr J Kienzle, Steelman, NYork.

Cleared—Ship Gray Eagle, Coffin, Rio Janeiro; brig Chattanooga, Fry, St Johns, PR; schrs Onward, Bunker, Mobile; A P Avery, Ryan, New London; Danl Holmes, Rulon, Hoboken; Mollie Potter, Megathlin, Fall River; Benj Oliver, Oliver, Boston.

Sailed—Brig Lima; schr Lottie.

CHARLESTON, Jan 8—Arrived, steamship Aragon (Br), Houston, Liverpool.

Cleared—Brig S P Brown, Blackwell, Havana via Wilmington, NC.

Sailed—Schrs D V Streaker, Vangilder, and David Collins, Townsend, Wilmington, NC.

11th—Arrived, steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, NYork; bark David Nichols, Wyman, Milk River, Ja, for NYork, leaky.

Sailed—Steamship Charleston, Berry, NYork.

12th—Arrived, schrs Wm Allen, NYork; Sylvan, Wood's Hole.

Sailed—Brig Romano, Barcelona.

FERNANDINA, Jan 7—Arrived, steamship Alabama, Limeburner, NYork (and sailed 9th on return).

Sailed—Brig Susie J Strout, Hammond, Port Spain.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan 12—Arrived, brig Catharine (NG), Arends, Rio Janeiro for orders.

Also arrived 12th, brig Max, from Rio Janeiro for orders.

Passed in for Baltimore—Barks Caroline, from Liverpool; Arthur Kinsman, from Havana.

Sailed—Bark Nyburg, for Baltimore; brig Catharine, for NYork.

GALVESTON, Jan 3—Cleared, brig Pomona, Brown, Liverpool.

4th—Cleared, steamship Euterpe, Gilderdale, NYork (see Disasters); schr Menawa, Dissosway, do.

5th—Arrived, steamship Tillie, Partridge, NYork.

GLOUCESTER, Jan 11—Arrived, brig Gipsey Queen, Foster, Martinique for Boston; schrs Maggie Bell, Smith, South Amboy for do; Rising Sun, Jones, Savannah; E M Sawyer, Kelly, Machias for NYork; Percy, Caldwell, and Romp, Miller, Eastport for do; Redondo, Whittemore, Ellsworth for do; A L Putnam, West, Baltimore for Portland.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan 10, PM—Arrived, schrs Emeline (Br), Maxwell, Salt Cay, TI, for Boston; Lewis C Benton, Bennard, Yeomico, Va, for do; M S Hathaway, Cole, NYork for do; John D Griffin, Jones, do for Gloucester; G W Kimball, Jr, Hall, do for Portland.

11th, 9 AM—Sailed, brigs Kate Foster, Whitaker; schrs Lemira M, Rebecca S Warren, Kathleen, La Have, Nil Desperandum, Sezrsville, Maggie A Fisk, Annie Harris, Ennice P Newcomb, Willie S Swett, Crescent Lodge, Flora A Newcomb, Fish Hawk, Emeline, Lewis C Benton, John D Griffen, M S Hathaway, G W Kimball, Jr, Virgin Rock.

JACKSONVILLE, Jan 6—Cleared, schr "Bober," New York.

7th—Cleared, schrs Trade Wind, Hoffman, Barbados; Sophia, Strout, Salem; Eagle, Seavey, Boston.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan 7—Arrived, steamship Perit, Morrill, Belize, Hon.

Cleared—Steamships Weybossel, Parish; United States, Smith; Geo Cromwell, Clapp, and Rapidan, Whitehurst, NYork; ships Elizabeth Yeo (Br), Scott, and Orzilla (Br), Wren, Liverpool; Merchant, Sprague, and Nelly (Fr), Poilbout, Havre; barks Kate Harding, Harding, Cork for orders; La Plata, Mathews, Liverpool via Galveston; Henry (NG), Liverpool; Ada Carter, Kenny, Boston; schr L L Davis, Bishop, NYork.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Jan 7—Arrived, ship Jane Fish, Brown, NYork; bark Emma F Secor, Coonan, Liverpool. Sailed, steamship Juniata; ship Alex McNeil; bark M A Forbes.

NORFOLK, Jan 8—Arrived, schr Snow Flake, Brown, NYork.

Sailed—Schrs Lottie Wills, Wills, Barbados; Mary Mears, Guadaloupe.

NEW BEDFORD, Jan 11—Sailed, schr C A Hendricks, Greenlaw, NYork.

NEWPORT, Jan 11, PM—Arrived, schrs L S Levering, Corson, Philadelphia for Fall River; Sarah R Smith, Cobb, Philadelphia for Norfolk. Returned, in consequence of head winds, schrs Lucy M Jenkins, Jenkins, Boston for Tangier; Chas F Atwood, Burroughs, do for St Marys, Ga.

NORWICH, Jan 10—Arrived, schrs Mary E Fletcher, Tracey, Baltimore; J H Youmans, Gildersleeve, South Amboy.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 11—Cleared, bark Mary Lowerison, (Br), Henderson, Antwerp; schrs Thos Sinnickson, Dickerson, Remedios; Paragon, Shute, Bridgeport.

12th—Arrived, schr Annie Amsden, Bangs, Trinidad, Cuba. Below, bark Roanoke, Davis, from Porto Cabello; brig Geo E Dale, Pierce, from Cardenas.

PORTLAND, Jan 10—Arrived, schrs Emma L Gregory, Thorndike, Baltimore; Mary A, Jellison; Ned Sumpter, Lord; Corvo, Pickering; Ruth S Hodgdon, Hall, and Gentile, Kennedy, Rockland for NYork.

Cleared—Schr Persis L Smith, Bunker, NYork.

PROVIDENCE, Jan 11—Arrived, schrs Ocean Wave, Bryant, and Jane N Baker, Reed, Philadelphia.

Cleared—Schr Anna Lyons, Kemp, Matanzas.

Sailed—Schrs Amelia F Cobb, Cobb, Norfolk; Selina W Bunnell, Bunnell, Baltimore; Louisa W Birdsall, Latham, and John Lancaster, Williams, Elizabethport.

RICHMOND, Jan 10—Arrived, bark Pepita, Henson, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 11—Arrived, ship Blue Jacket Simmons, NYork.

Cleared—Ship Ulcoats, Brown, Liverpool.

Sailed—Ships Charger, Lester, Hong Kong; Wennington, Bryan, Liverpool; bark Minko, Anderson, Sydney, NSW.

SAVANNAH, Jan 8—Arrived, ships Atlantic, McKean's Island; Ella Norton (not Emma Norris), Nichols, do.

Cleared—Barks Eliza A Cochran, Swazey, Boston; Carl Georg (NG), Stover, Bremen; schrs Helene, Babrs, Boston; Emma Green, Collins, NYork; Conservative, Kempton, Boston; Ida Birdsall, Birdsall, Darien to load for NYork.

Sailed—Brigs Annandale, Foley, Wilmington to load for Porto Rico; Ellen Maria, Hoxie, NYork; schrs Oriole, Baker; Emma Green, Collins, and Mattie E Faber, Aldrich, NYork; Conservative, Kempton, Boston; Ida Birdsall, Birdsall, Darien to load for NYork.

11th—Arrived, ship John O Baker, Spear, Antwerp; schr D Gifford, Georgetown, SC.

Cleared—Steamship Virgo, NYork.

12th—Arrived, steamship Montgomery, NYork.

Cleared—Bark J S Harris, Bristol, E.

TAUNTON, Jan 8—Sailed, schr Salmon Washburn, Staples, NYork.

WILMINGTON, NC, Jan 12—Arrived, steamship Empire, Nelson, NYork.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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LOTTERIES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL DRAWING, JANUARY 4, 1870.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
71	$250	4038	$250	7653	$250	12067	$250	16269	$1000
74	250	4061	1000	7731	250	12110	250	16285	250
89	250	4064	250	7767	250	12354	250	16298	250
120	250	4105	250	7803	250	12411	250	16322	250
171	250	4148	250	7814	250	12425	250	16379	250
192	250	4207	250	7824	250	12477	250	16435	250
320	250	4242	250	7861	250	12505	250	16476	250
350	250	4288	250	7892	400	12583	250	16535	250
393	250	4317	250	7899	250	12621	250	16744	250
454	250	4350	250	7927	250	12676	250	16775	250
458	250	4442	250	7914	250	12768	250	16781	250
465	250	4556	250	7935	10000	12890	250	16838	250
489	250	4558	250	8015	250	13024	250	16848	250
593	250	4598	250	8066	250	13052	250	16900	250
624	250	4712	250	8094	250	13069	250	16923	250
751	250	4785	250	8194	500	13115	250	16945	250
758	250	4801	250	8198	400	13178	250	16969	250
798	250	4814	250	8260	250	13233	250	17049	250
806	250	4846	250	8365	250	13292	250	17067	250
820	250	4941	250	8368	250	13322	400	17122	250
826	1000	4959	250	8405	250	13329	1000	17164	250
869	250	4968	250	8410	250	13382	250	17290	250
990	500	5013	500	8505	1000	13419	250	17300	250
1037	250	5050	250	8557	250	13473	250	17301	250
1187	250	5063	250	8597	250	13512	250	17320	250
1301	250	5071	250	8656	400	13571	250	17349	500
1377	250	5151	250	8671	250	13572	250	17364	250
1395	250	5211	250	8702	250	13617	400	17371	400
1519	250	5219	250	8756	250	13660	250	17402	250
1600	250	5272	250	8771	250	13677	250	17465	250
1607	250	5320	250	8851	400	13716	250	17516	250
1643	250	5385	400	8882	250	13720	250	17533	250
1699	250	5387	250	8907	250	13755	400	17534	250
1781	250	5451	250	8934	250	13802	250	17589	15000
1858	250	5496	250	8947	250	13812	250	17641	250
1895	250	5522	250	9209	250	13822	400	17646	250
1917	250	5551	250	9245	250	13830	250	17657	250
1921	250	5573	250	9265	250	13844	250	17736	500
1948	250	5661	250	9289	250	13857	250	17744	250
1959	250	5667	250	9386	250	13868	250	17766	400
2012	250	5720	250	9420	400	13878	250	17832	250
2031	250	5785	250	9431	250	13895	250	17836	250
2127	250	5811	500	9449	250	13897	400	17867	250
2141	250	5828	250	9487	250	13907	250	17897	250
2163	250	5832	250	9612	250	13946	250	17940	250
2169	250	5874	250	9622	250	13961	250	17999	250
2255	250	5903	250	9714	250	14017	250	18032	250
2263	250	5931	500	9723	250	14043	250	18047	250
2266	250	5940	250	9731	250	14045	250	18062	250
2287	250	6057	250	9743	250	14057	250	18067	250
2341	400	6160	250	9745	250	14067	250	18120	250
2533	250	6168	250	9810	250	14092	250	18123	400
2567	250	6203	250	9941	250	14103	250	18189	250
2594	250	6253	250	9967	250	14170	250	18241	250
2606	250	6283	250	9986	250	14189	250	18252	250
2609	250	6300	250	10103	250	14309	250	18256	250
2673	250	6361	250	10163	250	14317	30000	18286	250
2682	250	6320	250	10167	250	14323	250	18311	250
2693	250	6422	250	10199	250	14359	250	18346	250
2712	250	6450	250	10299	250	14382	250	18489	250
2723	250	6482	250	10379	250	14523	250	18507	250
2724	250	6518	250	10405	500	14545	500	18528	250
2751	250	6529	250	10408	250	14556	250	18584	250
2857	250	6559	250	10463	250	14631	250	18589	250
2911	250	6580	250	10501	250	14696	250	18617	250
2919	250	6596	250	10556	250	14763	250	18665	500
3028	250	6640	250	10613	250	14768	250	18784	250
3064	1000	6692	250	10651	250	14786	250	18827	250
3091	250	6694	250	10658	250	14792	250	18870	250
3108	250	6701	250	10691	250	14820	250	18882	250
3142	1000	6740	250	10713	250	14948	250	18962	250
3173	250	6752	250	10762	250	14952	250	19063	250
3199	500	6771	250	10781	250	14968	250	19104	250
3214	250	6772	250	10821	250	14978	100000	19124	250
3215	250	6778	250	10834	250	14995	250	19289	250
3270	250	6811	250	10850	250	15087	250	19312	250
3300	250	6845	1000	10941	500	15208	250	19346	250
3346	250	6859	250	10958	250	15210	250	19363	250
3392	250	6878	250	11004	250	15283	500	19415	250
3452	250	6893	250	11017	250	15298	400	19427	250
3531	250	6946	250	11054	250	15316	250	19432	250
3532	250	6980	250	11121	250	15346	250	19472	250
3539	500	6995	1000	11153	250	15374	250	19506	250
3618	250	7012	250	11171	250	15407	250	19564	250
3619	250	7075	250	11317	250	15589	250	19599	250
3625	250	7089	250	11318	250	15609	500	19675	250
3639	250	7133	250	11472	250	15741	250	19715	250
3647	250	7140	250	11484	250	15830	250	19777	250
3690	250	7233	250	11648	250	15861	250	19783	250
3692	250	7301	400	11767	250	15883	400	19816	400
3719	500	7359	250	11791	250	15898	250	19844	250
3760	500	7382	250	11812	250	16154	1000	19888	250
3777	500	7400	250	11841	5000	16160	250	19885	250
3850	400	7412	250	11941	250	16186	250	19957	250
3863	250	7417	250	11984	250	16202	250	19971	250
3910	250	7494	250	12039	250	16225	250	19981	250
3934	250	7514	250	12060	250	16235	250	19990	250
4025	250	7628	500	12064	250	16251	250	19998	250

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

Approximations to the $100,000 Prize—Nos. 14,977 and 14,979, each....$1,000
Approximations to the $30,000 Prize—Nos. 14,316 and 14,318, each....400
Approximations to the $15,000 Prize—Nos. 17,588 and 17,590, each....300
Approximations to the $10,000 Prize—Nos. 7,934 and 7,936, each....200
Approximations to the $5,000 Prize—Nos. 11,840 and 11,842, each....200

Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE FIRE AT BRISTOL, R. I.

Upward of Seven Hundred Workmen Thrown Out of Employment—The Insurance.

[From the Providence Journal, Jan. 12.]

About half the buildings of the National Rubber Company at Bristol were consumed yesterday by fire, along with their contents, involving a loss of between $250,000 and $300,000, fully covered by insurance in the different companies given below. The fire was caused by the explosion of the middle heater, owing to the expansion of highly rarified air. The roof of the heating room was lifted off, and the flames penetrated into the varnish room on the west side, through the iron doors separating the two rooms, and into the shoe and packing rooms. The fire spread with almost unexampled rapidity, driving the employés out of the buildings, none of them, however, receiving any injury. The side destroyed is 440 feet in length, the buildings averaging forty feet in width, and consists of the heating room, with three heaters, the varnish room, the packing room, in which about twenty men are employed in packing goods—a small quantity of stock was saved from this room; the lower packing room, in which fifteen men and boys were employed, and in which was a large quantity of stock; the steam curing room for manufacturing hose, belting, &c., in which about twenty-five men are employed—a little manufactured stock was saved from this room—the connecting rooms, gum, cutting and stock rooms, in which about thirty or forty men were employed, and the magnificent new shoe room, 64 by 150, in which one hundred and eighty girls were employed. Very little stock was saved on account of the rapidity with which the flames spread through the various rooms. In the rooms on the south side is all the valuable machinery, which fortunately escaped injury.

The employés of the company had been out about a week for their New Year's holidays, and had just recommenced work yesterday morning. It is the intention of the company at once to commence raising buildings in place of those which have been destroyed, and a contract for a portion of the work was partially negotiated last night. The works covered an area of two and a half acres, and the lot on which they are built is known as the "ten acre lot," and belongs to the National Rubber Company. No precise estimate has yet been formed as to the amount of damages, but the heaviest loss will be on unmanufactured stock.

The company had 707 names on their last pay roll. Most of these employés will now be thrown out of work in a dreary season, but the company, thus rudely interrupted in a prosperous business, will use every exertion to restore the buildings and resume their extensive operations at the earliest possible day. Many of the male operatives will find employment in the work of clearing away and rebuilding; and if the weather should be favorable we hope that by the 1st of May this important establishment will be again in full operation, the pride and glory of our Rhode Island manufactures.

The following is a statement of the insurance upon the whole property:—

Liverpool, London and Globe ... $35,000
Hartford ... 5,000
Albany City ... 5,000
Manhattan, N. Y. ... 5,000
International, N. Y. ... 5,000
North British, London ... 20,000
Hanover, N. Y. ... 5,000
Commonwealth, N. Y. ... 5,000
Eliot, Boston ... 5,000
Republic, N. Y. ... 5,000
Metropolitan, N. Y. ... 5,000
Firemen's, Boston ... 5,000
Washington, Boston ... 5,000
Shoe and Leather, Boston ... 5,000
Corn Exchange, N. Y. ... 5,000
Atlantic, Brooklyn ... 5,000
Yonkers, N. Y. ... 5,000
Narragansett, Prov. ... 10,000
Merchants', Prov. ... 5,000
Equitable, Prov. ... 5,000
Atlantic, Prov. ... 5,000
Home, N. Y. ... 7,500
Hope, N. Y. ... 5,000
Firemen's Fund, N. Y. ... 5,000
Cleveland, Cleveland ... 5,000
Gerard, Phila. ... 5,000
Clinton, N. Y. ... 5,000
Lancaster, Lanc'r, Pa. ... 5,000
Relief, N. Y. ... 5,000
Williamsburg, B'klyn ... 5,000
Lafayette, Brooklyn ... 5,000
Rescue, N. Y. ... 5,000
Merchants', Chicago ... 5,000

Firemen's, N. Y. ... $5,000
Guardian, N. Y. ... 5,000
Maryland, Baltimore ... 5,000
Fulton, N. Y. ... 5,000
Charter Oak, Hartford ... 5,000
Washington, Baltimore ... 5,000
Astor, N. Y. ... 5,000
Union, Baltimore ... 5,000
Excelsior, N. Y. ... 5,000
Lorillard, N. Y. ... 5,000
Pacific, San Francisco ... 5,000
National, Boston ... 5,000
Commercial, Cleveland ... 5,000
Hope, Providence ... 5,000
Empire City, N. Y. ... 5,000
Guardian, Philadelphia ... 5,000
State, Cleveland ... 5,000
Hide and Leather, Boston ... 5,000
Schenectady, Schenectady ... 5,000
Independent, Boston ... 5,000
New York Central, Union Springs, N. Y. ... 5,000
Mechanics, Baltimore ... 5,000
Lumbermen's, Chicago ... 5,000
Hartford, Baltimore ... 2,500
Tremont, Boston ... 5,000
Suffolk, Boston ... 5,000
Phenix, Brooklyn ... 6,500

The total amount of insurance is $351,500, of which $27,625 is upon the buildings, $116,500 on engine, boilers, &c.; $200,619 upon merchandise, $4,565 upon dry heaters and $1,500 upon tools and fixtures.

STILL ANOTHER BANK ROBBERY.

Safe of the Castleton (Vt.) National Bank Broken Into—Seven Thousand Dollars Stolen.

[From the Troy Whig, Jan. 12.]

Bank robberies seem to be the order of the day. Close upon the robberies at Glen's Falls and North Adams follows still another, the institution visited this time being the National Bank, at the village of Castleton, Vt., about eleven miles this side of Rutland. When the bank was opened yesterday morning it was discovered that burglars had broken into the safe and abstracted therefrom the sum of $7,000 in greenbacks. The police authorities of Troy were notified of the robbery last evening; and our reporter was in waiting at the Union depot when the Rutland and Washington train came in at nine o'clock, when the following facts were obtained from the passengers:—

It seems that the most of the funds of the bank were not in the safe, but in a more secure place elsewhere, and thus escaped being taken by the thieves. The safe was opened by exploding powder which had been worked into the lock by means of blowing it through a paper tube. It is thought the robbery was committed between the hours of two and four o'clock yesterday morning. Castleton is quite a small village, situated on the line of the Rutland and Washington Railroad, and, we believe, has no night watch or police force. We are not informed that there was a private watchman in the bank; but as few country banks, especially in small villages, employ one, we presume there was none at the Castleton bank. No traces leading to the arrest of the robbers had been discovered at the latest advices.

A few days ago one of the police captains of this city, while walking in the vicinity of the Union depot, met five men, whose appearance convinced him at once that they were thieves, gamblers or men who gained their living by dishonesty of some kind. One of them was quite tall, and the others were rather short. From the captain's description of the fellows we judge that there is a probability that they were the same who visited Glen's Falls and North Adams, and undoubtedly committed the Castleton burglary. The captain saw them, we believe, on the day previous to the Glens Falls burglary, and they were going towards the depot, as if to take the train for Saratoga, where they hired the horse to drive to Glen's Falls. It is the opinion of some of the detectives that the gang of rascals who are depredating on the country banks in this vicinity are New York thieves, who are making their headquarters in Troy, if not in the city, at least very near here.

The heart of King Richard I. of England, which had until now been preserved in the treasury of the cathedral of Rouen, has just been placed in the tomb recently erected for that sovereign in the choir of the building, thus realizing the last wish uttered by Cœur de Lion. The leaden plate on the urn bears the inscription, "*Hic jacet cor Ricardi, regis Anglorum.*"

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

9 5TH ST., NEAR THE BOWERY.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best references.

11 UNION COURT, UNIVERSITY PLACE, BETWEEN 11th and 12th sts.—As good plain cook and to assist at the washing and ironing; good city reference from last employer. Can be seen for two days.

26 BEACH ST.—AS GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer; good reference.

55 CHARLES ST.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION for a first class cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present employer's.

62 NORTH MOORE ST.—A GERMAN WOMAN AS cook.

107 37TH ST., NEAR PARK AV.—A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook, washer and ironer in a private family; good city reference.

112 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook and to assist in washing; good city reference from last place. Can be seen for two days.

115 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A WOMAN as good cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

117 WEST 24TH ST., IN THE REAR, FIRST FLOOR. As cook; good meat and poultry cook; makes good bread, biscuits, pies and puddings; city reference. Call for two days.

124 WEST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no washing; best city reference. Can be seen from 10 to 4.

128 6TH AV., BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH STS.—A respectable woman as good cook; good bread baker; willing and obliging; good reference.

134 WEST 15TH ST.—TWO GIRLS; ONE AS COOK, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best references given by their present employers.

143 WEST 49TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK.—A respectable woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

146 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; understands French cooking; willing to assist at washing. City reference.

146 EAST 15TH ST., IN THE FANCY STORE.—A competent woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a first class boarding house or to go a short distance in the country; good city reference. Call for two days.

159 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS plain cook, washer and ironer.

161 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; no objection to city or country. Best city reference.

165 7TH AV.—AS EXCELLENT COOK; UNDERstands soups, meats, game, pastry and jellies; has several years' reference.

178 CHRYSTIE ST., ROOM NO. 8.—TWO RESPECTable girls; one as cook, the other as chambermaid; no objection to a mechanics' boarding house.

178 7TH AV., NEAR 21ST ST.—AN EXPERIENCED woman as first class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, pastries and jellies; best city reference. Call for two days.

201 WEST 24TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; understands all kinds of cooking. Has best city references.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., 1ST FLOOR, back room.—As plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do the housework for a small family. City reference.

206 EAST 26TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A YOUNG woman as first class cook in all its branches, or would prefer laundress in a private family; is capable of fluting or mangling. Call for two days.

207 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—AS GOOD plain cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit and is a first rate washer and ironer; best city references.

208 WEST 33D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable girl as good cook; would assist with the washing; prefers a good home more than wages; best city reference.

208 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—An experienced woman as a first rate cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; good reference.

242 WEST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first class cook; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. Best city reference.

245 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class cook; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

247 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to a short distance in the country; good reference.

247 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A YOUNG woman as good cook; is a good bread and biscuit maker; understands meats, soups, pastry and desserts; will assist with coarse washing if required; good reference given.

248 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable woman as first class cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking, both French and English; also soups, fish, meats and pastry of all kinds; is an excellent baker; can take entire charge of a kitchen if required; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

293 7TH AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO COOK, WASH and iron or to do general housework in a private family; best city reference.

307 7TH AV., FOURTH FLOOR, FRONT.—A RESPECTABLE middle aged Protestant woman as cook in a small private family. Good city reference given.

309 9TH AV., NEAR 28TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A Scotch Protestant woman as cook; would assist in washing; understands her business; can give good city reference.

311 EAST 28TH ST.—TO COOK, WASH AND IRON IN a small family; best city reference from last place.

313 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—A steady woman to do cooking, washing and ironing in a private family; best city reference. Call for two days.

326 EAST 12TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objections to the country; has the best city reference.

329 7TH AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 29TH STS.—A respectable German girl as cook, washer and ironer in a small family, can be well recommended.

338 EAST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman to cook, wash and iron; good city reference.

339 EAST 22D ST.—AS SUPERIOR COOK AND laundress; makes excellent bread and biscuit; flutes by hand and machine; wages $14; excellent city reference.

339 EAST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook in a private family; is willing to assist with the washing; good city reference.

343 WEST 26TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—AS FIRST class cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; would assist with the washing; city reference.

344 21ST ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A young woman as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; has good city reference from her last place.

347 EAST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do plain cooking, washing and ironing; has good city reference.

348 EAST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A professed cook of French and English cooking, the serving of soups and dinner for parties in the neatest manner. Any person wanting a competent cook, who can take entire charge will find one at the above number. Best city reference.

353 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A young girl as plain cook, washer and ironer and make herself useful. Apply for two days.

404 WEST 31ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK; IS a good washer and ironer, understands all kinds of baking; city reference. Can be seen for two days.

421 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook; is a good bread, pastry and cake maker; no objection to assist with the washing; good city reference from last place.

423 EAST 12TH ST.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl as plain cook, good washer and ironer or to do general housework in a small family; city or country.

423 EAST 12TH ST.—TWO AMERICAN PERSONS; one as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good city references. Can be seen for two days.

426 EAST 58TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A.—Two young girls; one as first class cook, an excellent washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, best city references. Call for two days.

427 EAST 11TH ST., ROOM NO 4, ENTRY FLOOR.—A respectable woman as cook; no objection to assist in the washing. Good reference. No objection to the country or a boarding house.

433 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable woman as cook; assist with washing and ironing, no objections to the country; good city reference.

439 EAST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A.—A respectable woman as good cook, washer and ironer.

444 WEST 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; best city reference from last place.

490 2D AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—A respectable, steady, industrious girl wants a situation as cook; is an excellent pastry and bread baker; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging. The best city reference.

1,364 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR ABOVE 37TH ST.—As first class cook in a small private family; understands marketing in all its branches.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first class cook in a private family; understands her business perfectly. Address V. HIRVEN, British Legation, Washington, D. C.

Chambermaids, &c.

6 WEST 41ST ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls; one as chambermaid and waitress; seven years' reference from last place; the other as nurse and seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good city reference. Call for two days.

11 EAST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; willing to assist in washing and ironing; can come well recommended from her last place.

76 2D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., SECOND floor, room No. 6.—A respectable German girl as chambermaid in an American family.

85 16TH AV., BETWEEN 15TH AND 16TH STS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing in a small private family; has good city reference if required.

109 WEST 33D ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid in a private family, is a good sewer, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good city reference from her last place.

111 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and to do fine washing; is a first class fluter; as laundress preferred; best city reference.

123 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO chamberwork and waiting, good city reference.

133 7TH AV., CORNER OF 18TH ST., IN THE GROcery.—A young woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing; best reference.

140 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress in a private family, or would do laundry work; good city reference.

144 WEST 30TH ST., BASEMENT FLOOR.—A HIGHly respectable girl as first class chambermaid or as waitress and to do sewing; excellent city reference.

145 EAST 40TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMberwork and waiting; respectable city reference. Call for two days.

152 WEST 28TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable Protestant girl to do chamberwork; good city reference.

209 EAST 78TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and fine washer; best city reference.

212 WEST 53D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress and to assist at washing and ironing; good city reference from last employer.

217 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and take care of children, or do plain sewing and take care of children; is willing and obliging.

231 STANTON ST.—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL IN A private family as chambermaid; can sew by hand or machine; speaks German and English.

241 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing; good city reference.

245 WEST 33D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; good city reference. Call for two days.

248 WEST 42D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO LIGHT chamberwork and waiting in a private family, or take care of a child two or three years old. Can be seen at her present employer's.

249 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress or to assist with the washing; good city reference.

303 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT.—A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and waitress; can give the best city reference.

305 EAST 29TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—AS SUPERIOR chambermaid in a private family or genteel boarding house, or as regular waitress; can take charge of silver and dining room in style; wages $12; four years' city reference.

320 EAST 11TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid or waitress or to do general housework; good city reference. Call for two days.

327 WEST 26TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing and ironing; city reference. Can be seen for two days.

333 EAST 49TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do chamberwork or general housework in a small family; good reference.

344 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid; no objection to a boarding house or to do general housework in a small family. City reference.

351 WEST 43D ST.—A LADY BREAKING UP HOUSEkeeping would like a good home for her chambermaid and waitress; can be well recommended.

382 GRAND ST., REAR BUILDING, FIRST FLOOR.—A respectable young girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork or to take care of children in a private family. Can be seen for two days.

417 8TH AV., BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS., AT the fruit stand.—A respectable German girl to do upstairs work and waiting at table or as cook.

422 WEST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable woman to do chamberwork and waiting; best city reference from last place.

439 WEST 20TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM. A respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and to assist in waiting or to mind children.

441 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call for two days.

459 WEST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs., top floor.—A young woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing; no objection to a hotel.

490 6TH AV., ROOM 11.—A GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and laundress or chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing in a small family; the best city reference.

490 6TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS., room 73.—As chambermaid and seamstress in a small private family; best city reference. Call for two days.

565 3D AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38TH STS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; has three years' references from her last place; would cook for a small family.

571 2D AV., BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing or to do plain sewing; can give the best reference.

592 2D AV., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A REspectable young girl as chambermaid and to do fine washing and assist in waiting. Best city reference.

628 6TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO UP STAIRS work and take care of children, or up stairs work and waiting; two years' reference from her last place.

700 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city reference.

997 2D AV., NEAR 53D ST.—A SCOTCH GIRL AS chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; does French fluting or would cook for a small private family. Can be seen at her last place.

1,096 3D AV., NEAR 64TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to take care of growing children; is willing and obliging; good city reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

1ST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, 319 EAST 12TH ST.—Fashionable dress and cloakmaking. Fall and winter suits, $8, upwards; wrappers, $2 a $2 50; also children's and misses' garments made to order; patterns and fashion plates; cutting and basting. Call or address.

46 ESSEX ST.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT PERson to do plain sewing or dressmaking at her own house; has taste in trimming; also fine laces to do up. Madame LOUIS CASTAING, care of housekeeper.

109 4TH AV., NEAR 12TH ST.—A LADY WHO HAS a machine and understands all kinds of family sewing would give three days of the week for a good room and board in some genteel family. Address M. C. L.

109 WEST 33D ST., FIRST FLOOR.—LADIES' AND children's white dresses and underwear made to order; samples on hand; price low.

120 7TH AV.—A VERY RESPECTABLE PERSON would do all kinds of plain sewing at her house or go out by the day.

121 EAST 18TH ST.—AS SEAMSTRESS; CAN OPERate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, or as seamstress and chambermaid. Can be seen at present employer's.

125 EAST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.—A young woman as seamstress; would assist in chamberwork. Inquire at the basement door.

128 5TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER, MAKES all kinds of suits, children's clothing; also party dresses, in nine hours' notice; is very reasonable; or would go out by the day for the same. Call and see.

137 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as seamstress, understands dressmaking and hairdressing in all their branches; will be willing and generally useful. Call or address.

155 24TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A respectable person to go out by the day as first class dressmaker and seamstress; can make all kinds of wedding clothes and walking suits, can operate on three machines and do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for three days.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, back room.—A competent dressmaker wishes to go out by the day or week; city reference.

207 EAST 20TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A STEADY young woman as seamstress; is a good dressmaker; can cut and fit; does all kinds family sewing; a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, would assist in chamberwork; kind to children; best city reference.

224 6TH AV.—A FRENCH DRESSMAKER, SOME work in private families, by the day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing, sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Ring bell No. 4.

240 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds of fancy sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would have no objections to wait on a lady.

241 EAST 26TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable young woman as seamstress in a private family; is a good operator; has her own machine; is a practical cutter and fitter on ladies' and children's dresses and undergarments; is willing to go out by the day, week or month.

242 8TH AV., NEAR 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE dressmaker, by day or month; would take family sewing home; reference given.

259 WEST 37TH ST.—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY OR week; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and trim in the latest style.

307 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS. A respectable Protestant woman as seamstress and infant's nurse; would take entire charge and bring it up by bottle if required; best reference from last employers.

308 MOTT ST.—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN AS seamstress; is a first rate vest and pantaloon maker; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; has a machine of her own; city reference.

341 EAST 24TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A woman as seamstress wishes to make a few more engagements at $1 per day; understands cutting and fitting all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines. Call or address.

345 EAST 15TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl in a private family by the day, week or month; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call on or address for three days.

357 4TH AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A FIRST CLASS dressmaker to go out by the day, can cut and fit children's and ladies' dresses and trim them in the French style; terms reasonable.

410 EAST 11TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMstress; is a first rate operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objection to the country; two years' reference. Can be seen till suited.

416 EAST 25D ST., IN THE GROCERY STORE.—A German Protestant girl as plain sewer and to take care of a child. Call for two days.

438 EAST 9TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—WANTED, BY AN experienced dressmaker, a few customers; will go out by the day or take work in at reasonable terms; can take a Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

448 WEST 37TH ST.—TO LEARN TO CUT AND FIT dresses and cloakmaking from a first class dressmaker; vicinity of 23d to 50th st. Address Mrs. SUMMERFIELD, stating terms, which must be moderate.

556 7TH AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMSTRESS; understands all kinds of sewing and dressmaking; no objection to take care of children or do light chamberwork. Call for two days.

628 6TH AV., BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH STS., IN fancy store.—A first class dressmaker wishes a few more engagements by the day or week.

1,054 3D AV., NEAR 62D ST., FIRST FLOOR, OVER store.—A respectable person wishes the work of families requiring ladies' and children's undergarments made, quilting and tucking. Call on or address Mrs. BACKETT.

AS COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, TO GO OUT BY THE day in first class families, or would make a wedding outfit; best references from first class families. Address DRESSMAKER, station E, 8th av.

General Housework, &c.

4 EAST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework in a small American family, or would do chamberwork and fine washing. Call on or address. Best reference.

82½ KING ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO DO general housework; good city reference.

89 WEST 11TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Good city reference.

111 WEST 20TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; good city reference.

119 WEST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; is willing and obliging. Call for two days.

119 WEST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman to do general housework. Can be seen for two days if not suited. Reference.

125 7TH AV., BETWEEN 17TH AND 18TH STS.—A girl to do general housework in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer.

128 CLINTON PLACE, 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE young woman to do general housework in a small private family. Call for two days in room No. 3.

137 WEST 19TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen for two days.

166 SPRING ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework in a private family, where she can have a good home. City reference given. Call for two days.

192 1ST AV., NEAR 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl to do housework in a small private family; best city reference.

204 WEST 18TH ST., REAR.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework in a small private family. Call on Thursday.

217 EAST 25TH ST., FRONT BASEMENT.—A REspectable girl, lately landed, to do general housework, or to take care of children and do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days.

220 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO housework in a small family; first class washer and ironer. Call for two days.

226 WEST 32D ST., NEAR 7TH AV., IN CANDY store.—A Protestant young woman to do light housework in a small family; good washer and ironer.

233 7TH AV., NEAR 22D ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL to do light housework or take care of children in a small plain family; reference.

249 WEST 33D ST.—A CAPABLE ENGLISH GIRL for housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Good city reference.

251 AV. B, CORNER 16TH ST., IN GROCERY store.—A respectable German girl to do general housework.

309 7TH AV., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman to do general housework in a small private family; good city reference. Call for two days.

309 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS., IN the rear.—A Protestant young girl to do light housework in a small family; is willing and obliging.

312 EAST 55TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable girl to do general housework in a small private family; good city reference.

329 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general housework in a small family; is a good cook and a good washer and ironer; can be highly recommended as to honesty and capability. Call for two days as above.

339 EAST 22D ST.—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; is willing to make herself generally useful; good city reference.

367 WEST 22D ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—AN honest, steady girl to do general housework or plain cooking.

404 WEST 31ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; is willing to take care of children. Can be seen for two days.

439 EAST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A.—A respectable girl to do general housework and mind children.

466 WEST 41ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a private family; good city reference.

627 7TH AV., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family; good washer and ironer.

840 THIRD AV., BETWEEN 55TH AND 56TH STS.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; good city reference. Ring top floor bell.

1,272 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN to do general housework in a private family; is a good washer and ironer; good city references.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUAtion to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain country cook, washer and ironer; good reference if required. Address corner 53d st. and 7th av.

Housekeepers, &c.

121 WEST 20TH ST.—A LADY OF EDUCATION AND fully qualified to act, as matron or housekeeper in a family, school or institution, having a practical experience and able to give references from many of the most respectable persons in the city. Address Mrs. H. H.

265 WEST 15TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—AN AMERIcan lady of good address and education as housekeeper, or any other light employment; is not above work and is perfectly reliable; would accept of anything to earn a respectable living; no objection to the country; good references.

AS HOUSEKEEPER—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN (widow), in a widower's family; fond of children; town or country. Address E. W., for one week, Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY OF RESPECTABILITY AND REfinement, who is a thorough housekeeper, desires a home for the winter in a widower's family or to assist in a private family and make herself generally useful. Address HOME, box 189 Herald office.

A THOROUGHLY EDUCATED AND REFINED PERson not over 35 wanted as housekeeper in the family of a widower, residing 35 miles from town. Applicants with proper qualifications of character will please enclose photographs, addressed to R., Herald office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY OF GOOD ADdress, a position as housekeeper, or companion for a lady; has the best references. Address ANNIE, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

Nurses, &c.

5 6TH ST., NEAR BOWERY.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of a baby; understands bottle feeding; good reference.

9 5TH ST., NEAR THE BOWERY.—A COMPETENT woman as nurse and seamstress; is willing and obliging; very best city reference as to honesty and capability.

11 WEST 25TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS child's nurse and chambermaid. Can be seen for two days.

14 EAST ST.—A WET NURSE.

42 EAST 31ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE of children; is a good sewer. Call at her present employer's.

67 WEST 52D ST.—A MIDDLE AGED FEMALE TO take care of growing children and do plain sewing; sewing machine; four years' reference. Call at present employer's.

81 ELDRIDGE ST.—A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH WOman as nurse or housekeeper in a small family.

113 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., third floor.—A competent woman who can take the entire charge of children or a baby, good city reference. Can be seen from 10 to 3. Ring bell No. 3.

123 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO TAKE care of children and operate on a machine; good city reference.

133 WEST 21ST ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable girl to take care of children and to do sewing. Best city reference from last employer.

145 EAST 65TH ST.—TO TAKE CARE OF GROWING children; can do plain sewing; would prefer a lady boarding. Apply at present employer's.

150 WEST 28TH ST., TOP FLOOR, ROOM 19.—A REspectable Protestant woman as wet nurse; good reference.

165 7TH AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE AND seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; has no objection to washing; good reference.

200 WEST 40TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTAble young girl to take care of children. Call for two days.

201 WEST 24TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL as nurse; no objection to chamberwork; is an excellent plain sewer; four years' city reference from last place.

202 EAST 38TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble married woman wishes a baby to wet nurse at her own house. Call for two days.

203 AV. C, TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE MARried woman as wet nurse. Apply from 10 to 2.

216 6TH AV., BETWEEN 14TH AND 15TH STS., IN the store.—A young woman as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby; understands hairdressing; has city reference.

223 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable young American girl in a private family as nurse and seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine perfectly; or will go out by the day to sew in a few private families; city reference.

224 WEST 27TH ST., THIRD ROOM.—A RESPECTAble girl to take care of children and do plain sewing in a private family. Call for two days.

226 EAST 29TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, REAR HOUSE.—A respectable married woman to take charge of a baby to bring up with a bottle, or a child one year old. Call for two days.

237 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed, to take care of children and make herself useful; wages no object.

284 4TH AV., ONE DOOR FROM 23D ST.—A LADY wishes to procure a good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy woman as nurse and seamstress or to wait on a lady; can take entire charge of a baby from birth; no objection to travel.

307 7TH AV., ROOM NO. 7.—AN AMERICAN GIRL, 15 years of age, to take care of a grown child; with an English family preferred; or with a dressmaker to learn the business. Call or address for two days.

317 EAST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as child's nurse and seamstress, or would do up stairs work; good city reference from last place. Call for two days.

329 EAST 22D ST.—TWO AMERICAN GIRLS; ONE as nurse and plain sewer, the other to do chamberwork and waiting; good reference. Call for two days.

332 1ST AV., BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.—A young girl 14 years old, to take care of children and make herself generally useful.

419 EAST 12TH ST., ROOM 14.—A RESPECTABLE married American woman, having lost her own baby, two months old, desires a child to wet nurse at her own house; good reference.

429 EAST 14TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl to mind children and do plain sewing.

543 6TH AV., BETWEEN 32D AND 33D STS.—A young woman as nurse, or would go as waitress in a private family; good reference. Call or address J. E.

878 3D AV., BETWEEN 53D AND 54TH STS.—A young girl as nurse or to assist in doing up stairs work. Best city reference. Ring the top floor bell.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN WISHES TO take charge of a baby to nurse, as she has lost her own. Apply to Mrs. S., 18th st., four doors west of 8th av., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, BY A young woman. Apply at Castle Garden Labor Exchange.

Laundresses, &c.

5 MINETTA ST., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTABLE woman to do washing.

145 WEST 32D ST., (BROCKWOOD.)—TO DO WASHing and work by the day.

147 WEST 40TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AV. AND Broadway.—A widow woman wishes to get a few gentlemen's or ladies' washing at her own residence.

158 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class laundress; good city reference.

161 WEST 24TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable colored woman to do washing, ironing or sewing either at home or to go out by the day; best city reference given. Call for two days.

227 EAST 29TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A woman to go out by the day to wash and iron; would clean houses; reference given. Mrs. SULIVAN.

178 34TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A REspectable woman to do washing at her own house on reasonable terms. Address.

247 WEST 17TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; five years' reference.

259 WEST 47TH ST.—A VERY COMPETENT WOMAN wants employment to wash and iron, or go out at day's work.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., 1ST FLOOR, back room.—A competent woman to take in washing at her own house or to go out washing and cleaning by the day; understands fluting. City reference.

322 EAST 22D ST., TOP FLOOR.—A PROTESTANT girl as first class laundress; children's and ladies' fine clothes and French fluting; best city references. Call for two days.

333 EAST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do ladies' or gentlemen's washing by the week or month, or to go out cleaning and scrubbing. Apply all the week to Mrs. McCUE.

352 32D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—TWO sisters; one as first class laundress and the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference from their last place. Can be seen for two days.

420 EAST 15TH ST., ROOM NO. 4.—A YOUNG woman to go out washing by the day in private families.

471 6TH AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 29TH STS.—A respectable woman as laundress in a private family; can do French fluting; good city reference can be given.

Waitresses, &c.

22 EAST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV.—A YOUNG woman as first class waitress and chambermaid; is willing and obliging. Call for two days.

42 10TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., IN THE rear.—A respectable young woman as waitress or to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; best city reference.

134 WEST 18TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS waitress; good city references.

147 WEST 39TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A YOUNG girl as first class waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; good city reference.

154 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS waitress and chambermaid or to do housework; five years' best city reference from last place. Can be seen for two days.

267 WEST 38TH ST.—A COMPETENT PERSON AS waitress; no objection to do light chamberwork; has good city reference.

341 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable girl as first class waitress; no objection to chamberwork; city or country; good city reference.

344 6TH AV., NEAR 21ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS first class waitress or to do chamberwork and sewing; has first class city reference.

Miscellaneous.

1 CHRISTIE ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE German girl in a small private family.

40 (NEW NO. 44) 3D AV.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES a position in a confectionery store; three years' reference from last employer.

152 WEST 15TH ST.—A LADY WISHES WRITING of any description to do at home; satisfactory references given. Address M.

277 HUDSON ST.—AN INDUSTRIOUS AND REfined young lady to travel with a family or an invalid; satisfactory references given. Address C. WHITNEY.

1,096 3D AV., NEAR 64TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL; IS willing and obliging; no objection to do coarse washing; best city reference.

A YOUNG LADY AS COPYIST.—ADDRESS COPY, Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES TO PROCURE A SITUAtion in a first class fancy goods store or any other light and respectable business; will be willing to give her services without remuneration for a short time. Address Miss R. M., Herald office.

A YOUNG CANADIAN LADY DESIRES A POSITION in a school or family, to teach the English branches, French, music and drawing; unexceptionable references. Address Miss CATER, box 5,836 Post office.

A HEALTHY, INTELLIGENT GIRL, ABOUT 19, REALly in need of a good home, will be received as an equal by a nice family in the country. Address F. A. S., box 181 Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE A GOOD HOME, where she would be treated as one of the family, for which she is willing to assist in household duties. None but respectable parties need answer. Address M. S. B., Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, IN A LADY'S furnishing house; is thoroughly competent to make up lady's white and colored suits. Address L., box 113 Herald office.

A LADY, AS DAILY OR VISITING GOVERNESS; teaches the solid branches; also Drawing, Painting, German and French; terms moderate; reference given. Address A. C., box 112 Herald office.

A LADY WHO WRITES A NEAT AND RAPID HAND, and has had experience as a copyist, desires copying to do at home. Address A. C., Herald office.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND PRACTICAL double entry bookkeeper and correspondent is open to an engagement with a good house; best references and testimonials; a position in a good house the prime object. Address ACCOUNTANT, station G.

NOTICE TO NEWSDEALERS.—IF THERE IS ANY news store or stand in the city not at present receiving the EVENING TELEGRAM, by sending their orders to the publication office, 97 Nassau street, they can be supplied.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—PRIVATE LESSONS OR resident teacher by a lady of superior acquirements; modern languages and fine arts. Address MADEMOISELLE, box 176 Herald office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, EDUCATED in Paris, desires engagements as above. Qualifications, English, French (thoroughly), Music, &c.; first class references. Address GOVERNESS, box 171 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION AS companion; would assist with the care of children and make herself useful about a house; is willing and obliging; salary not so much an object as a comfortable home; good references. Address S. S. C., Herald office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A WOMAN OR GIRL WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework; must come well recommended; good wages paid. Inquire at No. 40 Rivington st., for one day only.

A NEAT, TIDY GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Call at 549 East 55th st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

A YOUNG LADY WANTED—OF REFINEMENT, TO go a short distance from the city, as seamstress, and who would be willing to assist in light chamberwork. A capable person may secure a comfortable home. Apply at 121 Front st., near Wall.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—WE ARE NOW PREpared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of The People's Literary Companion, one of the largest and best family newspapers published, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Me.

WANTED—A SERVANT, TO COOK AND WASH FOR a small family. Apply at 953 2d av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 262 Grand st.

WANTED—FIFTY PLAIN STRAW SEWERS, AT EISEMANN & MAYER'S, No. 5 Wooster st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply at 115 East 29th st.

WANTED—A PLAIN COOK; MUST BE A GOOD washer and ironer, with city reference; German preferred. Apply after 12 noon at 493 West 22d st., corner of 10th av.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND ironer, in a small family; one who can make good bread; city reference required. Call at No. 9 East 34th st., this day, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, A PROTESTANT woman. Only those having city references need apply at 126 Lexington av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER; must understand bread and biscuit; reference required. Also a small girl. Apply at 445 East 57th st.

WANTED—A THOROUGH CHAMBERMAID; ONE who is able to do up fine clothes. Apply at 229 West 23d st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A woman to cook, wash and iron. Apply at 30 West 19th st.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY OF TWO PERSONS, A thorough good cook, who is a neat laundress; wages $20. Apply, with best city references, at No. 8 West 21st st., before 11 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WAITRESS TO TAKE charge of dining room and silver in a private boarding house; also a boy to clean boots and make himself generally useful. 400 West 23d st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS FOREWOMAN TO MANUfacture neckties and scarfs. None but those having good references and a thorough knowledge of the business need apply at 75 Franklin st., up stairs, between 10 and 11 o'clock this day.

WANTED—A NEAT, SMART GERMAN OR SWISS girl to cook, wash and iron for a family of two; also a German or Swiss girl as chambermaid and to assist in taking care of a child. Apply to 103 East 11th st., one door from 4th av.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CHAMBERMAID AND TO assist occasionally with the waiting; must have the best city reference. Call between 10 and 12 o'clock to-day at 255 Madison av.

WANTED—A WOMAN OR GIRL, TO ATTEND TO A young baby; one who understands washing and ironing; good reference required. Apply to D. BLACK, 322 East 9th st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN, CAPABLE OF marketing, fine washing and ironing, making cake and biscuit, superintending the kitchen department; reliable personal references necessary. Apply at 248 5th av.

WANTED—AT 137 EAST 51ST ST., A GOOD PLAIN cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best city reference required; wages $16 a month.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family. Inquire at Madame TAUJA'S, 367 6th av.

WANTED—A COOK. A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN, who understands plain cooking well, will find a liberal salary and a good home at 19 Greene st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO COOKING, WASHING and ironing; reference required. Apply at 406 Hudson st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS FOREWOMEN, ONE for cloaks and one for dresses; ladies of taste and experience who thoroughly understand cutting and fitting for the best city trade; none others need apply. O'SULLIVAN & GREIG, 771 Broadway, corner 9th st.

219 WEST 48TH ST.—WANTED, A NEAT GIRL TO do general housework in a small family; must bring good recommendations.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

71 THOMPSON ST.—A COLORED MAN AS FIRST class waiter in a private family. Call from 9 to 4 o'clock, for two days, on JOHN W. LEWIS.

202 5TH AV.—A YOUNG MAN WITH BEST CITY and old country reference as waiter in a strictly private family. Address P. P. M., care J. T. T., Esq.

218 WEST 27TH ST.—A COLORED MAN FROM THE South as first class waiter in a private family or boarding house; has city reference.

AN AMERICAN BOY, 17 YEARS OF AGE, WISHES A situation in a wholesale drug or grocery store. Address W. S., 25 7th av.

A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, LATELY ARRIVED, WISHES a situation as waiter in a private family; has good references. Apply to P. PAUL, 79 Greene street.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, lately landed; understands the care of horses and working on a farm; country preferred; willing and obliging. Call at 428 2d av., second floor, back room.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC MAN, in doors or out; is a good penman and can furnish first class references. Address K., 8 Scammell street.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION IN A furniture store; has a thorough practical knowledge of the upholstering business. Address J. C., box 171 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, A SITUAtion as waiter in a private family; best city reference given if required. Apply at 314 Bleecker st. for two days, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN THOROughly acquainted with work about a farm and horses. Call at 632 East 11th st., between avenues B and C.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS bartender; can be highly recommended by his last employer. Address THOMAS RING, 339 4th av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AN EXPERIENCED CORRESPONDENT AND FINE penman, with unexceptionable reference, desires employment at a moderate salary. Address P. E. N., box 142 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, GOOD SALESMAN, BUSINESS training, desires to make arrangements with some good dry goods or cloth house; best reference. Address D. R. W., box 189 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, 23 YEARS OF AGE, DESIRES EMployment as clerk or bookkeeper, or in any capacity where a young man of good habits and one who would pay strict attention to business could be made useful; has good reference. Address WHITE, Herald office.

A GENT, HAVING WITHDRAWN FROM HIS OLD firm, is open for an engagement with a clothing or cloth house, or would open and take charge of a retail business; is a good buyer, manufacturer and salesman; would accept a situation as superintendent of any manufacturing business or act as executive in any large firm; best of references furnished; salary moderate. Address HUGH, care Carhart, Whitford & Co., New York city.

DRUG CLERK.—A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL DRUGgist desires an engagement; good references. Address CHARLES, Herald office.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—IN THE FANCY GOODS and notions trade, with experience. Address box 143 Herald office.

ENGLAND.—A GENTLEMAN OF INFLUENCE AND experience, returning to England, will take charge of and negotiate the sale, or procure the capital for working mining property, cotton and other lands; as also patents, and attend to any other agency business. Address box 120 New York Post office.

FANCY GOODS AND NOTION SALESMAN WANTED—In a first class jobbing house, with a good Southern trade and knowledge of the business. Address C. D. B., box 1,001 Post office.

LAW.—A YOUNG MAN, EXPERIENCED IN ENGLISH admiralty, bankruptcy and common law, in getting up evidence and preparing briefs for counsel, is desirous of obtaining a situation; would be willing to make himself generally useful. Address box 192 Herald office.

TRAVELLING SALESMAN WANTED—WHO IS FAMIliar with Yankee notions or druggists' sundries. Address, with full particulars and salary expected, TRAVELLER, Herald office.

TRAVELLING DRUG OR PATENT MEDICINE SALESmen having first class trade can make liberal arrangements by addressing ELIXIRS, box 6,059 Post office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, 18 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE, to assist in bookkeeping; must be correct at figures and a good penman. Address, stating terms, age, &c., box 116 Herald office.

WANTED—A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT bookkeeper; one who writes a good hand and is correct at figures. For further particulars address A. E. B., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TWENTY YEARS OF age (Canadian), a situation in the office of a wholesale house or to travel with samples of jewelry, also understands the notion business; unexceptionable business references. Address A. ENGLISH, Jersey City Post office.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE, A YOUNG man having a knowledge of custom house business. Address, with references, stating salary, which must be moderate, box 5,155 Post office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A CLOTHING HOUSE, who can control Southern or Western trade. Apply through box 4,301 Post office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF LIBERAL EDUCAtion, a situation as assistant cashier or corresponding clerk; salary no object; best references and bonds if required. Address H. G. CRAWFORD, Jersey City Post office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND LIVE HOTEL man, to manage a hotel, or a first class clerkship; best city reference. Address H. R. J., Herald office.

WANTED—ON FEBRUARY 1, A SITUATION AS clerk or assistant bookkeeper, by a young man of four years' experience; refers to present employers. Address A. KERNS, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF RESPECTABILITY, a position of trust, where intelligence, education, a thorough knowledge of business, honesty, energy and close attention to duties will insure a liberal compensation and a good prospective future; speaks French, English and Spanish; is a good manager, a thorough accountant and can make himself valuable in any capacity. Address S. A. V., Herald office.

$50 WILL BE PAID BY THE ADVERTISER FOR A permanent situation; writes a fair hand and has a good knowledge of business generally. Address J. H. M., Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A COMPETENT MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS coachman and gardener, in city or country; good reference. Address F. B., box 112 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman and gardener; willing and obliging; good reference from last place; no objection to the country. Address J. G., Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN, 22 YEARS OF AGE, respectable appearance, a careful and stylish driver and thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; best city reference. Address or call on COACHMAN, private stable No. 9 East 38th st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER WANTED.—ADDRESS with name and address of late employer, A. S., box 12 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCHman; is an experienced horseman, driver, groom, &c.; would make himself generally useful; good city reference. Address M. A., box 127 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE young man who thoroughly understands his business; sober and industrious; best city references from his last employers. Address J. C., Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, in town or country; will make himself generally useful; good reference from last employers. Address J. B., box 201 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGlishman; thoroughly understands his business; can be well recommended from his last place. Apply at DICKELL'S Riding Academy, 39th st. and 5th av., or address R. S., as above.

FIRST CLASS COACHMAN WISHES A SITUATION; best city reference given. Call or address C. B., Mason's livery stable, corner Broadway and 27th st.

SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR GROOM WANTED—By a steady young man, who truly understands the care of horses; has first class reference. Apply at 95 2d av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STRONG GERMAN as driver, in the city or country; best reference given. Address DRIVER, box 118 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND GARdener by a young married man who thoroughly understands his business, has first class references. Call on or address T. K., 216 West 27th st., room No. 3.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; can milk and is willing to make himself useful; good city reference. Address W., box 112 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN (ENGLISH), A SITuation as gardener or coachman; also wife as cook; seven years' reference. Address S. B., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND farmer by a single man; understands the care of horses and stock; is willing and obliging; good references. Address G. M., box 208 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a colored man having the best reference. Call on or address C. H. R. MACY, store corner 6th av. and 48th st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN WITH TWENTY years' experience as coachman or groom and coachman; no objection to the country; is married; one in family; can be well recommended. Address for three days to E. K., Campbell's harness store, 30 4th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, OR groom, by a sober, steady man, who understands his business in all its branches. Call on or address J. H., at seed store, 201 Fulton st., for two days.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UN FRANCAIS DESIRANT ACCOMPAGNER UNE famille partant pour le Brazil, offre tous ces services et ces soins durant tout le voyage. S'adresser à E., au 79 Greene st.

UNE DAME DE PARIS DESIRE TROUVER UNE place soit comme gouvernante ou pour donner des leçons de français à domicile ou chez elle. S'adresser au 767 Broadway, second étage, chambre No. 7, de 3 à 5 heures, tous les jours.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A LOFT TO LET, 25 BY 80—AT 20 WALKER STREET Apply to S. & W. E. CORWIN, on the premises.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET—DESIRABLE LOCAtion, with or without Fixtures. WOOLF & CO., 179 Fifth avenue, New York.

A.—SECOND FLOOR OF 385 FOURTH AVENUE TO let, for business purposes, 25x75; also part of Basement. Apply to G. PLATT & SON, 48 East Fourteenth street, or on premises.

BROWN STONE STORE, 25X100, TO LEASE—FOR ANY first class retail business, dry goods, clothing and furniture dealers take notice. Address J. K., station G.

BROADWAY, NO. 620, THROUGH TO CROSBY STREET, 32 feet front, 188 feet deep, 24 feet rear, First Floor, Basement and Sub-basement, to let; rent $7,000. GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 7 Murray street, room No. 2.

BROADWAY, NO. 630, THROUGH TO CROSBY STREET, 32 feet front, 196 feet deep, 24 feet rear, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Floors to let. Rent $5,000. GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 7 Murray street, room No. 2.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET OR LEASE—WITH FOUR floors if wanted, over American National Bank; one of the best locations on Broadway for business purposes; will be fitted up to taste of lessee. Apply at room No. 2, No. 544 Broadway, from 11 to 2 o'clock P. M.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURposes; a good chance for a dressmaker or milliner. Apply at 24 East Fifteenth street, one door from Broadway.

STEAM POWER.—LARGE AND SMALL LIGHT ROOMS. Apply on premises. S. PITOU, 464 First avenue, corner Twenty-fourth street.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH WELL LIGHTED rooms and basement, 25x50 feet; steady power. Apply to NORRIS & MILLER, 229 East Forty-first street.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON BROADWAY, NEAR Bleecker street, two Stores, each 25x160 feet, with entrance to rear street; will be rented together or separately; they are five stories high, besides basement and sub-cellar, and in good order. Also a splendid Store, 52x200, on Broadway, next to Broome street, and having a front of 50 feet on Mercer street; will have all modern improvements, built in the best manner and suitable for any business. Also on Eighteenth street, near Broadway, a desirable Store, suitable for furniture, fancy goods or any other business requiring a good location, at a moderate rent. Apply to W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, 55 Broadway

TO MANUFACTURERS.—TO LET, WITH STEAM Power, two Floors, 150x45; also smaller Rooms, all well lighted. Apply to Engineer, 141 Plymouth street, Brooklyn.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH STEAM POWER. 227 SIXTH street, between Second and Third avenues.

TO LEASE—LARGE FIRST CLASS BOARDING HOUSE or private Hotel, centrally located, newly fitted up, in complete order. E. G. LOCKE, 141 Eighth street, opposite Clinton Hall.

TO LET—FOR STORAGE OR MECHANICAL PURposes, the large Building, 112x75 feet, No. 54 Park street. Apply at Astor House carriage office.

TO LET—THE STORE 122 EIGHTH STREET, JUST east of Broadway, opposite Clinton Hall; splendid front and location for bookseller, furniture dealer, pianoforte wareroom, &c. E. G. LOCKE, 141 Eighth street, Steck's Building.

TO LET—A LUMBER AND COAL YARD AND DOCK, on Newtown Creek, now doing a large business. Apply to N. L. McCREADY, 187 Greenwich street.

TO LET—STORE AND TWO LOFTS, 48 AND 50 HUDSON street; a small corner Store and Lofts, well lighted and conspicuous, for manufacturing, &c.; rent moderate. BALDWIN, No. 2 Harrison street.

TO LEASE—STORE 866 BROADWAY, TWO DOORS above Seventeenth street; 25x100. Apply to C. C. WAYLAND & AYMAR, 163 Fulton street.

TO BOARDING HOUSE KEEPERS.—TO LET, A FINEly located House, containing nearly 30 rooms; will be finished about the 1st of April, to suit the party hiring. KIDNEY, FARLESS & CO., 852 Third avenue.

TO LET—ON MONTAGUE STREET, BROOKLYN, A first class Restaurant; Bar and Lunch Room in basement; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Restaurant in first and second stories. Grand saloon, 25x80. Immediate possession will be given. Apply to D. & M. CHAUNCEY, 125 Montague street, Brooklyn.

TO LET—SUITABLE FOR A LIGHT MANUFACTURING business, having fourteen windows, the Third Floor of the building 391 Bleecker street. Inquire on the premises. Rent $30 per month.

UNION SQUARE—UPPER PART OF BUILDING, over Le Boutillier's, 48 East Fourteenth street; best location in the city; suitable for any business; upper floor furnished if desired. Apply on premises.

6TH AVENUE STORES IN NEW BUILDINGS—ONE A corner store, 25x85; plate glass fronts, &c. Reasonable rent. WATERLOW & CO., 855 Sixth avenue, corner Fiftieth street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A CHANCE TO AN ENTERPRISING PERSON TO make money.—A beautiful furnished House, Brooklyn Heights; 20 rooms. Only $200 per month. Call immediately at 283 Henry street, corner Pacific.

A COMPLETE FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—LINEN, silver, &c.; up town; location central; select and desirable. Permits by JAMES CAGNEY, 515 Washington street. Cash to advance on Merchandise.

A SMALL FAMILY OR A BACHELOR CAN RENT A very small House, in a fashionable quarter up town, very low, or can purchase Furniture and rent House; long or short lease. Address C. B., box 2,561 New York city Post office.

DESIRABLE PRIVATE DWELLINGS, FURnished and unfurnished, at reasonable rates, to good tenants. For permits and particulars apply to HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

HOUSE TO LET—105 EAST ELEVENTH STREET. TWO doors from Fourth avenue, red brick, high stoop; all modern improvements; furnished or unfurnished. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK Dwelling, handsomely furnished; will be let to a responsible party at $100 per month and Board for two adults; no objection to a few boarders. Address A. B. C., Herald office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, NO. 33 WEST TWENTYseventh street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; four story high stoop brown stone House; full lot, three rooms deep; possession. Apply to EDGERTON, No. 9 West Twenty-first street.

Unfurnished.

A NEAT LITTLE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE TO let, No. 148 West Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Rent $80 per month.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, A VERY DESIRABLE three story brick House in Thirty-sixth street; rent $1,600 per annum. Also a three story brick House on Thirtythird street, near Seventh avenue; rent $1,200. Also a four story brick House in Twentieth street, near Fourth avenue; rent $2,660. Immediate possession of any of the above could be had if desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

TO LEASE—FOR FIVE YEARS, THE DESIRABLE four story brick House No. 24 East Fourteenth street, adjoining southwest corner University place; size 25x103 feet; rent $7,000 per annum; possession at once if desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A LARGE BACK ROOM, FURNISHED, SUITABLE for a gentleman and his wife, with conveniences for housekeeping or Board if required. 173 Hudson street.

A NICE SECOND AND PART OF THIRD FLOOR TO let, either furnished or unfurnished, for housekeeping, to a small family, without children; location unexceptionable. 156 West Twelfth street.

A.—THREE FURNISHED ROOMS, COMMUNICATING, first floor, to let, cheap, 403½ Sixth avenue; also handsomely furnished a large Room, 104 West Twenty-ninth street, near Broadway.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM TO let, at a low price; first class location, one block west of Broadway. 101 West Twenty-ninth street.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE OR singly, in one of the best locations in the city; no moving in May. 24 East Fifteenth st., one door from Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOM—FOR HOUSEKEEPING, WITH privilege of basement, to let, at 84 Carmine street.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET.—THE SECOND Floor of a House, to a private family, furnished, suitable for housekeeping, with use of gas, bathroom, stationary tubs, &c.; rent $40 a month. Call for two days at 226 West Thirty-seventh street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A FEW ELEGANT single Rooms; also one Floor entire; one elegant Parlor with three Rooms attached, suitable for a milliner or costumer. Call at 60 Thirtieth street, corner Sixth avenue, up stairs.

NEWLY CARPETED SITTING AND BEDROOM, CONnecting; fully furnished for housekeeping; abundance of pantries, water in rooms, closet on floor, washtubs, gas, &c.; everything needed for comfort; terms low. 152 Forty-first street, near Lexington avenue.

TO LET—THREE COMFORTABLE ROOMS, WITH water, closet, gas, &c., to a respectable Protestant family that is willing to accommodate a young man with Board and washing; furnishes his own room. Apply all the week to Mr. C. GRILLING, 229 West Thirty-third street.

TO LET—ON THE CORNER OF LEXINGTON AVEnue and Fifty-sixth street, Part of a House, consisting of basement, parlor floor and one room on third floor; to a good tenant rent moderate. Location first class.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, FIVE ROOMS, IN HANDsome private house 242 East Thirty-third street, between Second and Third avenues, to a small family; $40. Neighborhood good.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR AND BACK BASEMENT IN Hudson street, near Canal, to a small family only. Address HUDSON, box 101 Herald office.

TO LET—THIRD FLOOR, ABOVE THE STORE, TO A small private family, at No. 235 Seventh avenue, near Twenty-third street.

TO LET—BY THE YEAR, A SPLENDID PARLOR, suitable for a doctor or a gentleman and wife (no children); also single Rooms; in a first class house. 65 East Twelfth street.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE SECOND STORY Room, with ample closet room, for housekeeping, or to gentlemen, in a small quiet family. 249 East Eleventh street, near Third avenue.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, UNFURNISHED OR PARtially furnished, with use of bathroom and kitchen, wash tubs, &c. Apply at 395 West Fifty-fifth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

VERY DESIRABLE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, in perfect order, 11 rooms, in house 215 West Thirtysixth street; rent moderate. Apply on premises, or to C. PARTRIDGE, 72 Front street.

5TH AVENUE, 289, BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND Thirty-second streets.—A family compelled to vacate an elegantly furnished suit of Rooms, consisting of an entire second floor of six communicating rooms, with private bath, which they had engaged till May 1, 1870, are desirous of renting the same, at a price much below their real value, in order that an applicant may be secured immediately. This suit offered with first class Board.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

$7 50 AND $12 WEEKLY.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front Parlor and Sleeping Room; bath, gas, hot and cold water, kitchen fire included, for housekeeping or gentlemen. 416 West Thirty-third street.

126 HUDSON STREET.—A NICELY FURNISHED front Room to let; everything convenient for housekeeping; also a small Room, furnished, for housekeeping.

COUNTRY HOUSES, FARMS, &C., TO RENT.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL TO LET—LOCATED NEAR the Central Railroad depot and at the very best business locality in this city. This hotel is very attractive, and can be seen from either part of the city before arriving there by railroad. Possession given on or before the 1st day of April next. Inquire of S. & J. MYERS, Jewellers, Myers House, Schenectady, N. Y.

TO LEASE—AT NEW ROCHELLE, ON THE SOUND, suitable for hotel; can accommodate 80 to 100 guests; rent $1,500; also House for $1,200, with 8 acres. C. C. WAYLAND & AYMAR, 163 Fulton street.

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BOOTS AND SHOES.

We will sell,
ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 14,
at 10½ o'clock,
A VERY LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT
of
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND BALMORALS,
just received from manufacturers, in great variety of style, and adapted to city or country trade.
AARON CLAFLIN & CO., Auctioneers.
18 Murray street and 21 Park place.

ARTISTS' SALE OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS AT AUCtion at the Somerville Gallery, No. 82 Fifth avenue January 14.

The entire collection of superb Pictures by Mr.
ALEXANDER WUST,
during several years sojourn in Northern Europe, will be sold as above, where they are now on exhibition.

Many of these works are of unusual excellence, and have held first rank at the various exhibitions at Munich, Brussels, Amsterdam, The Hague and Antwerp, and fully sustain the great honor previously conferred on Mr. Wust, to whom was awarded the gold medals, in 1866, of Belgium and Holland.

Also to be sold on the same evening several choice works of the famous young artist Mr. Eugene Meeks.
R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION.—RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPers. Large sale of over $20,000 worth,
and over 500 lots, by catalogue.
Elegant city made Household Furniture,
magnificent rosewood Pianofortes,
fine Oil Paintings, Works of Art, Bronzes, Clocks,
beautiful Parlor Suits, Cabinet bois de rose.
THIS (THURSDAY) MORNING, JANUARY 13,
at the elegant residence 13 East Tenth street,
between Broadway and Sixth avenue (near Fifth avenue),
commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely.

EDWIN NICHOLS, Auctioneer, will sell all this elegant Furniture to the highest bidder, without reserve, consisting of Velvet, Brussels, Medallion Carpets, five elegant Parlor Suits, latest style, covered with the richest description satin brocatel reps and plush; Turkish Easy Chairs, French Cabinet, Tables, Etageres, large Pier and Mantel Mirrors, brocatel and Lace Curtains, Library Desk, Bookcase; rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Bolsters, Pillows, Blankets, Sheets, Sofas, Rockers, Lounges, Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, walnut Sideboard, Extension Table, rich cut Glass, China and Silver Ware, Table Cutlery, all the Furniture of the servants' apartment. N. B.—Reliable men in attendance to cart or pack goods for purchasers. Parties wishing to attend this sale take Broadway stages or University place or Sixth avenue cars.

AUCTION—AT 118 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET. E. NICHOLS & CO., Auctioneers. Over $15,000 worth of handsome Household Furniture at public auction, at the large private residence 118 Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, this (Thursday) morning, Jan. 13, at 10½ o'clock Magnificent rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte, beautiful Parlor Suits covered with green and gold and crimson and gold satin brocatel, reps and haircloth; Tables, Etageres, Curtains, Mirrors, Clocks, Paintings, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, spring and hair Mattresses, Beds, Linen, Sideboard, Extension Tables, Dining Chairs, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Glass, China and Silver Ware, Cutlery, &c. Sale positive. By order Charles Young.

AUCTION NOTICE.—113 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 6TH av. THIS (Thursday) afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock, over 400 lots, by catalogue. LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, will sell to highest bidder all magnificent Household Goods, &c., consisting of rosewood Pianoforte, Stool, Cover, cost $700; elegant Parlor Suits, brocatel; centre Tables, Brussels and three-ply Carpets, Bronzes, Oil Paintings, Statuary, Vases, Etageres, Bookcases, Pier Mirrors, Bedroom Suits, style XIV.; Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, Sofas, Chairs, Rockers, Extension Tables, Buffet, China, Glass, Silver Ware, Kitchen Furniture, &c. Sale positive, in lots; goods boxed and shipped.

AUCTION SALE OF WRECKED STEAMER GRECIAN.—Notice.—The Hull of the British steamship Grecian, together with her Engines, Boilers, Machinery, Tackle and Apparel, &c., as she lies, will be sold at public auction, in the city of New York, on Monday next, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., by BURDETT, DENNIS & CO., auctioneers, at their store, No. 113 Pearl street. The steamer lies stranded at Jones Inlet, Long Island. Purchaser to take her as she there lies. Privilege to salve the cargo then in her, including reasonable facilities therefor reserved by the sellers. For further particulars inquire of the undersigned. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Bowling Green.

A. B. WALDRON & CO., AUCTIONEERS. Assignee's Sale of Desks, Tables and Chairs, this day, at 11 o'clock, at 108 Liberty street.—Countinghouse and Office Desks, Office Tables, Chairs, 3 Cabinets, 5 Lounges, &c.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—EBEN HATHEWAY, auctioneer, will sell Friday, January 14, at 11 o'clock, on premises 387 East Tenth street, the whole Personal Property of the late Peter Hamill, deceased, consisting of Household Furniture, Watch, Horse, Wagons, Platform Scales and Tools, Personal Effects, &c. By order of Henry F. Hamill, Administrator.

ART NOTICE.—BY P. LEVY, AUCTIONEER.—OIL Paintings.—Will sell at auction this day, Jan. 13, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Artists' Salesrooms, 20 Nassau street, a choice collection of framed Oil Paintings by eminent American and European artists. Paintings and frames sold together.

AUCTION—BY STERNBERGER & SCHWAB, This day, commencing at 10 o'clock, at No. 76 Chambers street, Cutlery, Scissors, Guns, Pistols, &c.

AUCTION SALE.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWelry.—A. M. CRISTALAR & SON will sell, Friday, January 14, at 10½ o'clock, at 427 Broadway, Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Plated Ware in great variety, being the stock of a retailer. The trade particularly invited.

AUCTION NOTICE.—J. M. TAYLOR, AUCTIONEER.
Over $20,000 worth of
Magnificent Household Furniture,
rosewood Pianoforte, Drawing Room Suits,
Paintings, Statuary and many rare, costly Works of Art,
at public auction,
On THIS DAY (Thursday), January 13,
at the elegant residence 57 West Fifteenth street,
between Fifth and Sixth avenues,
sale commencing at 10½ o'clock.
The largest, richest assortment of Household Furniture offered at auction this season. Sale peremptory.
Drawing Rooms.

Superb Drawing Room Furniture, covered crimson gold, green gold brocatel; marqueterie bois de rose Cabinets, Encoignures, Tables, Jardinieres, Etageres, Velvet Medallion Carpets, Chandeliers, Brocatel, Lace Curtains, Bronze Clock; Pier, Oval Mirrors, artistic Bronze Statuary, Paintings by eminent artists; magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker; Music Cabinet, Hatstand, Stair Carpets, rosewood, walnut Bureaus; Bedsteads, Wardrobes, en suite, style Louis XIV.; Hair and Spring Mattresses, Blankets, Sheets, Sofas, Chairs, Turkish Reclining Chairs. Dining Room—Extension Table, Sideboard, Silver Casters, Tureens, Dinner, Tea Service, Pitcher, Crystal, Ruby Glass Ware; Cutlery, Linen, French China Dinner, Tea Sets; also Furniture of servants' apartments, Basement, Kitchen Furniture. N. B.—Parties wishing to attend this sale take Fifth avenue stages or Sixth avenue cars.

BY ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER. Office and salesroom, 57 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.

FINE OIL PAINTINGS, CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, &C. The Great Auction House of JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of fine Oil Paintings, Chromos, &c.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER. Will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom 79 Nassau street, Household Furniture, viz.:—Parlor and Chamber Suits, hair Mattresses, feather Pillows and Bolsters, Lounges and Chairs, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Brussels and ingrain Carpets, Mirrors, iron Safes, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER. Administrator's sale. Fine span of Horses and Wagon. By EDWARD SCHENCK, to morrow, 14th, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 60 Liberty street, a fine span of sorrel Horses, 16 hands, 8 and 9 years old, warranted perfectly kind and gentle and believed to be sound; can trot together better than four minutes. Also Coach, Harness and road Wagon. Sale positive. Can be seen at any time previous to the sale at 140 Waverley place.

E. HATHEWAY, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS DAY, at 60 Vesey street, Skates, Cutlery, Scissors, Gold and Silver Watches, Notions, Linens, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Workboxes, Desks, Safe, Sundries.

FINE ENGLISH BOOKS AT AUCTION.—CLINTON Hall Book Salesrooms and Art Galleries.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. Wednesday and Thursday evenings, Jan. 12 and 13, at 7 o'clock. Sale of a large collection of choice English Books, just imported. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

J. COLE, AUCTIONEER.—SALE OF PARLOR, CHAMber and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and other Carpets, fine Engravings, &c., all new, on Thursday, January 13, at 11 o'clock, at No. 11 Debevoise place, between Willoughby street and DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO.—FRIDAY, JAN. 14, AT 10 A. M., at the salesroom, Willoughby, corner Pearl, Brooklyn, a large assortment of Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture, Bedding, Fancy Goods, China, Furs, Velvet and other Carpets, Stoves, &c.; also rosewood Pianos.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER. Saturday, Jan 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction room No. 1 North William street, Household Furniture, Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture; Piano, Carpets, Oilcloth, Mirrors and also the Effects of a boarding house—Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding, Stoves, &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, AUCTIONEER. Sale in partition, by order of the Supreme Court, of valuable business Property on Sixth avenue, Broome and Wooster streets.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
will sell at auction
on TUESDAY, Jan. 18, 1870, at 12 o'clock,
at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York, under the direction of Charles H. Van Brunt, Esq., referee:—

Sixth avenue—The valuable plot of Ground, with Buildings, known as Nos. 193 and 195, being together about 36.6x66 feet.

Broome and Wooster streets (southwest corner)—Lot, with frame Buildings, known as No. 65 Wooster street and Nos. 485 and 487 Broome street; size, 18.4x75 feet.

Wooster Street—Valuable Lot, with buildings, No. 147 Wooster street, near Houston street, 25x100 feet.

Sixty per cent may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine street, New York.

MORTGAGE SALE.—NEW AND ELEGANT FURNIture.—A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, Auctioneers, will sell, this day, January 13, at 10½ o'clock, at 427 Broadway, rosewood, walnut and mahogany Chamber and Parlor Suits, Lounges, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Extension and Centre Tables, Oil Paintings, Silver Plated Ware and other articles in great variety.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOTEL FIXTURES, FURNIture of 20 bedrooms, four pull Beer Pump, Carpets, Oilcloths, Tables, Chairs, Glassware, Steam Table, &c., by COLE & MURPHY, at 12 Fulton street Brooklyn, on Friday, January 14, at 10½ o'clock.

SALES AT AUCTION.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, 185 Chatham street, will sell this day at 11 o'clock 500 lots of men's and women's Clothing, consisting of Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Underclothing, Quilts and Blankets, Beds, Pillows, Pistols, Furs, &c.; also Coats, Pants, Vests, &c. By order J. A. Jarman, late J. A. Hartley, 183 Varick street.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER. Furniture, Carpets, Billiard Tables, &c. Marshal's sale. Will sell on Friday, at 11 o'clock, at 37 East Broadway, a general assortment of Household and Office Furniture, consisting of Desks, Brussels Carpets, Mirrors, Pictures, Mattresses, Billiard Table, Bureaus, Washstands, Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Glass Cases and other Furniture. JOHN T. STEWART, City Marshal.

SALE OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CHAMPAGNES.—J. S. WEINBERGER, Auctioneer, will sell, Friday, January 14, at 10½ o'clock, at 13 Bowery, a large lot of Liquors, viz.:—16 barrels Old Bourbon, pipes and barrels of Gin, French and Pure Spirits; 12 casks Port and Sherry Wines; cases of Wines, Liquors; baskets and cases Champagne, &c. in lots to suit dealers. Sale positive.

THOS. GAFFNEY & CO., AUCTIONEERS, OFFICE 23 Chambers street, will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, the Lease, Stock and Fixtures of the custom Shoe Store No. 3 Division avenue, Brooklyn, E. D. Sale positive.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE NO. 6 City Hall place, will sell on Friday, 14th inst., at 10½ o'clock, the Stock and Fixtures of the flour and feed store No. 398 Greenwich street; also the two years' Lease of the premises, from May 1, 1870; is a fine location for any business; the stock consists of Flour, Feed, 40 tubs prime butter, &c.; also a splendid team of Horses, 5 and 6 years old, about 16 hands high, perfectly sound and kind; single Truck, pole and shafts and double Harness, both nearly new; also a beautiful Ethan Allen trotting Stallion, 9 years old, 15½ hands high, dark bay, perfectly sound and very gentle; can trot in 2:30 or better; also a three-quarter seat road Wagon, built by Brewster, in fine order; one set of city made covered mounted Harness, nearly new; one Portland cutter Sleigh, built by Sibley, used only four times. The above horse, wagon, &c., is a first class turnout for any gentleman. The whole will be sold in lots to suit buyers, without any reserve whatever.

By order of John O'Neill, Esq.

FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FISH AND OYSTER MARKET for sale cheap. 754 Ninth avenue.

A WIDOW WILL SELL HER LARGE BOARDING house, well patronized as a summer resort, at Keyport. Address WIDOW, Keyport, N. Y.

A LARGE SIZED LILLIE SAFE FOR SALE CHEAP; also two medium and one small Safe, of Herring's, Wilder's and Marvin's make. S. G. QUIRK, 72 Maiden lane.

A FIRST CLASS GROCERY AT MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., for sale cheap, as the owner has made arrangements for other business. Address DAUPHIN, Mount Vernon Post office, N. Y.

A FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR STORE, ON THIRD avenue, for sale; good Lease; cheap rent. For particulars apply to P. GAFFNEY & CO., auctioneers, 225 Bowery, until sold.

A RARE CHANCE.—A HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND Bar, near railroad depot, now making money, as will be shown, but must be sold or relet at once, as the present proprietor's health compels him to go South immediately. Whole particulars given by addressing a note to A. B. C., Herald office.

A.—FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH, THE PATENT Medicine and Perfumery Depot 175 Fulton street, Brooklyn. Established in 18.9. An opportunity seldom offered.

A PRINTING OFFICE, FOR BOOK AND JOB WORK, for sale on advantageous terms—Has an established, good business, which will remain; ill health the cause of sale. Address O. K., box 776 Post office.

A.—FOR SALE—BAKERIES, CONFECTIONERIES, Restaurants, connected with theatres; country Grocery Stores, Butter Stands, Pickle Stands, Hotels, Liquor Stores, Drug Stores Billiard Saloons. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

AN ESTABLISHED DRY GOODS STORE—CASH sales $125,000 a year (under oath); trade one half German; splendid location; two large show windows; store handsomely fitted up; black walnut Counters, Chandeliers, Reflectors, &c., all complete; Lease, Fixtures, Good Will for sale without the Stock. Apply to BRADFIELD & ROSS, office of Daily Advertiser, corner Broad and Market streets, Newark, N. J.

CHEAP CIGAR STORE, WITH STOCK AND FIXtures, at 895 Third avenue, near Twenty-eighth street. Apply there.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN MORRISANIA—DOING a good family trade; lease of whole house and store; price $1,500 cash. STRICKLAND, Druggists' Agent, 78 Cedar street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—OLD ESTABLISHED family trade; well stocked; good lease; cheap for cash. For further particulars inquire of J. K. BUTLER, 220 Spring street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN WASHINGTON, D. C.; one of the oldest and best stands in the city; location central and particularly well adapted for patent medicine and perfumery depot; stock small; rent low; will be sold at a bargain. For particulars address L. J. O'TOOLE, box 698 Washington city Post office.

FANCY SHIRT AND WOOLLEN STORE FOR SALE.—111 Columbia street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—STAND NO. 34 IN BROOKLYN Market, Adams street, corner Myrtle avenue.

FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED DISTILLERY Store, cheap for cash, with a long lease; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Inquire at 446 Broome street.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOOD Will of a Plumbing and Gas Fitting Shop, doing a good business and in a good locality; reason for selling, going to leave the city. Inquire of A. CROSS, No. 220 Ninth avenue.

FOR SALE—A FAMILY LIQUOR STORE, DOING A good business; owner cannot attend to it; a bargain if taken at once. Apply to T. J. GIBBONS, 109 Bleecker st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, FIXTURES AND GOOD Will of the old established Restaurant and Bar No. 13 Park row. Apply to D. N. O'HALLORAN, Marion House, East Broadway.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 100 GALLONS PURE CIDER AND Malt Vinegar, cheap. Apply at 23 Pine street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN ESTABLISHED BOARDING House for 15 years, East Broadway, near Market street; 16 rooms, full of boarders; rent $1,100. Apply at 53 East Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SMALL IRON SAFE, A MORNING Glory Stove and an office Railing, all in complete order, cheap, at 391 Broadway, second loft.

FOR SALE—STATIONERY AND NEWS STORE, 285 Bleecker street, at a great bargain, with or without Stock. Apply as above.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT, DOING A large business; also Grocery Stores, Cigar Stores, Provision and Butter Stands, Hotels, &c. MAJOR & CO., 25 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAYING CROCKERY, GLASS and Lamp Store, on Third avenue; fine Stock; if not sold at private this day will be sold at auction on Friday. Apply to P. GAFFNEY & CO., 225 Bowery.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND BUSINESS OF LONG Island Pottery; depot, 261 Pearl street; established over 25 years; has a large connection in every State. Particulars on application to EDWARD H. QUINN.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A Grocery store in Brooklyn, doing a good cash business. Particulars at ADAM BOSSUNG'S, 108 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES, INCLUDing Horse and Wagon, of one of the best paying businesses in the city of Brooklyn. Will be sold cheap for cash. Address W. B., Herald office.

FOR SALE—MEAT AND FISH MARKET, STOCK, Fixtures, Good Will, with five years' lease, at a bargain; location not excelled; fitted up in the most thorough style. 523 Fulton avenue, corner of Cumberland street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A DISTILLERY LIQUOR STORE, WITH or without Stock, at No. 568 Seventh avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS, A STAtionery, Toy and News Depot; the paper route pays the rent; nice apartments to live in. Apply at 571 Bleecker st.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A GROCERY Store, or Fixtures without stock. Apply at 128 Clinton place.

FOR SALE—THE BEST TEA, COFFEE AND FAMILY Grocery Store in South Brooklyn; cheap for cash; doing a business of $700 per week, with a five years' Lease. Those wanting to go in business will do well to call early. REAGAN, corner Fifth avenue and Twentieth street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS, A LONG, well established French Steam Dyeing and Scouring Establishment; Steam Boiler, Copper Kettles, Cylinders, all in perfect order, with long lease. This is an opportunity seldom offered. Apply on the premises, 148 Mulberry street, in the rear, from 11 to 3 P. M., until sold. No agents need apply.

GRIST MILL FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN; NEAR the Rondout and Oswego Railroad; terms easy. Address D. A. MALLETT, Margaretville, Delaware county, N. Y.

LUMBER BUSINESS, PAYING LARGE PROFITS, Sawmill and Timber Tract, on easy terms. Inquire of NEW YORK OIL COMPANY, corner Washington and Kent streets, Greenpoint.

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A FIRST rate chance for an energetic business man; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address ORVILLE, Herald office.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE—GOOD FIXTURES, good lease, good stock and good trade; a bargain. MITCHELL'S, 77 Cedar street.

NOTICE TO NEWSDEALERS.—IF THERE IS ANY news store or stand in the city not at present receiving the EVENING TELEGRAM, by sending their orders to the publication office, 97 Nassau street, they can be supplied.

SAFES, SAFES—CLEARING OUT SALES.—FOR THE next 15 days the entire stock of Lillie's Burglar and Fireproof Safes will be sold at cost for cash. No. 3 Park place.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST CLASS lager beer saloon for sale. Full particulars given by applying at the store, 174 Cherry street.

TO YOUNG MEN.—I WILL OFFER MY GROCERY and Tea Store for sale, on one of the best avenues in the city; it has been established about 20 years; a fine store, doing a cash business of $120,000 per year. Any person wishing a well established business will do well to answer. No agents need apply. Address RETIRING GROCER, box 170 Herald office, for two days.

TO HARNESS MAKERS.—FOR SALE, ONE OF THE best Stands in Westchester county, on the Hudson. Apply at 487 Greenwich street.

TO GROCERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, THE CORNER Grocery; also the Empire Market, next door; fixtures complete; best corner on Eighth avenue. Apply to JOHN ROGERS, 124 Eighth avenue.

$175.—FOR SALE, ON ACCOUNT OF A CHANGE of residence, a well located Millinery Store and Dressmaking Establishment. A rare chance for ladies acquainted with the business. Inquire in store 416 Fifteenth street.

$300.—A VERY PROFITABLE LIGHT MANUFACturing business can now be secured; article meets with ready sale and pays 100 per cent. MOODY & MYDDLETON, No. 7 Murray street.

MACHINERY.

AT CHARLES PLAN & CO.'S, 60 VESEY STREET, NEW York.—Second hand Lathes, Planers, Drills, Bolt Cutters, Shaping and Slotting Machines; also other iron and wood working Machinery at low figures.

FOR SALE—SEVEN YEARS' LEASE FROM NEXT May of six lots, with building; 40 horse Engine, 60 Boiler; 2 Planers, 1 Moulding Machine, Saws, Shaftings, Belting, &c. All in complete running order. Apply on the premises, Oak street, between Franklin and Washington, Greenpoint.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND, FOUR SIDED MOULDing Machine; small size would suit. Send particulars to C. H. HUDSON, 43 Cortlandt street.

WANTED—75 FEET 2 INCH SHAFTING, HANGERS and Coupling, Collars and Pulleys, for cash. Address, with particulars and price, K., box 1,312 Post office, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

AT $5 EACH.—BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, ARITHmetic, Grammar, Spelling; day and evening ladies' department; Telegraphy, French and German; private instruction. THOMPSON'S Business College, 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute.

AT TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 158 BOWery.—Private instruction day and evening, in Telegraphy, Bookkeeping, Writing, Business Calculations, French, German, Spanish, Shorthand, Drawing and English branches. Ladies' department.

A FOREIGN LADY (FRENCH), WITH THE HIGHest references, desires in Brooklyn or New York one or two more pupils in the French language; teaches by constant conversations, thus enabling pupils to acquire the language in a remarkably short period. Address Mademoiselle ALZAMORA, 37 St. Felix st., between Fulton and DeKalb avs., Brooklyn, L. I.

A GERMAN LADY, OF THE HIGHEST CULTIVAtion and competent to teach English, German and French, also an accomplished pianist and teacher of singing, desires a position as governess or companion in a first class family; the highest references given and required. Address, with particulars, Mrs. S., box 117 Herald office.

AN EXPERIENCED INSTRUCTRESS, OCCUPYING A rural home within the city, will receive two little girls to board and educate. Instruction in English, French and music. Terms moderate. Address HOME EDUCATION, Harlem Post office.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 873 and 875 Broadway, corner Eighteenth street, over Aitken & Miller's, is now open day and evening for private instruction in Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Correspondence, &c. Messrs. Dolbear aim to make this the best commercial institution in this country. N. B.—A private parlor is reserved exclusively for ladies.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING THEIR HOUSE, HAVing more room than they require, willing to let a portion to a gentleman, wife and servant, may address, stating portion to be let, terms, &c., G. W. S., box 1,820 Post office.

A SMALL PLACE IN THE COUNTRY WANTED—TO rent or to purchase; in a healthy location; small house; 20 to 40 miles from the city. Address COUNTRYMAN, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A FURNISHED ROOM—Location not above Fourteenth street; private family preferred. Address, with particulars, D. J. T., Herald office.

A NUMBER OF FIRST CLASS STORES AND HOUSES wanted—For good tenants; the best place in this city to have them rented. N. C. BISHOP, 243 Broadway.

A FAMILY OF TWO WANT A FLOOR—CONSISTing of five or six rooms, including bathroom, hot and cold water, &c.; lease to May 1, 1871; location between Fourth and Thirtieth streets and Third and Eighth avenues. Good references given. Address J. H., box 4,250 Post office.

AN UNFURNISHED FLOOR OF THREE ROOMS wanted—With water and gas; neighborhood of Sixth avenue, between Twentieth and Thirtieth streets; most satisfactory reference. Address BACHELOR, Herald office.

TO VINEGAR MEN.—WANTED TO HIRE, A VINEGAR Factory in good order and ready to go into immediate operation, or would purchase a lot of generators, &c. Address box 6,047 Post office.

WANTED.—A LADY AND DAUGHTER DESIRE TWO handsomely furnished Apartments, with modern conveniences and Board, in a first class private family where the comforts and pleasures of a refined home can be enjoyed; terms must not exceed $200 per month; location between Sixth and Lexington avenues. Unquestionable parties wishing to reduce expenses will find this an unusual opportunity. Address, with full particulars, GLEN ALLAN, Herald office.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GOOD SIZED LOFTS, WITH Steam Power, within about one-half mile of Canal and Elizabeth streets. Address, stating location and price, POWER, box 130 Herald office.

WANTED—TO HIRE ON A LEASE, FOR SOME years a high stoop or English basement House suitable for a small family. Address, stating lowest rent and situation, H. R., box 1,027 Post office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A WELL furnished Room, with small Bedroom attached, in neighborhood of Union square. Address G. H., box 1,065 Post office.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF TWO ADULTS, A HANDsomely furnished Floor for housekeeping; location central; terms moderate. Address, with full particulars, A. B. C., Union square Post office, 823 Broadway.

WANTED—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED Houses for good customers. E. G. LOCKE, 141 Eighth street, opposite Clinton Hall.

WANTED—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS IN GOOD order, in a respectable locality, suitable for light housekeeping; rent not to exceed $.0 per month. Address L. M., box 5,080 Post office, New York.

WANTED TO HIRE—A CHURCH OR HALL IN THE east part of the city, between Third avenue and avenue B, above Houston street. Address RELIGIOUS, Herald office.

WANTED TO RENT—A FURNISHED OR PARTIALLY furnished House, not above Thirtieth street, at $150. Address J. G. O., box 2,990 Post office.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL MODERN HOUSE, below Fiftieth street, for man and wife only; would prefer furnished. Address, giving lowest price and permit to visit, box 148 Herald office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A HANDY POST OFFICE BOX CAN BE HAD AT A moderate premium. Address, for three days, N. N., box 176 Herald office.

NOTICE TO NEWSDEALERS.—IF THERE IS ANY news store or stand in the city not at present receiving the EVENING TELEGRAM, by sending their orders to the publication office, 97 Nassau street, they can be supplied.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR A NEW PATENTED HOUSEhold article, for the grocery trade and private families. Easy sale and good commission. 133 Nassau st., office No. 12.

AGENTS WANTED—GENTLEMEN AND LADIES, TO sell a light article of merit; can clear from $10 to $20 per day. For information call on WOODBURY & CO., 171 Broadway, room 12.

CANVASSERS WANTED—TO INTRODUCE AN ARTIcle wanted in every family; good commission guaranteed. Give address and reference to W. F. H., box 2,308 Post office.

TRAVELLING AGENTS IN SOUTH AND WEST CAN combine with their business the sale for a first class Briar Pipe Manufacturer. Address, with references, HASTING, box 5,639 Post office.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY. APPLY, WITH references, to ROGERS, MORGAN & GRUBBS, 444 and 446 Broadway.

WANTED—A BOY, ABOUT 14 YEARS OLD, FOR OFfice work. Address box 3,648 Post office, in own handwriting, giving name and residence.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF EXPERIENCED CANvassers for newspaper advertisements; 25 per cent commission paid. Address ADVERTISEMENTS, box 133 Herald office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN. APPLY TO GEO. B. ROBINSON & CO., druggists, corner Court and Harrison streets, Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN, WITH A small cash capital, to enter into a business of the most pleasant nature, to travel. W. SMITH, 189 Hudson st.

WANTED—A WAITER, WHO CAN SPEAK ENGLISH and German, with good reference. Apply at restaurant 84 4th av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE BOY, WHO RESIDES with his parents, to attend office and make himself useful. Address, in applicant's handwriting, box 5,543 Post office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN, 18 to 20 years of age, of good business abilities, to make himself generally useful; that would devote his time to the interest of his employer; good references required; wages moderate. Apply at 134 William st., from 8 to 9 A. M., or 4:30 to 5:30 P. M., only.

THE TRADES.

AN EXPERIENCED MACHINIST AND TOOL MAKER wants a job in a factory or otherwise; good on experimental work; best city reference. Address FILE, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, WHO UNDERSTANDS JEWELRY IN all its branches, having been employed in one of the first houses in Paris, wishes a situation; highest references given. Address PARISIAN, Herald office.

ENGINEER WANTS A SITUATION; HAS NO OBJECtion to the country; best city reference given. Address T. A. W., 129 Charlton street.

HOUSE PAINTER WANTED—AT NO. 6 CHARLES street; one who understands his trade and will work cheap. Call from 8 to 10 A. M. or 4 to 6 P. M.

IRON MOULDERS WANTED.—HIGHEST WAGES AND steady employment. Apply at EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS, foot of 14th st., East river.

PRINTERS.—WANTED, AN ENGAGEMENT BY A good cylinder pressman; understands all kinds of book, job and colored ink. Address PRESSMAN, box 128 Herald office.

TO BREWERS OR CAPITALISTS.—A PRACTICAL English brewer, experienced in the production of pale ale, porter and stout, seeks an engagement; would plan a brewery on the most approved modern system. Address P. A., 123 Varick st.

TO FABRICANTS.—WANTED, A DYER AS FOREMAN for a factory having the most particular job work in the city; a permanent situation and a higher salary given than elsewhere. Apply at E. LORD'S, office 111 8th av.

WANTED—A PRINTER (FIRST CLASS) FOR A PHOtograph gallery. Apply at 46 East 14th st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED AND competent man to take charge of an iron and brass foundry. Apply to TODD & RAFFERTY, 10 Barclay st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS EXPERIENCED COACHsmith; must be a good practical workman; to such a man a good home and steady employment is offered. Address JOHN C. MORRISON, Harrisburg, Va.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF A jeweller's and watch repairing establishment, the proprietor being obliged to be absent a few months. To a man who understands watch work and general repairing will find this a good opportunity. Good references required. Call on or address J. M. WILLIAMS, 267 Market st., Newark, N. J., opposite Market street depot.

3 LIGHT MACHINISTS WANTED—ON MODEL WORK and dies; also one pattern maker. GOODWIN & WOOD, 91 Liberty st., from 2 till 4 o'clock.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

AN ADVANTAGE CAN BE HAD BY THE IMMEDIATE purchase of the elegant brown stone Dwelling No. 389 Lexington avenue, Murray Hill. It is finished in the best manner. The location is most desirable and price moderate. Apply on premises.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House on Lexington avenue; a great bargain. Also a corner House. Must be sold; terms easy. JAMES FETTRETCH, 424 Third avenue.

A RARE CHANCE.—ON EAST FIFTY-NINTH STREET, near Lexington avenue, an elegant four story and basement House, 22x50, with a two story private stable, 22x60, built by day's work, with all modern improvements; will rent for $2,600. Price $24,000. Apply at 143 East Fifty-ninth st.

A VERY HANDSOME THREE STORY HIGH STOOP House in Thirtieth street for sale; in excellent order. Price $16,000. Terms to suit. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, 454 Third avenue.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, THREE STORY HOUSE, 53 Lexington avenue, in perfect order. Can be seen by permit only. W. C. FLANAGAN, 107 Chrystie street.

A LARGE GRAMERCY PARK CORNER DWELLING, $65,000; also same park, basement Dwelling, medium size, $30,000. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE—BY THE OWNER, JOHN C. SARES, 122 West Fiftieth street or 655 Madison avenue, the following very superior first class property:—

153 East Fifty-fourth street, four story brown stone House, 22x55. Price $40,000.

Northeast corner of Fifty-fourth street and Madison avenue, the best in the city; 25.5x70; lot 100 feet; $100,000. The one adjoining on the avenue, 25x60; lot 100 feet; $75,000. The two above are all finished entire in hard wood.

Southwest corner of Thirty-eighth street and Seventh avenue; 16.8x60; lot 98.9; four story brown stone. Terms easy. Price $25,000.

First class private stable 124 West Fiftieth street; 25x70; lot 100 feet; new, with immediate possession; $17,000.

FOR SALE—ON A WIDE STREET, ONE BLOCK FROM Park entrance, a first class four story brown stone House, 18x57; great bargain. Seventy-ninth street, second house from Madison avenue.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS, ON EAST THIRTY-FIRST street, between First and Second avenues, 50x98, or will exchange for a three story high stoop House at a fair valuation in Twenty-first or lower part of the Nineteenth ward. Address, with full particulars, OWNER, box 103 Herald office.

FOR SALE—A CORNER HOUSE AND ONE ADJOINing, southeast corner of Madison avenue and Fiftyfourth street, elegantly finished in hard wood (parti-colored) throughout. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEAR FORTYninth street, a new and beautiful medium sized House, with possession at once; price $20,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

GREAT BARGAIN.—ELEGANT NEW THREE STORY high stoop brown stone House, 18x50x100, for $14,000; terms easy. M. H. KIMBALL, 251 East Fifty-seventh street.

PRIVATE DWELLINGS ON MURRAY HILL, STUYVEsant square, Central Park and Fifth avenue, for sale and to let. Full particulars given by HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

West Side.

A PROMPT BUYER CAN OBTAIN A FOUR STORY brown stone House, in fee, near Fifth avenue, new and splendidly finished, for $30,000. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

A HOUSE, 25X60X150, FIVE STORY, WEST SIDE OF Third avenue, will be sold at a great bargain; paying largely. Also one on Fifty-ninth street, near Lexington avenue. JAMES FETTRETCH, 424 Third avenue.

AN ELEGANT MEDIUM SIZE FRESCOED DWELLing, Thirty-fifth street, near Fifth avenue, $35,500. Also small brown stone, Forty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue, $17,500; location good. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK, ON Eleventh street, near Second avenue; rents for $1,200, price $9,500; terms to suit. FLOCK & CAFFERTY, $1,260 Broadway, corner Thirty-second street.

A BARGAIN.—FOUR FIVE STORY BRICK HOUSES, on Nineteenth street, near Seventh avenue, paying 12 per cent; price $52,500; terms easy. FLOCK & CAFFERTY, 1,260 Broadway, corner Thirty-second street.

CHEAP—ON FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue, two story high stoop brown stone House, in fine order, including Carpets and Gas Fixtures. A. BELLAMY & GAY, No 3 Pine street.

DWELLINGS FOR SALE AND TO LET.—FINE RESIdence, in Bloomfield, N. J., for sale, or will exchange for good west side property. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY BRICK BUILDING 218 West Forty-second street, near Broadway; lot 25x100; building is 18x100, three fine floors, well lighted on both sides; suitable for any light manufacturing business. Apply to owner, T. B. STEWART, 605 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, TWO OF THE FIVE superior four story brown stone Houses south side of Fifty fifth street, Fifth and Sixth avenues, 20x50, lot 100; extra plumbed, with hard wood finish. J. W. STEVENS & BROTHER, foot Forty-seventh street, N. R., or 20 Pine street, two P. M.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS, 20X102.2, ON SEVENTYseventh street, between the Boulevard and Central Park; terms easy. F. H. M. NEWCOMBE, 523 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE AND lot (22x97 feet) No. 119 Waverley place, near Washington square, to close an estate. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine street.

FOR SALE—33 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, four story high stoop brown stone House; modern improvements; possession. Apply to EDGERTON, No. 9 West Twenty-first street.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR Fifth avenue, a three story brown stone House, 20x55 feet; lot 98.9; price $30,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE REASONABLY, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—An extra large and valuable corner House, on University place, near Tenth street; leasehold. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

HUDSON STREET.—FOR SALE, AN EXTRA LARGE Corner on Hudson street, near Hudson River freight depot; size 100x125 feet; well improved. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

I HAVE A NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS FOR HOUSES above Twenty-fifth street, price from $18,000 to $40,000. Owners will please send in the description of their property if they wish it sold, to J. B. KETCHAM, Real Estate Broker, 401 Fourth avenue.

THIRTY-SIXTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues.—Four story brown stone, 20x50½ block; price $30,000. J. B. KETCHAM, 401 Fourth avenue, corner Twenty-eighth street.

WEST 32D ST., 4 S. E. B. B. S., ALL IMPROVEments $16,000
West 32d st., 4 s. e. b. b. s., all improvements 18,750
West 57th st., 4 lots, 25x100 31,000
West 26th st., 3 s. b. h. s. s. 25,000
House and 2¼ acres Land, Tenafly, N. J. 9,500
WOOLF & CO., 179 Fifth avenue.

2 THREE STORY BRICK HOUSES, WEST OF EIGHTH avenue in Fortieth street, all improvements, price $9,500 each; one-half cash. Inquire of the owner, 350 West Thirtysecond street.

48TH STREET, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVENUES. 4 story high stoop brown stone House (in fee) for sale or exchange for large cheap farm; Orange county preferred. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

$13,000.—THREE STORY AND BASEMENT brick House 252 West Thirty-sixth street; in good order and all improvements. Terms easy to a prompt buyer. Apply on premises.

$17,500.—A FINE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone House, in good order, located on Nineteenth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; must be sold on account of owner leaving the city; rents for $2,700. Owner at Lewis Schiele & Co.'s, 374 Broadway.

$18,000—THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, 233 West Fifty-third street, or partially furnished for $19,000. Apply on premises, between 3 and 5 P. M., during this week.

Miscellaneous.

BROADWAY.—FOR SALE, NEAR HOUSTON STREET, an extra large Lot, through to Mercer street; possession May 1, 1870; a large portion may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE, FIXTURES AND NINE YEARS' Lease, close to ferry; a good stand for oyster and lodging house. Sickness the cause of selling. This is a chance seldom offered. For particulars call at 51 Mangin street.

GRAND STREET.—FOR SALE, A FULL SIZE LOT, near Broadway, with immediate possession; terms easy. For full particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

PARK AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—Four story brown stone Store, 24x66x165; a bargain if applied for at once. J. B. KETCHAM, 401 Fourth avenue.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

$500 ONLY DOWN.—SUBSTANTIAL BRICK HOUSE, nine rooms; good location; near ferries; all improvements; well rented; possession if desired; price $5,200. Apply at 416 West Thirty-third street, New York.

$10,000 WILL PURCHASE A THREE STORY high stoop brown stone basement brick House, containing 11 rooms, all modern improvements, in one of the best neighborhoods in Brooklyn, two minutes from Fulton, Greene and Atlantic avenue cars to all ferries. For particulars apply to G. HERBERT, 214 Fulton avenue, between Navy and Raymond streets.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

AT HOBOKEN—FOR CHEAP LOTS, ON EASY TERMS, within 5 to 10 minutes' walk of the ferry, apply at SCOTT'S Real Estate Agency, 21 Newark street, Hoboken, N. J.

A FINE RESIDENCE, 12 ROOMS, FOUR LOTS splendidly improved, garden and fruit, at a sacrifice $8,000; beautifully located on Jersey City Heights, city of Bergen; terms to suit the purchaser. DAVID BANCROFT, 79 Cedar street.

A HANDSOME COTTAGE ON JERSEY CITY Heights, $2,800; one $2,850, one $3,000, one $3,600, one $1,800, one $2,750, one $4,000, one $2,000, one $2,700, one $4,500, one $5,000, one $3,800 &c.; all convenient to ferries; terms easy. JOHN H. PLATT, Hudson City.

FOR SALE—IN HOBOKEN, N. J., CORNER OF MEAdow and Eighth streets, 50x100. Apply to T. B. STEWART, 605 Sixth avenue, New York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AT ORANGE—A FIRST CLASS COUNTRY SEAT OF four acres; choice land, commodious house of 16 rooms, good outbuildings; well fruited; fronting on two fine streets; rented for $2,000; will exchange for part property, balance cash; price $24,000. J. S. FERGUSON, 39 Nassau street, room 24.

A CHOICE FRUIT AND TRUCK FARM, OF 60 ACRES, near New Brunswick, two miles from depot; well fruited, good buildings, good location, all in fine order; price, with stock and tools, $8,000; very cheap. J. S. FERGUSON, 39 Nassau street, room 24.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AT SUMMIT, N. J.—FARM OF TWENTY ACRES, GOOD buildings, near depot; plenty of fruit, $7,000; one of 60 acres, old fashioned house, $7,500. CHARLES W. WARD, 79 Cedar street.

AT CRESKILL, N. J., 16 MILES BY NORTHERN Railroad—A neat Cottage House, with Extension (nine rooms), 3½ acres of fine land, well stocked with fruit, ornamental and forest trees. Neighborhood first class, near good schools, churches, stores and Post office. Price $9,500; cheap. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

ALL WANTING FARMS, GOOD SOIL, MILD CLIMATE and healthy, thirty-four miles south of Philadelphia; price $25 per acre. The place is growing more rapidly than most any other place in the United States. Thousands are settling. Address CHARLES K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

A FARM AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., NEAR CITY LIMits, 62 acres; no encumbrance; buildings poor; $20,000; for sale, exchange or to rent. W. IRVING CLARK, 212 Pearl street, second story.

A WESTCHESTER COUNTY FARM OF 30 ACRES, handy to city, for sale or exchange. Apply to G. W. DITCHETT'S Westchester Land office, No. 2 New Chambers street.

AN OSWEGO COUNTY FIRST CLASS STOCK AND Dairy 18 acre Farm for sale at special bargain; part exchange; buildings complete. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

CRANBERRY FARM FOR SALE.—GOOD BUILDINGS, 50 acres of land, 18 acres of vines, in Ocean county, N. J. Apply to C. LUXTON, Palisade avenue, Hudson City, N. J.

FARMS, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOUSES AND Lots for sale or exchange, in every location, city or country, at all prices and styles; some with stock; all at bargains. A. SARGEANT, 21 Wall street.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, AN EXCELLENT Farm of 62 acres. Address box 24, Keyport, N. J.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM OF 100 ACRES, IN Westchester county; also one 44 acres. Apply to O. A. BILLS, No. 5½ Pine street.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE STEAM SAWMILL PROperty, in complete working order, convenient to the city. For particulars address W. B. N., box 3,295 Post office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—VALUABLE FARM AT QUEENS, Long Island, 18 miles from Hunter's Point and 2 miles from A. T. Stewart's property, and 1½ miles from depot, 90 acres. 70 under cultivation and 30 in wood land; has double house on it, 40x50, in splendid order; two and a half stories, with ten rooms; has barns, extra stables, wagon houses, &c. Terms easy. For particulars apply to WM. H. HAZARD, JR., 52 South street.

GRAND BUILDING SITES ON THE HUDSON AT Newburg; magnificent views; 40 acres splendid land, fine improvements, choice fruit, first class surroundings; beautiful location for a gentleman of means. See Wednesday's Herald. Address box 729 Newburg, N. Y.

HOLBROOK, L. I.—HOUSE OF EIGHT ROOMS, BARN, half acre land, plenty of fruit, $1,200; House of 7 rooms, 4 lots of land, opposite depot, $1,200, on easy payments; Lots $25; Farms of 5, 10 and 20 acres, $25 per acre, by monthly payments; now is the time to receive a homestead before the high prices of the spring. T. A. R. WEBSTER, 57 Broadway.

NOTICE TO NEWSDEALERS.—IF THERE IS ANY news store or stand in the city not at present receiving the EVENING TELEGRAM, by sending their orders to the publication office, 97 Nassau street, they can be supplied.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A LARGE STORE ON BROADWAY, NEAR THE NEW Post Office, for sale or exchange. JOHN C. GRAFF, 229 Broadway.

EXCHANGE—SPLENDID HOUSE ON TWENTY-THIRD street; 200 acres, near Creskill; 195 acres, Saratoga county; magnificent Farm, 115 acres, in New Jersey; Brooklyn Lots and Houses. JAQUES, 208 Broadway.

EXCHANGE—A BROOKLYN HOUSE FOR GOOD House and some vacant Lots or some acres ground within hour of New York, near railroad. Address box 202 Herald office.

WILL EXCHANGE PATENT RIGHT OF ONE OF THE best patent medicines in the market for city property or farm, worth from $5,000 to $10,000. For particulars inquire at 224 Broadway. Messrs. HACK & HADLEY, General Agents, Empire State Life Insurance Company.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A THREE OR FOUR STORY BROWN stone or brick House, in good order, above Twentythird street; will pay all cash if wanted. Address K. B. K., Herald office.

WANTED—A NEAT TWO AND A HALF OR THREE story frame or brick House, basement and cellar; modern improvements; good neighborhood; vicinity of New York, near ferries; price not to exceed $6,500; cash payment $1,500 and balance on easy terms. Address A. B. C., Herald office. No agents noticed.

WANTED—A GOOD DAIRY FARM. PERSONS ANswering must state number of acres, situation, price, how much money wanted, how long time for balance, how many cows are now kept and how many can be kept. Address G. H., Herald office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, WAINSCOTTING, Furniture Tops, Pedestals, &c., in imitation of the richest foreign marbles. Middlefield Company, 1,269 Broadway.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—RICH AND ELEgant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., 605 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—500 MANtels, of the latest designs, on hand. A liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, New York.

S. KLABER, 53 FIRST AVENUE, NEAR THIRD street, sells Marble Mantels, Headstones, Plumbers' Caps, below cost, to reduce stock before removing to his new factory, next month.

WOODEN MANTELS.—J. ZEIGLER & CO., 42 Bleecker street, manufacture Wooden Mantels in all styles and at all prices. A good selection always on hand.

CLOTHING.

A1.—AT EDWARD MILLER'S WELL KNOWN ESTABlishment, 160 Seventh avenue, near Nineteenth street, the full value paid in cash for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing.

AT 297 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-THIRD street, H. LEON pays the highest price for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Furniture, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Leon.

ASTROLOGY.

A.—MADAME WALTERS, DISTINGUISHED CLAIRvoyant.—Visit her for everything—sickness, business, theft, names numbers, good luck. 409 Canal street.

A TEST.—MADAME ANNA, SEVENTH DAUGHTER, Medical and Business Clairvoyant, Spiritualist, has that great French secret causing speedy marriage; no satisfaction no pay. 241 Third avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.

MADAME ROSS, BUSINESS AND MEDICAL CLAIRvoyant; tells past, present, future, likeness, name and numbers. 159 Forty-first street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

MADAME RAMOND CAN BE CONSULTED DAILY ON past, present and future. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen $1. Shows likeness of future wife or husband. 239 Hudson street, near Spring.

MEDICAL.

A SPECIALTY.—DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF N. Y. University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office, 23 Centre street, near Chambers. N. B.—No fee unless cured.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY without mercury; MANHOOD RESTORED; office very private. Dr. HARRISON, 177 Bleecker street.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggists, 152 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution.—All others are counterfeit.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIATE relief. No pay (until perfectly cured.) Dr ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place, [Laurens street].

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY, Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham street, without mercury; Dr. Evans' Magical Invigorator. Lost manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES' TROUBLE, DR. EVANS, 94 Chatham street, with or without medicine, his powerful, safe Monthly Pills.

A GREAT BENEFACTOR TO LADIES, DR. EVANS, 94 Chatham street, his powerful medicines, safe and certain; $5. Also gentlemen treated; private diseases cured.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 6 Greene street, does not humbug ladies with medicine.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED—MANHOOD REstored; consultations private; sealed pamphlet for 10 cents. DOCTOR OLIN, 27 Bond street.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of Midwifery, over 20 years' successful practice in this city, guarantees certain relief to ladies, with or without medicine, at one interview. Unfortunates, please call. Relief certain. Residence 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A SURE CURE FOR LADIES WITHOUT MEDICINE.—Dr. and Madame DE RUSEY, No. 4 Neilson place, between Eighth street and Waverley place, never fail. Their $5 French Pills are sure.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, CAN BE CONsulted on private diseases; thirty-four years' practice enables him to make perfect cures or no charges made.

DR. AND MADAME ESTELA, 159 FORTY-FIRST street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.—Cures at one interview.

DEBILITY, WEAKNESS, LOSS OF POWER, &C.—Cured in 14 days. Send for circular. Address Dr. H. A. BARROW, 83 Livingston street, Brooklyn.

DR. HUNTER, 58 BOND STREET, ONE DOOR FROM Bowery (late of and nearly 40 years at No. 3 Division street), can cure worst cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine $5.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine, at one interview. Female restorative $5. Patients from a distance provided with Board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. No. 164 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCE, RESULTING from the follies of youth or other cause, young, middle aged or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor by Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach st. Forty years' private practice.

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BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK FROM CITY HALL.—FRANKFORT HOUSE, Frankfort street, corner of William; 250 rooms; a room to yourself 25c. to 50c. per day; $1 50 to $3 per week. Open all night.

1 ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUIT OF APARTMENTS at the WORTH HOUSE, 262 Fifth avenue. Private table and attendance only.

1 ABINGDON SQUARE, CORNER OF BANK STREET.—Large and pleasant Rooms, with or without Board, and with privilege of cooking; terms low to desirable parties.

3 NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms for two families and a few gentlemen; location convenient unsurpassed and fronting the park; table and appointments unexceptional. References exchanged.

$4 TO $8 PER WEEK FOR ROOMS AT THE WHITney House, Broadway and Twelfth street, one block above Stewart's new store.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 70.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms to let, in suits or singly, with Board; private table if desired; terms moderate; references required.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 70, CORNER THIRTEENTH street.—Handsomely furnished fourth floor Room, with first class Board.

6 BLOCKS WEST OF BROADWAY, IN BLEECKER street.—Fine large and small Rooms to let, with good Board, for families or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 189 Bleecker street.

7 WARREN PLACE (CHARLES STREET).—LARGE, well furnished Rooms, with closets, gas, &c., to let, to gentlemen, without board; rent $4 to $6 per week; location good. References required.

8 AND 10 CLINTON PLACE, COMSTOCK HOUSE, A family hotel.—Rooms en suite and singly, at a very moderate price; table first class.

9 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—ELEGANT ROOMS to let, with Board, on second floor; also three Rooms on fourth floor.

11 UNIVERSITY PLACE, CORNER OF CLINTON place.—A pleasant Room to let, to a gentleman and wife, with Board; terms moderate. References exchanged.

11 ASHLAND PLACE (PERRY STREET), BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh avenues, three doors from Waverley place.—Rooms, furnished, with Board or without, from $6 to $10 a week; house modern.

12 EAST FORTY-SECOND STREET.—ONE LARGE handsome Room and a third story hall Bedroom, with full Board. References exchanged.

14TH STREET, NO. 257, NEAR SEVENTH AVENUE.—Elegantly furnished Rooms, with Board; references exchanged.

16 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, with Board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

17 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, OPPOSITE ST. James Hotel.—Entire Second Floor, southern exposure; first class Board; private table if desired; desirable single Rooms. References required.

18 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET, NEAR BROADway.—A large pleasant Room, second floor, southern exposure, is now offered, with Board; house and table first class.

19 WEST TENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—Large Suits of unusually convenient Rooms on second floor, for family or party of gentlemen, with superior Board; also single Room.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

21 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to let, with or without private table.

21 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—ELEGANT SUIT of Rooms to let, with first class Board; also Rooms suitable for two single gentlemen. References exchanged.

21ST STREET.—BACK PARLOR, FURNISHED IN walnut; Board for two $18; small Room for one, $8; two, $15; pleasant parties can feel at home. 263 West Twenty-first street.

23 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A GENTLEman and wife, also a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant Rooms and Board. A handsome back Parlor to rent.

24 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—Suit of Rooms on parlor floor; also a Room on third floor, suitable for gentleman and wife, with Board.

24 BLEECKER STREET, CONVENIENT TO BROADway.—Front and back Parlor, on first floor, newly and handsomely furnished, to rent, together or separately.

29 CLINTON PLACE, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND University place.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board; terms moderate; references exchanged.

29 JANE STREET.—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM with alcove; hot and cold water, gas and heater; also two other Rooms, with or without Board; terms moderate.

35TH STREET.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUIT OF Rooms, being the entire second floor, may be obtained, with first class Board, in a private family. 30 West Thirty-fifth street.

40 EAST TENTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—To let, to a gentleman, a furnished Bedroom, on fourth floor, without board.

40 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife or two gentlemen can be accommodated with a neatly furnished Room, with Board, including fire and gas, at $14 per week; dinner at 6.

41½ EAST SIXTH STREET, ONE DOOR FROM SECOND avenue.—A large, furnished Parlor, on the first floor, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; partial Board; strictly private family; all modern conveniences. Terms moderate.

45 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OF three would like to let their Second Floor, with first class table, private if desired; terms moderate. References exchanged.

46 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—$7 TO $10.—Pleasant Front Rooms, with good Board, for family or single gentlemen; fine house; near Washington square and three lines cars.

47 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth avenue.—Apartments suitable for a small family of adults, two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with superior private table if desired. References.

50 IRVING PLACE.—APARTMENTS, ELEGANTLY furnished, with a private table if desired, can be had in a small family.

50 NINTH STREET, WEST OF BROADWAY.—ROOMS, with superior Board, in a private family, where every comfort can be had, for families or single gentlemen.

51 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—TO LET, WITH OR without Board, large third story back Room, with Hall Room adjoining; references required.

51 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Elegant Suits of Rooms for families on second and third floors; also single Rooms for gentlemen. First class Board.

56 EAST NINTH STREET, A FEW DOORS WEST OF Broadway.—Pleasant single Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen.

58 KING STREET.—A PLEASANT ROOM, WITH grate and gas, to let to two gentlemen, with good Board; $8 each. Also single Room; central location; warm bath, &c.

64 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.
Furnished Rooms to let,
With or without Board.

67 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, SECOND DOOR west of Fifth avenue.—To let, front Basement, partly furnished, $3 50 per week, gas included. Front Parlor, furnished, $10.

67 AMITY STREET.—DESIRABLE FURNISHED Rooms on second story for one or a party of gentlemen; also a single Room; terms moderate.

68 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—To let, with Board, an Extension Room, reasonably, to two gentlemen.

72 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—A pleasant furnished Room to let, with Board, for gentlemen or gentleman and wife; reference.

76 BARROW STREET, NEAR HUDSON.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms to let, suitable for one or two gentlemen, with or without breakfast.

77 ERIE STREET, JERSEY CITY.—A LADY HAVING no children and pleasantly situated, wishes a child to Board, where it will have a mother's care.

103 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—A FRENCH family has two handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen; references required.

104 THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—A FRONT ROOM to rent, with or without Board, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Also one single Room. Terms moderate. One minute from Parker's restaurant.

105 CLINTON PLACE, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board, singly or en suite.

107 CLINTON PLACE (EIGHTH STREET), NEAR Brevoort House.—A pleasant front Room, furnished, with full Board (private table), to one or two gentlemen.

109 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR Fourth avenue.—Large, handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board; table and accommodations first class.

113 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—Second story Room, suitable for gentleman and wife, with first class Board; furniture new; terms reasonable. Reference required.

114 TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—Handsomely furnished front Room, on second floor, with large closets, to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife.

116 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished sunny Room, on third floor, to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, at $25 per week.

118 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms with closets, gas, bath, cooking stoves and water closets, $4, $5 and $6 per week; Halls for $2 25; Board and Room $6 per week.

122 EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN Lexington and Fourth avenues.—Good Board at reduced price. Large, sunny Room on second floor; two closets; hot and cold water. Location pleasant.

130 EAST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN THIRD and Fourth avenues.—A private family will let a nicely furnished Room to gentlemen; closets, gas, bath, &c.; references.

132 LEXINGTON AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets.—Very pleasant furnished Room to let, with Board, for gentlemen; small family.

136 MACDOUGAL STREET.—PLEASANT ROOM TO let, with good Board, to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, for $18; also one for $14. Single Rooms $7.

144 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR LEXington avenue.—Nicely furnished Rooms to let, with Board, at reduced rent.

155 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET, BETWEEN LEXington and Third avenues.—A furnished Room and Board to a gentleman and wife, and also one single gentleman. Terms easy.

156 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR SIXTH AVENUE.—Furnished Rooms to let, with full Board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; also a few respectable young ladies. Terms moderate.

164 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—TO RENT, with Board, a Suit or single Rooms, on second floor. References.

200 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—TWO FRONT Rooms, second floor, newly furnished, with first class Board, for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen. References. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

207 EAST FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family having a large front Room unoccupied would like to let it to one or two single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife; all the improvements; Board furnished if desired; terms moderate.

207 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Second and Third avenues.—A fine back Parlor, unfurnished, with pantries; also two furnished Rooms on third floor, with or without Board; good location.

209 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—GENTLEmen and their wives or single gentlemen will find pleasant and well furnished Rooms, with good Board; terms moderate.

211 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET.—ONE OR TWO handsome Rooms to let, with Board, to families or single gentlemen; house first class. Terms moderate.

222 EAST FIFTY-THIRD STREET.—A GENTLEMAN and wife and a few young gentlemen can be accommodated with first class Board; dinner at six. Latest improvements in house.

224 EAST TWELFTH STREET. BROWN STONE house, near Broadway.—A few very pleasant Rooms, for gentlemen and wives; also Rooms for single gentlemen, with first class Board.

228 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Board in quiet, private family; a comfortable, well furnished Room on first or second floor, $15 per week, with full Board for lady; fire and gas.

229 EAST ELEVENTH STREET, NEAR SECOND avenue.—A large, nicely furnished Room on second floor, with first class Board; gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Dinner at 6.

240 EAST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN Second and Third avenues.—Gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with fine, pleasant Rooms and Board. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

274 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—A FEW VERY elegantly furnished Rooms, with or without Board; terms very moderate. Call or address for three days.

275 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—One or two handsomely furnished Rooms, connecting, on parlor floor, with good Board, greatly reduced to a family or single gentlemen.

300 NINTH STREET, ONE DOOR EAST OF SECOND avenue.—Elegantly furnished front Room, with Board, to a couple or party of gentlemen, at moderate price.

308 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, A LARGE handsomely furnished front and hall Room, connecting, on second floor, with Board, to a family or single gentlemen.

321 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, A choice of nicely furnished Rooms, with Board, in a first class house; gas, bath, hot and cold water; furnace in house; small American family. References exchanged.

323 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET.—SECOND floor large back Room with closet for gentleman and wife; also, fourth floor, three nice Rooms for gentlemen; house and Board first class.

344 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—A PLEASant second story Room to rent, with Board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; terms moderate.

362 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—AN AMERIcan private family will rent furnished Rooms at moderate prices to gentlemen, with or without Board. Gas, bath and fire.

A SPANISH LADY, WHO NEVER KEPT BOARDERS before, offers elegantly furnished Rooms, with excellent table and a refined home, at 215 West Fourteenth street.

AT NO. 2 GROVE STREET, ONE DOOR FROM Hudson, to single gentlemen.

A SMALL FAMILY HAVE SOME PLEASANT FURnished Rooms to rent to gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with or without partial Board; terms moderate. Apply at 35 West Thirty-fifth street.

A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING A VERY NICE house, in good location, can accommodate two gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen with good Rooms and Board. Address M. E. Nelson, Herald office.

A VERY DESIRABLE SECOND STORY FRONT Room and Hall Bedrooms or Floor through, with superior table, at the first class house 21 East Twenty-second street; terms moderate.

A FAMILY HAVING A PLEASANT HALL ROOM ON second story would like to rent it to a gentleman, with good table, at moderate terms. 216 West Fifteenth street. References.

A PLEASANT HOME.—PARTIES DESIRING FIRST class Board, with pleasant, nicely furnished Rooms, can obtain the same on reasonable terms at No. 83 Macdougal street.

BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO GENtlemen can be accommodated with a nicely furnished Room at 352 West Thirtieth street, convenient to Twenty-third street stages and Eighth avenue cars, private family.

BOARD.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR gentleman and wife can have Board, with Rooms, at 243 East Fifty-eighth street. Private family; house first class.

FRENCH BOARD.—ROOMS AND BEDROOMS TO LET in a French family; house has all modern improvements. 152 East Twenty-second street, near Lexington av.

NOTICE TO NEWSDEALERS.—IF THERE IS ANY news store or stand in the city not at present receiving The EVENING TELEGRAM, by sending their orders to the publication office, 97 Nassau street, they can be supplied.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF FINDING FIRST CLASS Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, can be accommodated by calling at 1,164 Broadway.

TO LET.—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, EN suite or singly, beautifully furnished, all modern improvements, to gentleman or gentleman and wife; also Second Floor; also furnished Houses.
R. W. MORRIS, 137 Bleecker street.

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BOARD WANTED.—FOR LADY AND CHILD, IN OR near the city; religious family (Protestant) preferred, where the comforts of a home can be had at a moderate price. Address, with particulars and terms, Mrs. W., room 72 Lovejoy's Hotel.

WANTED.—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A ROOM, with fire and Board, within twenty minutes' walk of Earle's Hotel. References given and required. Address A. P., 225 Canal street.

WANTED.—BY PHYSICIAN AND WIFE, GOOD Apartments, with Board, in a first class family down town; references required. Address, stating terms and full particulars, LANCET, Herald office.

WANTED.—WITH BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife, an unfurnished Room, with a private family; location above Twentieth street. Address, giving full particulars and stating terms, B. L. W., box 154 Herald office.

WANTED.—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SMALL ROOM, with evening Fire and Board, below Fourteenth street and between Second and Sixth avenues. Address G. T. M., box 431 Post office.

WANTED.—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A NEATly furnished front Parlor and Bedroom, with good Board. References exchanged. Address BREEN, No. 71 Broadway, giving terms and particulars.

WANTED.—TWO WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH Board, for a gentleman and daughter; west side Broadway, not above Twenty-third street; satisfactory references given; a small private family preferred. Address A. M., box 109 Herald office.

WANTED.—BY A LADY, WITH BOARD, A SECOND story Room (front preferred) in a pleasant location up town; highest references given. Answer, for two days, Mrs. M., Herald office.

WANTED.—WITH PERMANENT BOARD AND NO moving in May, three connecting Rooms for gentleman, wife, two children and girl; terms not to exceed $50 per week. Address, with full particulars, FAMILY, box 5,385 Post office.

WANTED.—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE (FULL Board for wife only), a nicely furnished Room in a central location, and no other boarders. Address WAITER, box 171 Herald office.

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ATLANTIC HOTEL.—CORNER OF NEW BOWERY AND Chatham square. Well furnished Rooms at moderate prices, by the day, week or month; open at all hours.
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CLINTON PLACE HOUSE, ON THE EUROPEAN plan, 755 Broadway, corner of Eighth street and No. 2 Clinton place.—Rooms, in Suits, for families and single gentlemen, at a moderate rate. OWENS & HERBERT.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, JUNCTION OF WILLIAM, Duane and Chambers streets.—Rooms 40c., 50c. and 75c. a day; $2 to $5 a week. Open all night.

RUTHERFORD PARK HOTEL, FURNISHED, 87 rooms, splendid grounds, 9 miles from City Hall, for sale; price low; terms easy.
J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, 61 William street.

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B. BRUDER, Proprietor.

WHITNEY HOUSE.—SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Broadway and Twelfth street, one block above Stewart's store; single rooms 75c. to $1 per day.

WADSWORTH HOUSE, FIFTH AVENUE AND THIRteenth street.—Elegant Suit of Rooms, with Board, can be secured by a first class family by early application.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
OPERA BOUFFE.—SEASON OF 1870,
COMMENCING MONDAY, JANUARY 24,
First appearance here in
OPERA BOUFFE
of the renowned Prima Donna,
Mrs. HOWARD PAUL,
who has been engaged to sing her unrivalled part of
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,
in Offenbach's famous Opera,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN,
in which she created an extraordinary furor for over 100 consecutive nights at the Olympic theatre, London.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
REVIVAL OF OPERA BOUFFE.
SEASON OF 1870.
COMMENCING JANUARY 24,
with Offenbach's masterwork,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE
DE GEROLSTEIN.
Engagement of
Mrs. HOWARD PAUL,
who will appear in her celebrated role of the GRANDE DUCHESSE, which she performed 100 consecutive nights at the Olympic, London, to over owing houses.
Mr. GIRREBEUCK,
the charming tenor, as FRITZ.
M. DUCHESNE,
the original GENERAL BOUM.
M. FRANCIS as PRINCE PAUL, M. GENOT as BARON PUCK, and Mlle. GUILLEMOT (for the first time) as WANDA.
The costumes used in this revival of OPERA BOUFFE will be entirely new and costly. Other works of the Offenbach repertoire will speedily follow.

BOWERY THEATRE.
WM. B. FRELIGH..........Proprietor and Manager
For a few nights only, Mr.
JAMES MACE,
THE WORLD'S CHAMPION,
who will, for the first time in New York, give an exposition of the Art of Self Defence, in a grand
SET-TO
with the celebrated Athlete, Mr.
POOLEY MACE.
TOM AND JERRY, | Pantomime of
The IRISH OUTLAW. | ROBERT MACAIRE.
The new Pantomime is nearly ready.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THE LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.
THE LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.
THE LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.
MR. GEO. L. FOX MR. GEO. L. FOX
IN THE POPULAR DRAMA OF
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THE WRITING ON THE WALL.
THE PIECE IS SPLENDIDLY MOUNTED
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FERGUSSON TROTTER, }
OF PICCADILLI, }..........GEO. L. FOX
Supported by the following ladies and gentlemen:—
Messrs. Studley, Mortimer, Becks, Ryner, Cushman, &c.
Mesdames Longmore, Vernon, Wright, Noble, &c.
IN ACT THIRD, THE INTRODUCTION OF
GEO. L. FOX'S MODEL FARM.
GEO. L. FOX'S MODEL FARM.
MONDAY EVENING NEXT,
MR. GEO. L. FOX..........as..........PAUL PRY
MR. GEO. L. FOX..........as..........JACQUES STROP.
Box sheet now open for next week.

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14th st. Adjoining Academy of Music. 14th st.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | Immense success of
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | LITTLE MAC,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | SQUIRE FOR A DAY,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | THE GENDARMES.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | G. W. H. Griffin and Dan Bryant.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | Unsworth, the Stump Orator.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | Eugene, Prima Donna.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | Daniel in the Bryants' Den.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | Little Mac as the Monkey.
DAN BRYANT and DAVE REED. "SHOO, FLY !"
"SHOO, FLY !" DON'T BODDER ME. "SHOO, FLY !"
Dempster Russell, Grier Erandisi, Dwyer, Rockefeller.
Admission, 50 cents; orchestra chairs, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

ANNA MEHLIG'S
FIRST CONCERT.
STEINWAY HALL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 19, 1870,
Assisted by the following eminent artists:—
MADAME ELIZA CARLATI, SOPRANO;
MR. WENZEL KOPTA, VIOLIN;
MR. F. BERGNER, VIOLONCELLO.

PROGRAMME.
1. Trio, Op. 97. Pianoforte, Violin and Violoncello..Beethoven
Miss Mehlig, Messrs. Kopta and Bergner.
2. {Im Freien, Lied..........F. Schubert
{Neapolitanisches Lied. 17th Century.
Mad. Eliza Carlati.
3. {Nocturne..........Chopin
{Preludium and Fugue, G minor, arranged for
{Piano by Liszt..........Bach
Miss Anna Mehlig.
4. Variations Brillantes pour Violin..........Vieuxtemps
Mr. Wenzel Kopta.
5. Carneval. Scenes mignonnes sur quatre notes.
Op. 9..........R. Schumann
Miss Anna Mehlig.
6. Aria from the opera "Semiramide," Bel raggio
lusinghier..........Rossini
Mme. Eliza Carlati.
7. Grande Polonaise..........F. Liszt
Miss Anna Mehlig.
To commence at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7½.
ADMISSION..........ONE DOLLAR

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618 We are fearfully and 618
618 wonderfully made. 618
618 The Beauties, Wonders and Monstrosities of 618
618 the Human and Animal Creation to be seen at 618
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THE FAT MEN'S BALL EVERY NIGHT.
THE FAT MEN ARE VERY HAPPY.

"HOOP LA! WHERE ARE WE NOW?" LATEST sensation, as sung by Delehanty and Hengler, price 30c.; also "Shoo, Fly," 35c.; "Goodbye, Goodbye John," 35c.; "Par Excellence," 35c., &c., &c. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway.

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GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN'S 300TH SUCCESSIVE PRESIdential "War with England" Lecture, of course of 1,000, Binghampton, 10th; Oswego, 11th; Elmira, 12th; Easton, 13th; Danville, 14th; New Brunswick, 15th; Tammany, "Old Fogies," next Sunday. Crowded houses. Secure seats.

IMPORTANT LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON interesting, invaluable and scientific subjects, showing how to live and what we live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy. Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the Secretary, 618 Broadway.

THE FIFTH OF THE COURSE OF FIVE LECTURES before the Western Branch of Young Men's Christian Association, will be delivered this evening, at the rooms, 185 Hudson street, by Rev. W. C. ROBERTS, D. D. Subject—Syria and Palestine.

MUSICAL.

A POWERFUL AND FINE BASS DESIRES A SITUAtion in a church, either Catholic or Protestant; moderate terms. Inquire at 28 East Fourteenth street, College of Music.

A PIANO TEACHER WISHES A FEW PUPILS. Address TEACHER, Herald office.

A LADY WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION ON THE PIano and singing, at pupil's residence, for $10 per quarter; best references given. Address, with residence, TEACHER, box 120 Herald office.

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219 CLERMONT AVENUE, BROOKLYN, BETWEEN Lafayette and Dekalb avenues.—A family of adults, or three gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with Board in a small private family. First class brown stone house, with all the modern improvements.

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BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SPLENDID ROOMS, FULL table and moderate prices, in a genteel neighborhood. Apply at 68 West Warren street.

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BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S Building).—Business established fifteen years. NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies, Merchandise and other securities, negotiated for any amount.

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ARTIFICIAL TEETH INSERTED PERMANENTLY, without plate or clasps; teeth built upon stumps to original shape, color, with otoplastic; first filling, $2; each additional $1. 42 Union square, east.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN THIRTEEN years.—Benumbing application; gas administered; beautiful Teeth $1; set $10; gold sets bought; plumpers for thin faces. J. JAY VILLERS, 155 Grand street,
Two blocks from Broadway.

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514 THEATRE COMIQUE,
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.
ROBERT W. BUTLER..........Manager
A BRILLIANT RECORD OF SUCCESSES.
CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
EXTRA ATTRACTION ADDED.
THE GREAT CLODOCHE TROUPE.
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of grotesque dancers.
THE GRAND BALLET TROUPE.
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composed of the most finished dancers.
COES, DOUGHERTY, HART, RYMAN, MASTER BARNEY, W. HART AND KENEDY,
in their Comic Plantation Scenes and Burlesques.
ALL THE COMPANY WILL APPEAR EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6¾; curtain rises at 7¾ o'clock. Box office opens daily. Tickets secured six days in advance.

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TRIPLE COMPANY. TRIPLE COMPANY.
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ALLEN, PETTENGILL, DELEHANTY AND HENGLER'S MINSTRELS. MINSTRELS.
NEW STARS. NEW STARS. NEW STARS.
DELEHANTY AND HENGLER'S ORIGINAL SHOO, FLY.
SHOO, FLY. BAD DICKEY. SHOO, FLY. SHOO, FLY.
TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT.
JOHNNY ALLEN'S Great Specialties.
CHARLEY PETTENGILL'S Newest Sensations.
THE POPULAR MINSTREL VOCAL SEXTET.
BIDEAUX and KEARNEY'S New Ballads.
The great Allen, Pettengill, Delehanty and Hengler's
BRASS BAND.
NEW ETHIOPIAN SCENES.
BAD DICKEY AT EIGHT O'CLOCK SHARP.
ALL THE GREAT BURLESQUE COMPANY TO-NIGHT.
At nine-thirty—THE MINSTRELS.
ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at TWO.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at TWO.
GREAT BILL. GREAT BILL. GREAT BILL.
BAD DICKEY, BAD DICKEY and
MINSTRELS, MINSTRELS

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE
(Successor to Barnum's),
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street.
Open every day and night.
CROWDED. Every day at 2, WITHOUT A NAME,
CROWDED. Every day at 2, WITHOUT A NAME,
CROWDED. Every day at 2, A SCREAMING
CROWDED. Every day at 2, BURLESQUE,
CROWDED. Every day at 2, OLIVIA RAND
CROWDED. Every day at 2, gives her
CROWDED. Every day at 2, affecting Dutch
CROWDED. Every day at 2, Melodies,
CROWDED. Every day at 2, ROSA RAND,
CROWDED. Every day at 2, J. M. WARD,
and entire burlesque company.
The great origin of all CARDIFF GIANTS.
The Menagerie of WILD ANIMALS.
The million Curiosities.
STANDING At 8, IXION. LISA WEBER.
room only. At 8, IXION. ADA HARLAND.
STANDING At 8, IXION. EMILY PITT.
room only. At 8, IXION. LIZZIE WILMORE.
STANDING At 8, IXION. BELLE HOWITT.
room only. At 8, IXION. LILLIE HALL.
STANDING At 8, IXION. CLARA FISHER.
room only. At 8, IXION. EDWARD RIGHTON.
And all the BLONDES.
NOTICE.—IXION Matinee on SATURDAY.
SECURE SEATS IN ADVANCE,
to avoid the continued rush at the door.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7½ P. M.; to commence at 8 P.M.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING,
Seventeenth time, Sheridan's fine Comedy,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Characters by Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDARD, Mr. C. WYNDHAM, Mr. O. MARLOWE, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. FIELD, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. E. HOLLAND, Mr. H. R. HUMPHRIES, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. PECK, Mr. CURRAN, Miss M. HENRIQUES, Miss E. MESTAYER, Mrs. J. SEFTON and Mrs. L. PHILLIPS.
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY,
Fourth time, T. W. Robertson's great Military Drama,
OURS.
SATURDAY—OURS.
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,
OURS. OURS. OURS.
Due notice will be given of the repetition of
CENTRAL PARK AND WILD OATS.
SCHOOL and LOST AT SEA in active preparation.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
In answer to numerous inquiries at the box office it is respectfully announced that
A MATINEE OF OURS
will be given
SATURDAY WEEK, JAN. 22,
at 1½ P. M.; doors open at 1 P. M.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
THIS EVENING,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM AS
"TERRY, THE SWELL,"
in the LOTTERY OF LIFE.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.
Crowded with critical amusement seekers to witness nightly the best variety entertainment ever offered in New York.
FUN IN ABUNDANCE, NOVELTY WITHOUT END.
SEE LEOPOLD, THE CHAMPION,
England's greatest Horizontal Bar Performer.
Repeated plaudits and roars of laughter greeting the new drama,
JOE PEPPERS;
Or, LIFE IN THE WEST.
"Driven from Home," a beautiful scene, in character by
THE FREEMAN SISTERS
NELSE SEYMOUR, FRANK KERNS,
J. W. McANDREWS,
the three leading Ethiopian Comedians of America.
TONY PASTOR AND THE TROUPE OF STARS.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. BENEFIT DUCHESNE.
FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 14.
BENEFIT OF MONSIEUR DUCHESNE,
On which occasion will be produced Offenbach's
FAMOUS OPERA BOUFFE,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
La Grande Duchesse, Mme. Rizarelli; Wanda, Mlle. Briol; Fritz, Gerébeuck; Prince Paul, Francis; Baron Puck, Genot; Grock, Edgard; Nepomuc, Rousseau.
M. DUCHESNE IN HIS ORIGINAL ROLE OF GENERAL BOUM.
Admission $1; reserved seats 50c. extra; boxes $10, and gallery 30c.
Ticket offices at the French Theatre, and at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway.

GLEE AND MADRIGAL.
FIRST CONCERT, SECOND SEASON.
Sixty choice voices at Steinway Hall, Tuesday evening, January 18, at 8 o'clock.
Mr. JAMES A. JOHNSON..........Conductor
Tickets $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra. To be had at Kirby's, 633 Broadway, and at door on evening of concert.

YOUNG MENS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
OLE BULL,
together with his entire Troupe, will give a
FAREWELL MATINEE
on Saturday, January 15. Dr. J. H. Wilcox will preside at the organ. Full particulars to-morrow. Tickets now on sale.

NIBLO'S.
DANCING BALLET WANTED.
Apply from 10 till 12 A. M., stage door, on Crosby street.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MR. WAMBOLD HAVing recovered from his severe indisposition, will sing every night.

BANJO, JIG, CLOG, SONG AND DANCE, AND IRISH Jig Dancing taught by JOHN BOGAN, 100 East Houston street. Ladies taught and fitted for the stage.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 BROADWAY.
Secure your tickets for THE FAT MEN'S BALL
THE JOLLY FAT MEN'S BALL EVERY NIGHT.

THEATRE FRANCAIS TO LET.—FOR OPERATIC AND dramatic performances, concerts, fairs, lectures, balls, by the day, week or month. Apply to I. GRAU or at Director's office, Theatre Francais, West Fifteenth street.

PIANOFORTES.

A "BARNES" PIANOFORTE IS SUPERIOR IN TONE, finer in finish and more durable than any other manufactured, and are sold extremely low for cash or instalments. Don't fail to call and examine. Warerooms, No. 137 Eighth street, near Broadway.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADway, will dispose of 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first class makers, at extremely low prices for cash during the holidays, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. The same to let and rent money applied if purchased.

AT J. BIDDLE'S THE BEST PIANOS AT HALF price.—From $50 upwards; Steinway, Chickering and other first class makers. Call and examine.
J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT, NEW SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, celebrated maker, agraffe treble, carved legs, $300. Fifteen to thirty per cent saved on all city makers by calling on or addressing MUSIC TEACHER, 252 West Twenty-sixth st.

A FAMILY WILL SACRIFICE A MAGNIFICENT Pianoforte, cost $600, for less than $200; carved rosewood, 7 octave, overstrung bass, celebrated maker, guaranteed five years, nearly new. 113 Seventh street.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Pianoforte, extra rich tone and finish, nearly new, at half its value for cash, at 52 East Broadway, between Catharine and Market streets.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, MADE to order by celebrated maker, fully guaranteed, used six months, cost $650, for $250; Paintings, Bronzes, Parlor Furniture; a sacrifice; property family leaving city. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A LADY HAVING NO FURTHER USE FOR A SEVEN octave Pianoforte, will sell for $130; modern style and improvements; in good order; splendid tone. 28 Third street, basement door.

A RARE CHANCE.—LESS THAN HALF COST—STEINway & Son's Pianoforte, 7⅓ octave, rosewood, round corners, carved case, modern style and improvements; also 7⅓ octave Pianoforte, celebrated makers, cost $600, for $225. 26 Fourth avenue.

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IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP CALL AT L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, No. 8 Union square. Sold on instalments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

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PIANOS TO LET.—PEARL KEY AND AEOLIAN Pianos; Pianos from $3 50 to $8 a month; Music at half price; Instruction given; Pianos tuned and repaired. At M. DUMSDAY'S, 121 West Houston street.

THE FISCHER PIANO.—THE BEST AND MOST RELIable Pianos made; overstrung, patent dampers, with latest improvements. Manufactory and wareroom, No. 425 Twenty-eighth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

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NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER
FOURTH APPEARANCE IN AMERICA
of
MR. FECHTER,
THE EMINENT EUROPEAN ACTOR,
who will be supported by
MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ,
THE DISTINGUISHED ENGLISH ACTRESS,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 13, 1870,
THE GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA,
(in 5 acts) from the French of Victor Hugo, entitled,
RUY BLAS.
Persons of the Drama:
RUY BLAS..........Mr. FECHTER
PRINCESS..........Miss CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ
RUY BLAS.
Every Night during the present week.
Box Sheet open six days in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
Corner Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
JAMES FISK, Jr..........Proprietor
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
POSITIVELY
LAST SIX NIGHTS
of WM. HORACE and ALICE DUNNING LINGARD.
NOVELTY UPON NOVELTY.
MISS NULLY PIERIS,
the accomplished vocalist, in a beautiful selection of operatic gems.
A new operatic, dramatic and sensational drama, in one act and one scene, with five characters in five minutes, invented and written by Wm. Horace Lingard, entitled
ELVINA; OR, I AND THE OTHER,
in which Mr. LINGARD will sustain
FIVE DISTINCT CHARACTERS,
THE SPITALFIELD WEAVER.
Principal characters by WM. HORACE and ALICE DUNNING LINGARD.
LINGARD SKETCHES (new series).
PLUTO, PLUTO,
with new features, introducing a new grand
CANCAN and SHOO, FLY,
and a dialogue between
JOHN BULL AND BROTHER JONATHAN;
OR,
THE BRITISH LION versus THE AMERICAN EAGLE.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF DICKIE LINGARD.
SATURDAY—MATINEE AT 2.

JOS. C. FOSTER'S GRAND SPECTACULAR AND LEgendary Romance, the
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
is rapidly approaching its completion and will be produced in A FEW DAYS, at an outlay of
SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS,
and on a scale of splendor unexampled in this or any other country.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
CARD.—MISS DICKIE LINGARD respectfully announces to her friends and the public that her
FIRST AND ONLY BENEFIT
in New York is set apart for
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 14,
on which occasion she will have the pleasure of offering a programme of unusual excellence, introducing several new features.
Box sheet now open.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Twenty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
EDWIN BOOTH
as
HAMLET.
Entire New Scenery, by William and Russell Smith.
Costumes, by Thos. Joyce.
Properties, by J. P. Duel.
Machinery, by Dunne and assistants.
SECOND HAMLET MATINEE
ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, AT 1.
SATURDAY EVENING,
EMMA WALLER
in her great character of
MEG MERRILIES.
Seats secured six days in advance at the Box Office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
NOTICE.—In consequence of the length of the play of HAMLET, and to enable all to witness the CLOSING SCENE, the curtain will rise precisely at a quarter before eight o'clock.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE, TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, one door from Broadway. Begins every evening at 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager..........AUGUSTIN DALY
TO-NIGHT
and every evening until further notice and for the
MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2.
Miss Olive Logan's original American Comedy in five acts, illustrating contemporaneous society,
SURF;
SURF;
SURF;
Or, SUMMER SCENES AT LONG BRANCH.
5 NEW LOCAL SCENES. | Exhibiting the cabin of the Jesse Hoyt on a down trip to the Branch. The office of the "Surf House." "On the Beach at Long Branch." The Piazza at the Stetson House and the Parlors of the Surf House, decorated for the Grand Hop.
SURF. SURF. SURF.
AN IMMENSE COMIC CAST. | Including Mr. George Clarke, George Holland, James Lewis, W. Davidge, Geo. F. De Vere, G. Parkes, Fanny Davenport, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Wilkins, Emilie Kiehl and the whole of the great comedy company.
SATURDAY NEXT, FIRST SURF MATINEE, AT 2.
To be put into preparation immediately a new and powerful comedy of intense human interest by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, based on the reigning Parisian sensation, and entitled
FROU-FROU.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
EVERY NIGHT.
GRAND LADIES' MATINEE,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2 P. M.
TAYLOR AND SILVESTER.
MUSIC, MIRTH AND MYSTERY.
SOMETHING TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.
Admission 50 cts. Reserved seats, 75 cts. Gallery, 25 cts.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS. HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.
Screams of laughter at the new Pantomime of "HASH."
THE BEST "HASH" IN THE CITY.
"HASH" you not seen the new Pantomime?

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 BROADWAY.
Delightful yells at THE FAT MEN'S BALL.
THE FAT MEN'S BALL, the Frisco's Greatest Burlesque.
THE FAT MEN—"Shoo, Fly! Wouldn't Bodder Me."
Take your partners to THE FAT MEN'S BALL to-night.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 BROADWAY.
FAT MEN, TO YOUR "HASH."
"THE FAT MEN'S BALL," they shout.
THE FAT MEN WON'T "HASH" UP.
Don't fail to see THE FAT MEN'S BALL every night.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.
Fourteenth street, opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
MATINEES AT 2½.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
OF THE EXQUISITE FAIRY SPECTACLE,
CINDERELLA,
in which the characters are sustained by
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.
PAULINE HINDLEY,
ROBERT STICKNEY, THE GREAT MELVILLE,
AND ALL THE CELEBRATED ARTISTS
of the unequalled New York Circus Troupe in
HIGHLY DIVERSIFIED ARENIC SCENES.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, BROOKLYN.
MORE PRESENTS EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
DIAMOND RINGS, GOLD WATCHES,
18 karat gold enamelled diamond set WATCH.
GOLD CHAINS, LADIES' SETS and
JEWELRY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ALL GOLD,
warranted from 14 to 18 karats fine.
Silver Tea Sets, Silver Hunting Case Watches, &c.
THE GREAT COOL BURGESS.
BURLESQUE OPERA, ILL RAGIO AFRICANO.
PRESENTATION MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 2½.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 BROADWAY.
Great success of the new Pantomime of
HASH.

MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
READINGS.
THURSDAY EVENING, 13TH,
SATURDAY, 15TH, TUESDAY, 18TH.
SHAKSPEARE, DICKENS, MACAULEY,
SCOTT, HOOD, INGOLDSBY, LEGENDS, &C.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. May be procured at Schirmer's, 701; and McFarland's, 917 Broadway, and J. N. Pattison's music store, under the hall.

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Conjuring Tricks of the most beautiful construction. | Now ready a most beautiful illustrated book. Catalogue containing a | Magical apparatus of every description.
full description of every article, post free for 25 cents.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY ASSOCIATION.
RECEPTION
Tendered the
Comptroller of the City of New York.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
January 18, 1870.
LAWRENCE D. KIERNAN, Chairman.
M. T. DALY, } Secretaries.
A. T. DOCHARTY, }

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 BROADWAY.
The funny Pantomime of HASH.
The immensely funny FAT MEN'S BALL.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
114 BROADWAY.
RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

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ACADEMY OF DANCING.—FERRERO'S, NORTHwest corner Twenty-eighth street and Broadway. Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 4 P. M.

A.—DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING, at 212 Fifth avenue, also at 681 Fifth avenue. Morning, afternoon or evening Classes for families. Evening Classes for gentlemen. Brooklyn academy No. 120 Pierrepont street, under Mr. F. Dodworth. Send for circular.

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NEW CLASSES.
Wednesday, at 4, and Saturday, at 3½ P. M. Tuesday and Friday evenings, for gentlemen, at 8. The Rooms to let for weddings, fairs, concerts, sociables or any first class entertainments.

THE BALL SEASON.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL BALL
of the New York Caledonian Club,
at Apollo Hall, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway,
Friday evening, January 14.
Tickets, $2.

1870.—LA COTERIE OF NEW YORK. 1870.
SECOND ANNUAL GRAND
MASQUERADE BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 13.
The Tableaux will be presented at 9 o'clock precisely and the Grand Procession will immediately follow.
Chef d'Orchestra..........C. S. GRAFULLA
Leader Promenade Band..........C. W. WERING
Leader Orchestra..........F. X. DILLER
Costumer, SEAVER, of Union square.
Private Boxes on sale at office Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Subscription tickets can now be obtained at the offices of the principal hotels throughout the city.
C. T. JONES, President.
A. J. HUNTOON, Vice President.
C. H. ROGERS, Jr., Secretary.
GEO. W. HINKLE, Jr., Treasurer.

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WASHINGTON

The New York Gold Panic Investigation.

Attempts to Defeat Minister Sickles' Confirmation.

Text of Senator Sumner's Finance Bill.

Exciting Debate on the Admission of Virginia.

Radical Injustice to the Old Dominion.

Virginians Protesting Against Reconstruction.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1870.

The Fifteenth Amendment and the New York Legislature.

The joint resolution of the Legislature of New York, repealing and rescinding the resolution previously adopted giving the assent of New York to the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution, which was presented by Fernando Wood in the House to-day, was received with the utmost coolness by the republicans, who, like Toots, regard it as a matter of "no consequence" whatever. Mr. Eldridge, a noisy democrat from Wisconsin, was disposed to make the most of it, and demanded to have the resolution read for the benefit of the other side of the House. The republicans smiled good naturedly, but nothing was said to indicate their views. It is known, however, that they do not regard this action of the New York Legislature as having any effect upon the question of the ratification of the amendment. They hold that a State having once ratified an amendment to the constitution cannot again withdraw its consent.

The Gold Panic—Investigation to be Commenced.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency charged with the investigation of the Wall street gold speculation of last September will begin work on Saturday. A large number of witnesses have been summoned and are expected here on Friday. It is stated that the first witness called will be James Fisk, Jr., and the next his partner, Jay Gould. The committee expect to learn from these gentlemen the *personnel* of the "corner" or "ring" that originated and afterward controlled the movement for an advance in the gold premium. A. R Corbin will probably be examined immediately after Fisk and Gould, though it may be that the revelations of the latter will lead to the summoning of more important witnesses. There is a rumor at the Capitol that Fisk has announced his determination to refuse to answer any "impertinent" questions that may be put to him by the committee. The committee, however, is clothed with full powers by the House, and anything like refusal to testify will meet with prompt punishment.

Minister Sickles' Chances for Confirmation—Persistent Efforts to Secure His Rejection by the Senate.

A personal friend of General Sickles, who has made a careful canvass of the Senators as to their disposition about Sickles' confirmation, says whenever his nomination comes up he will be confirmed by a large majority. The enemies of the Minister to Madrid have not been idle in opposing his confirmation. The files of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations are full of protests, statements and all sorts of stories and rumors about the General's private character, all intended to damage him before the committee and the Senate. It so happens, however, that most of them are old scandals which have been partially forgotten by the public and the remainder are not credited except by the most virulent of Sickles' personal enemies. A majority of the committee will report favorably on the nomination and it is thought Sickles will be confirmed at an early day.

The St. Domingo Treaty—The Public Lands in Possession of the Dominican Government.

A prominent member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations remarked to-day, in speaking of the Dominican negotiations, that the treaty was very injudiciously drawn up. He spoke of that part which provides "that in case the obligations to be assumed by the United States shall exceed the sum of $1,500,000 the public lands of St. Domingo are pledged to the security of the excess." He was in favor of the measure, but was opposed to it in this form, as it allowed a latitude for speculation which would embarrass the government and improperly increase the expense attending the acquisition. The Senator also expressed a doubt as to whether the government owned any public lands. A concession was made by Baez some time ago to a surveying company to make a complete survey of the island, allowing them one-fifth of the lands so surveyed, they being allowed to make their own selection of lands. At least nine tenths of the lands of the island are in a state of nature, but whether any portion of them belong to the government is not satisfactorily known. It is probable, however, the old Spanish grants in possession of the descendants of the early Spanish settlers were sequestered by the Dominican government when it came into power upon the overthrow of Spanish power.

General Banks and the Cuban Question.

General N P. Banks, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Relations, arrived here to-day and was warmly greeted by his fellow members of both parties. His arrival has once more cheered up the spirits of the Cuban agents here. They regard Banks as their ablest and most zealous champion, and anticipate now a favorable change in the Congressional and Executive policy as regards their country. General Banks himself thinks that the cause of Cuba is not yet hopeless and he cannot believe the free American people will permit themselves to be prostrated at the foot of European despotism.

The Virginia Reconstruction Bill—A Split in the Reconstruction Committee.

The debate on the Virginia bill was inaugurated in the House to-day by General Farnsworth, senior member of the Reconstruction Committee, who reported the bill yesterday. As was expected, Farnsworth went back on the bill, of which conduct Paine, of Wisconsin, bitterly complained, saying the measure had been entrusted to Farnsworth's care, and he had endeavored to strangle it. There was an understanding, however, in the committee that no member should be pledged to support the bill when it came before the House. Paine read from printed slips an elaborate defence of the policy of imposing tests on all the States not yet admitted to general representation. General Butler, chairman of the Reconstruction Committee, has written a letter here complaining of the action of the committees in taking up the Virginia question during his absence. He is especially severe upon Judge Bingham for taking advantage of Butler's absence to take "snap judgment," by introducing a resolution for the admission of Virginia without conditions. It is probable that Butler will take occasion early to settle the score with Bingham for his temerity in presuming to act when the leader of the House was absent.

The Texas Election.

The following telegram was received at the War Department on Sunday:—

HEADQUARTERS, AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 8, 1870.
ADJUTANT GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY, Washington:—

The law of April 10 and the proclamation of July 15, 1869, have been complied with in the State of Texas. The constitution is adopted almost unanimously, and the following persons elected State officers:—E. J. Davis by a plurality of 788 for Governor; Flanigan, Lieutenant Governor; Blaisdel, Comptroller; Honey, Treasurer; Kinchler, Chief of Police Office Commissioners. The above named persons have been appointed officers of the provisional government.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Brevet Major General.

Postmasters in Convention—Reforms to be Inaugurated—Abolishment of the Box System.

As announced some days ago General Patrick Jones, of New York city; Mr. Gaylor, Special Agent of the Post Office Department; General Dennison, of Baltimore; General Bingham, of Philadelphia; General Burt, of Boston; Colonel Eastman, of Chicago; Mr. Holloway, of Indianapolis, and the postmasters of the other large cities of the country, together with Horace Greeley, invited guest, met the Postmaster General to-day at the Post Office Department. The object of this gathering of gentlemen of letters from different parts of the Union is to discuss the carrier and free delivery system and to make such improvements in the management of the Post Offices in the large cities as might be suggested and determined upon by the convention. The Postmaster General is anxious to so develop the Post Office business in the larger cities as to dispense with the box system as far as practicable. There are some cases in which the use of boxes is absolutely necessary, as for the use of newspaper offices for instance. The object aimed at is to combine speed with frequency in the delivery of letters during the day and without expense to the public. The convention adjourned to meet again to-morrow at eleven o'clock. The business of to-day was altogether informal, the conversations being merely general in regard to the object of the meeting and the suggestion of the different subjects for consideration at the subsequent meetings. The organization of an omnibus brigade in the larger cities was talked of for the transportation of the carriers to the more distant districts. This subject will also receive attention. The Postmaster General is determined to mark the administration of his department by many radical improvements. The new appointees are all practical men, and from them he will receive many valuable suggestions and decided assistance in carrying out the new system when matured.

The Franking Privilege—Senator Stewart's Bill.

The House Postal Committee spent a couple of hours to-day discussing the several propositions before them for the abolition of the franking privilege. From the tenor of the remarks of the different members of the committee it is evident that if a bill is reported abolishing the franking privilege it will be a sweeping measure, leaving no trace of the old evil. The proposition to give Congressmen a certain amount of postage stamps in lieu of the power to frank letters and documents did not meet with favor. Some allusion was made to the bill introduced by Senator Stewart for the abolition of the franking privilege and the building of a postal telegraph. But it appears that there is a good deal of opposition in the committee to any measure like an interference with the Western Union monopoly.

Meeting of Indian Commissioners.

Felix R. Brunnett, of Pittsburg; Henry S. Lane, of Indiana; Robert Campbell, of St. Louis; Jacob V. Farwell, of Chicago, and Vincent Colyer, of New York, the special commissioners appointed by the President under the act of Congress last year, were in session at the Department of the Interior to-day. A general examination of the present condition of the Indian tribes, obtained from reports received from their own members during their recent tours in the Indian country, and a frank and cordial consultation with Secretary Cox and General Parker occupied their time. The commission will be in session several days, and will meet with the Congressional committee and the executive officers of the government having charge of the Indians.

The President's First State Dinner.

The first State dinner of the season took place this evening at the President's house. The following are the names of the guests and the order in which they were seated:—On one side of the table Representative Garfield, Mrs. Porter, General Sherman, Mrs. Creswell, the Attorney General, Mrs. Fish, Senator Sumner, Mrs. Grant, the Vice President, Mrs Morton, Senator Cameron, Mrs. Cox, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mrs. Thurman and Speaker Blaine; on the other side, Mrs. Blaine, Admiral Porter, Mrs. Smith, the Secretary of War, Mrs. Boutwell, Senator Morton, Mrs. Colfax, the President, Mrs. Cameron, the Secretary of State, Mrs. Belknap, the Postmaster General, Mrs. Borie, the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Garfield. At one end of the table were Mr Kemble, Mr. Borie and Mrs. Bingham, and at the other the Secretary of the Interior, Miss Borie and Mr. Brook.

Nominations Sent to the Senate.

The President made the following nominations to-day:—

Edward B. Moore to be Appraiser at Philadelphia; Michael S. Drew to be Collector of Customs at Puget Sound W. T., Munson B. Treadwell to be Collector of Internal Revenue of the Seventh district of New York; Joseph L Requa to be Collector of Customs at St. Johns, Fla.; Anthony Q. Keasbey to be United States Attorney for the district of New Jersey, Benjamin J. Spooner, to be United States Marshal for the district of Indiana; Thomas C. Chittenden to be Postmaster at Adams, Jefferson county. N. Y.; George W. Van Cleft to be Civil Engineer in the navy, to be employed in the New York Navy Yard, vice H. W Brinkerhoff, removed.

Contested Election Cases.

The Committee on Elections propose to take up to-morrow in the House the contested election case of Covode against Foster, and after that the case of Van Wyck against Greene. The other cases will follow as soon as they shall be prepared.

Claims Against Mexico.

A formidable lobby is organizing in Washington for the purpose of inducing Congress to take some action whereby certain American citizens may be protected in their legal rights under contracts made with Minister Romero as the representative of the Mexican (Juarez) government at the time when that republic was struggling for existence against Austrian rule. These contracts have no connection whatever, as reported, with the "Mexican bonds," so called, negotiated by Mr. Tift, of the firm of J. W. Corleis & Co., but relate to the purchase by Romero of quantities of arms and ammunition and other necessary supplies for carrying on the war. Mr Romero is now Secretary of the Treasury of the republic of Mexico, and as such, the claimants assert, has not manifested a disposition to keep faith with the American contractors who took great risks to aid the people and government of Mexico in their hour of greatest trial. Then he could not find language sufficiently strong to express his gratitude towards the citizens of the United States who so promptly aided him. His subsequent conduct has created surprise, losses and necessarily much ill-feeling.

A history of Romero's conduct in the business transactions referred to was written and printed in book form a short time since, by a Union general in our late war, who was one of the contractors alluded to. He belongs to Indiana. The book is a complete detailed statement of all Romero's transactions with citizens of the United States for the purchase of supplies Of course there were certain contingencies named in the contracts, such as the success of the arms of the republic, as against the Austrian usurper, which have all since been realized. The book also contains an inside view of social and domestic life in diplomatic circles in Washington, not very creditable to a certain ex-foreign Minister. Only a few copies of this book were circulated. One of them accidently fell into the hands of a Mexican official in Washington, who begged the author to call in all the copies that were issued, and to suppress the edition. A compromise was entered into. The distributed copies were collected and a fixed time was named within which a copy of said *expose* was to be forwarded to Mr. Romero in Mexico and his answer obtained to the demands made for payment of claims. The time named in the compromise has about expired, and Mr. Romero has not yet come to terms. The arrival of the next steamer with a Mexican mail will probably settle the matter one way or the other. If Mr. Romero does not authorize the payment of all lawful claims against his government, contracted by himself, his refusal to do so will be the signal for the distribution of the book and the explosion of a bombshell that will afford a clever bit of gossip for diplomatic and other sensational readers.

Meantime the "Mexican lobby," so called, is organizing in Washington, with a view to obtaining such legislation as will protect American citizens in making such contracts. They desire that the law shall be general in its application. Every Senator and Representative will have a copy of the *expose*. The treaty between Mexico and the United States, providing for a joint commission to settle all claims existing between the citizens and governments of the two republics, does not, it is said, furnish the relief required by the claimants referred to. It studiously avoids them. Romero was one of the principals in making and signing it. There is little doubt that we shall soon have something rich about Mexican claims.

Personal.

J. Glancy Jones, formerly United States Minister to Vienna, arrived in this city and was in consultation with several Senators to-day.

Judge Morsell, one of the judges legislated out of office by the act of Congress establishing the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia eight years ago, died last night, at the age of ninety-five years.

Senator Chandler will leave here this evening for Bedford, New Hampshire, in consequence of the receipt of a telegram announcing the death of his father at that place, at the age of ninety-five.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1870.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT RESOLUTIONS OF THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., presented the resolutions of the Legislature of New York withdrawing the assent of that State to the ratification of the fifteenth amendment. He said he thus discharged a distasteful duty, and regretted that a record so ill-advised should have come from the State of New York. At the proper time he would show how little such a proceeding deserved the consideration of the Senate.

NEW YORK AND EUROPEAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

Petitions were presented for a line of first class steamships between Norfolk, New York and the Mediterranean ports.

INDIAN TREATIES.

Mr. DRAKE, (rep.) of Mo., offered a resolution, which was laid on the table, that Indian treaties shall be considered in open session.

MR. SUMNER'S BILL FOR FUNDING THE PUBLIC DEBT AND TO ESTABLISH SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., introduced the following bill to authorize the refunding and consolidation of the national debt, to extend banking facilities and to establish specie payments:—

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of refunding the debt of the United States and reducing the interest thereon the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, coupon or registered bonds, of such denominations not less than fifty dollars as he may think proper, to an amount not exceeding $500,000,000, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the government at any time after ten years, and payable in coin at forty years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually in coin, and the bonds thus authorized may be disposed of at the discretion of the Secretary, under such regulations as he shall prescribe, either in the United States or elsewhere, at not less than their par value, for coin, or they may be exchanged for any of the outstanding bonds of an equal aggregate par value heretofore issued under the act of February 25, 1862, and known as the five-twenty bonds of 1862, and for no other purpose, and the proceeds of so much thereof as may be disposed of for coin shall be placed in the Treasury, to be used for the redemption of such six per cent bonds at par as may not be offered in exchange, or to replace such amount of coin as may have been used for that purpose.

SEC 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, coupons or registered bonds to the amount of $500,000,000, of such denominations, not less than fifty dollars, as he may think proper, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the government at any time after fifteen years, and payable in coin at fifty years from date, and bearing interest not exceeding four ann one half per cent per annum, payable semi-annually in coin, and the bonds authorized by this section may be disposed of under such regulations as the Secretary shall prescribe, in the United States or elsewhere, at not less than par, for coin, or they may be exchanged at par for any of the outstanding obligations of the government bearing a higher rate of interest, and the proceeds of such bonds as may be sold for coin shall be deposited in the Treasury, to be used for the redemption of such obligations as by the terms of issue may be or may become redeemable or payable, or to replace such coin as may have been used for that purpose.

SEC 3 And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to issue on the credit of the United States, from time to time, coupon or registered bonds of such denomination not less than fifty dollars as he may think proper, to the amount of $500,000,000, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the government at any time after twenty years, and payable in coin at sixty years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, payable semi annually in coin, and such bonds may be disposed of at the discretion of the Secretary, either in the United States or elsewhere, at not less than their par value, for coin, or for United States notes, national bank notes, or fractional currency, or may be exchanged for any of the obligations of the United States, of whatever character, that may be outstanding at the date of the issue of such bonds And if in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury it is thought advisable to issue a larger amount of four per cent bonds for any of the purposes herein or hereinafter recited than would be otherwise authorized by this section of this act, such further issues are hereby authorized, provided that there shall be no increase in the aggregate debt of the United States in consequence of any issues authorized by this act.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the bonds authorized by this act shall be exempt from all taxation by or under national, State or municipal authority. Nor shall there be any tax upon or abatement from the interest or income thereof

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the present limit of $300,000,000 as the aggregate amount of issues of circulating notes by national banks be, and the same is hereby, extended, so that the aggregate amount issued and to be issued may amount to, but shall not exceed, $800,000,000, and the additional issue hereby authorized shall be so distributed, if demanded, as to give to each State and Territory its just proportion of the whole amount of circulating notes according to population, subject to all the provisions of law authorizing national banks, in so far as such provisions are not modified by this act, provided that for each dollar of additional currency issued under the provisions of this act there shall be withdrawn and cancelled one dollar of legal tender issues.

SEC 6. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall require the national banks, to whom may be awarded any part or portion of the additional circulating notes authorized by the fifth section of this act, to deposit before the delivery thereof of any such notes, with the Treasurer of the United States, as security for such circulation, registered bonds of the description authorized by the third section of this act, in the proportion of not less than $100 of bonds for each and every eighty dollars of notes to be delivered, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall require from existing national banks, in substitution of the bonds already deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as security for their circulating notes, a deposit of registered bonds authorized by the third section of this act to an amount not less than $100 of bonds for every eighty dollars of notes that has been or may hereafter be delivered to such banks, exclusive of such amounts as have been cancelled; and if any national bank shall not furnish to the Treasurer of the United States the new bonds, as required by this act, within three months after having been notified by the Secretary of the Treasury of his readiness to deliver such bonds, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, so long as such delinquency exists, to retain from the interest as it may become due and payable on the bonds belonging to such delinquent banks on deposit with him, as security for circulating notes, so much of such interest as shall be in excess of four per cent per annum on the amount of such bonds, which excess shall be placed to the credit of the sinking fund of the United States, and all claims thereto on the part of such delinquent banks shall cease and determine from that date; and the percentage of currency delivered or to be delivered to any bank shall in no case exceed eighty per cent of the face value of the bonds deposited with the Treasurer as security therefor.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That whenever the premium on gold shall fall to within five per cent it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to give public notice that the outstanding United States notes or other legal tender issues of the government will thereafter be received at par for custom duties, and the interest on the issues known as three per cent legal tender certificates shall cease from and after the date of such notice, and all such legal tender obligations, when so received, shall not again be uttered, but shall forthwith be cancelled and destroyed. And so much of the act of February 25, 1862, and of all subsequent acts as creates or declares any of the issues of the United States other than coin a legal tender be and the same are hereby repealed, such repeal to take effect on and after the 1st day of January, 1871

SEC. 8 And be it further enacted, That all the provisions of existing laws in relation to forms, inscriptions, devices, dies and paper and the printing, attestation, sealing, signing and counterfeiting, as may be applicable, shall apply to the bonds issued under this act, and a sum not exceeding one per cent of the amount of bonds issued under this act is hereby appropriated to pay the expense of preparing and issuing the same and disposing thereof

SEC 9 And be it further enacted, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Mr. SUMNER—I have already during this session introduced a bill providing for the extension of the national banking system and the withdrawal of greenbacks in proportion to the new bank notes issued, thus preparing the way for specie payments. The more I reflect upon this simple proposition the more I am satisfied of its value. It promises to be as efficacious as it is unquestionably simple. But it does not pretend to deal with the whole financial problem. The bill which I now introduce is more comprehensive in character. While embodying the original proposition of substituting bank notes for greenbacks, it provides for the refunding and consolidation of the national debt in such a way as to make it easy to bear, while it brings the existing currency to a par with coin. In making this attempt I am moved by the desire to do something for the business interests of the country, which suffer inconceivably from the derangement of the currency. Whether at home or abroad it is the same. At home values are uncertain: abroad commerce is disturbed and out of gear. Political reconstruction is not enough. There must be financial reconstruction also. The peace which we covet must enter into our finances. The reconciliation which we long for must embrace the disordered business of the country. In any measure having this object there are two things which must not be forgotten.—First, the preservation of the national credit, and secondly, the reduction of existing taxation. Happily there is a universal prevailing sentiment for the national credit showing itself in a fixed determination that it shall be maintained at all hazards. Nobody can exaggerate the value of this determination, which is the corner-stone of financial reconstruction. On the reduction of taxation there is at present more difference of opinion; but I cannot doubt that here too there will be a speedy harmony. The country is uneasy under the heavy burden. Willingly, gladly, patriotically it submitted to this burden while the republic was in peril, but now there is a yearning for relief. War taxes should not be peace taxes; and so long as the present system continues there is a constant and painful memento of war, while business halts in chains and life bends under the load. The national credit being safe, relief from the pressure of existing taxation is the first practical object in our finances. But so entirely natural and consistent is this object that it harmonizes with all other proper objects, especially with the refunding of the national debt and with specie payments. As the people feel easy in their affairs they will be ready for the work of reconstruction. Therefore do I say, as an essential stage in what we all desire, "Down with the taxes."

The proper reduction of taxation involves two other things—first, the reduction of the present annual interest on the national debt, thus affording immense relief, and secondly, the spread or extension of the national debt over succeeding generations, for whom, as well as for ourselves, it was incurred. The practical value of the first is apparent on the simple statement The second may be less apparent, as it opens a question of policy on both sides of which much has been already said. Nobody doubts the brilliancy of the movement to pay off the national debt—calling to mind the charge of the six hundred horsemen riding into the jaws of death, so that the beholder exclaimed in memorable words, "It is beautiful; but it is not war." In other words it was a feat of hardihood and immolation, abnormal, eccentric and beyond even the terrible requirements of battle. In similar spirit might a beholder, witnessing the present sacrifice of our people in the redemption of a debt, so large a part of which justly belongs to posterity, exclaim, "It is beautiful; but is is not business." Unquestionably business requires that we should meet existing obligations according to their letter and spirit; but it does not require payment in advance, nor payment of obligations resting upon others. To do this is beautiful, but beyond the line of business. President Lincoln, in one of his earliest propositions of emancipation, before he had determined upon the great proclamation, contemplated compensation to slave masters, and in order to commend this large expenditure went into an elaborate calculation to show how easy it would be if proportioned upon the giant shoulders of posterity. Dismissing the idea of payment by the existing generation he proceeded to exhibit the growing capacity of the country; how from the beginning there had been a decennial increase in population of 34.60 per cent; how during a period of seventy years the ratio had never been two per cent below or two per cent above this average, thus attesting the inflexibility of this law of increase. Assuming its continuance, he proceeded to show that in 1870 our population would be 42,323,341, in 1880 it would be 56,967,216, in 1890 it would be 76,677,872, and in 1900 it would amount to 103,208,415, while in 1930 it would amount to 251,680,914. Nobody has impeached these estimates. There they stand in that Presidential message as colossal milestones of the republic. The increase in material resources is beyond that of population. The most recent calculation, founded on the last census, shows that for the previous decade it was at the rate of eighty per cent, although other calculations have placed it as high as one hundred and twenty-six per cent. Whether one or the other, the rate of increase is enormous, and unless arrested in some way not now foreseen it must carry our national resources to a fabulous extent. What is a burden now will be scarcely a feather's weight in the early decades of the next century, when a population counted by hundreds of millions will wield resources counted by thousands of millions. On this head details are superfluous. All must see at once the irresistible conclusion. It is much in this discussion when we have ascertained how easy it will be for posterity to bear this responsibility. But the case is strengthened when it is considered that the war was for the life of the republic, so that throughout all time, so long as the republic endures, all who enjoy its transcendent citizenship will share the benefits. Should they not contribute to the unparalleled cost? Recent estimates, deemed to be moderate and reasonable, show an aggregate destruction of wealth or diversion of wealth-producing industry in the United States since 1861 approximating nine thousand millions of dollars, being the cost of the war, or in other words, the cost of the destruction of slavery. If from this estimate be dropped the item for expenditures and loss of property in the rebel States amounting to $2,700,000,000, we shall have $6,300,000,000 as the sum total of cost to the loyal people, of which the existing national debt represents less than half. Thus, besides precious blood beyond any calculation of arithmetic, the present generation has already contributed immensely to that result in which succeeding generations have a stake even greater than theirs.

Assuming, then, that there is to be no considerable taxation for the immediate payment of the debt, we have one economy. If to this be added another economy from the reduction of the interest, we shall be able to relieve materially all the business interests of the country. Two such economies will be of infinite value to the people, whose riches will be proportionally increased. In the development of wealth next to making money is saving money. Bearing these things in mind, financial reconstruction is relieved of its difficulties. It only remains to find the proper machinery or process And here we encounter the propositions of the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report, which are threefold.—

First—To fund twelve hundred millions of six per cent five twenty bonds into four and a half per cent fifteen twenties, twenty twenty-fives and twenty five-thirties.

Second—To make our exports equal in value with our imports and to restore our commercial marine.

Third—To do these before any attempt to reduce taxation or to resume specie payments.

Considering these propositions with the best attention I could give to them, I have been impressed by their inadequacy as a system at the present moment I cannot easily consent to the postponement which they imply. They hand over to the future what I wish to see accomplished at once, and what I cannot doubt with a firm will can be accomplished at an early day. But beyond this capital defect, apparent on the face, I do not find in the system proposed any assurance of success. Will it work? I doubt. Here I wish to be understood as expressing myself with proper caution; and I wish further to declare my anxiety to obtain the substituted loans at the smallest rate of interest, and also my conviction that within a short time, at some slight present cost, this may be accomplished. Looking at this question in the light of business I am driven to the conclusion that twelve hundred millions of six per cents cannot be refunded either now or hereafter in four or four-and-a-half per cents without offering compensation in an additional running period of the bonds, which is not found in the fifteen-twenties nor in the twenty five-thirties proposed by the Secretary. With such bonds there would be a practical difficulty in the way of any such refunding to any considerable amount from the inability to command a sufficient amount of coin under the "option of coin," which must accompany the offer, nor is there any fund applicable to the purchase of coin in open market, were such a course desirable. Obviously, to induce the voluntary relinquishment of bonds at a high rate of interest for other bonds at a less rate, the holders must be offered something preferable to the coin tendered as an alternative. The time has passed when holders can be menaced with payment in greenbacks. Whatever we do must be in coin or in some bonds which will be taken rather than coin. The attempt at too low a rate of interest would cause the coin to be taken rather than the bond, if we had the article at command, and would end in a deluge of coin, sweeping away the premium on gold. A return to specie payments, thus precipitated, would be of doubtful value, if not illusive, without other and sustaining measures.

In the suggestion that our exports must be augmented and our commercial marine restored, I sympathize cordially, but I do not see how this can be accomplished so long as the present taxation is maintained, exercising such a depressing influence on all industry, making the necessaries of life dearer, adding to the cost of raw material, and generally enhancing the price of our products so as to prevent them from competing in foreign markets with the products of other nations. The proposition to make the interest on the new bonds payable at various points in Europe, at the option of the holder, seems unnecessary, while it is open to objections. Such agencies would be onerous and cumbersome. At London, Paris, Frankfort, Berlin and Vienna there must be a machinery, with constant complications continuing through the lifetime of the bonds to secure the transfers from point to point and the obligatory remittances in gold, nor am I sure that in this way foreign Powers might not obtain a certain jurisdiction over our monetary transactions. But I confess that the ruling objection with me is of a different character. New York is our commercial centre, designated by Providence and confirmed by man. Already it has made a great advance, but it is not yet quoted abroad as one of the clearing points of the world. At New York quotations are obtained daily on London and Paris; but in these places no such recognized quotations can be now obtained on New York. That the agencies proposed will tend to postpone this condition is a sufficient objection.

I have made these remarks with hesitation, but in order to prepare the way for the bill which I have introduced. It was my duty to show why the propositions of the Secretary were not sufficient for the occasion, and this I have tried to do simply and frankly. It is long since I avowed my conviction that specie payments should be resumed, and I should now do less than my duty if I did not at least attempt to show the way which seems to me so natural and easy. While the present system continues we are poor. The payment of the national debt and the accumulation of coin in the Treasury are the signs of unparalleled national wealth, but our financial condition is not in harmony with these signs. The latest figures from the Treasury are such as no other nation can exhibit. From these it appears that the amount of bonds purchased since March 1, 1869, for the sinking fund was twenty-two million dollars, and the amount purchased subject to Congress sixty-four million dollars, being in all eighty-six millions. The same proportion of purchase for January and February would be $23,000,000, making a sum total of $109,000,000 for one year. And, notwithstanding this outlay, we find in the treasury January 1, 1870, in coin no less than $109,159,000 and in currency $12,773,000, making a sum total of $121,932,000. And yet with these tokens of national resources manifest to the world our bonds are below par and our currency is inconvertible paper. This should not be permitted longer. With all these resources there must be a way, even if we were not taught that a will always finds a way. The refunding of an existing loan implies two distinct and independent transactions—first, the extinction by payment in some form of the existing loan, and secondly, the negotiation of a new loan to an amount equal to that extinguished.

The bill now before the Senate contemplates the prompt extinguishment of the five-twenties of 1862; but I would not have this important work entered upon until the government is fully prepared to say that after a certain period of notice—say six months, in order that distant holders in Europe may be advised—interest on the five-twenties of 1862 shall cease and the bonds be forthwith redeemed in coin. There should be no coercion of any kind upon any holder at home or abroad to induce the acceptance of a substitute bond. I am happy to believe that with the judicious use of five per cent ten forties all the coin necessary for such independent action may be assured in advance. Believing that such five per cent bonds will be regarded by investors as preferable to coin, I would give the holders of the old bonds the first opportunity to subscribe for the new. Such as elect coin will make room for others ready to give coin in exchange for such bonds. If we look at the practical consequences we shall be encouraged in this course. The refunding of the sixes of 1862, being upward of five hundred millions, into fives, as authorized by the first section of the bill, contemplates the payment from present funds of little more than fourteen millions, being the excess of five-twenties above the five hundred millions provided for. The annual reduction of interest on that loan will be $5,886,276. The substitution of three hundred millions of fours for a like amount of sixes as provided in the bill will operate a further saving of $6,000,000, making a sum total of $11,886,276, or near $12,000,000. There will then remain but $129,443,800, subject to redemption, being five-twentieths of 1864. During the year 1870 the further sum of $530,832,200, being five-twenties of 1865, will fall within the control of the government, when, as it seems to me, and according to the contemplation of the bill, the credit of the government will be at such a pitch that $500,000,000 can be refunded in four and a half per cents, with the addition of $36,000,000 paid into the Treasury—thus insuring a further annual reduction of $9,709 932 or a total annual saving of $21,596,208, of which about $12,000,000 may be saved during the current year. Here for the present we stop. Our interest paying debt cannot be further ameliorated before 1872, when 379,090,000, being five-twenties of 1867, will become redeemable, and then in 1873, when 42,000,000, being fifteen-twenties of 1868 and constituting the balance of our optional sixes, will become redeemable, all of which I gladly believe may be refunded in the four per cents provided by the present bill, to be followed in 1874 by a reduction of the original ten-forties into similar bonds. I would remark here that the bill undertakes to deal with the whole disposable national debt. The amounts which I have given will be found in the Treasury tables of January 1 last, and are irrespective of the sinking fund and invested surplus.

From these details I pass to consider the bill in its aims and principles. The proposition with which I begin is to refund our six per cent five-twenties of 1862, amounting to upward of five hundred millions, into five per cent ten-forties. In taking the term ten-forties I adopt the description of a bond well known and popular at home and abroad, whose "payment in coin" is expressly stipulated by the original act authorizing the issue. The bond begins with a good name, which will commend it. The interest which I propose is larger than I would propose for any late bond. It is important, if not necessary, in order to counteract the suspicion which has been allowed to fall upon our national credit. Even our sixes are now below par in Europe. But they will unquestionably share the elevation of the new fives substituted. Our first attempt should be with the latter. Let these be carried to par and we shall have par everywhere. In this process the first stage is the conviction that all our bonds will be paid in the universal money of the world. All bonds, whether fives or sixes, will then advance. I know no way in which this conviction can be created so promptly and easily as by redeeming in gold some one of our six per cent loans, and that most naturally selected is the first, which is already so noted from the discussion to which it has been subjected. But this can be done only by offering to holders the option of coin or a satisfactory substitute bond. With a new issue of five per cent ten-forties, limited in amount to about the aggregate of the six per cent five-twenties of 1862—say five hundred millions—I cannot doubt that every foreign holder of such sixes will accept the fives in lieu of coin, and so much of that loan as is held at home may be paid in coin. if preferred by the holders, from the proceeds of an equal amount of fives placed in Europe at par for coin. Then will follow the advantage of this positive policy. The national credit will be beyond question. Nobody will doubt it The public faith will be vindicated. The time will have come, which is the condition precedent named by the Secretary of the Treasury, when the "want of faith in the government" will be removed and the door will be open to cheap loans. This will be, of course. It cannot be otherwise if we only do our duty. Our fives, being limited in amount, after being taken at par in preference to coin, will advance in value, so that the investment will become popular. People will desire more, but there will be no more, so that without difficulty or delay we may hope to refund five hundred millions of our subsequent sixes, or so much as may be desirable, at four and a half per cent in fifteen fifties, if not, at four per cent in twenty-sixties. In this operation the initial point is the national credit. With this starting point all is easy. Our fives will at once ascend above par, while a market is opened for four and a half or four per cents The stigma of repudiation, whether breathed in doubt or hurled in taunt, will be silenced. There are other fields of glory than in war, and such a triumph will be among the most important in the annals of finance. But to this end there must be no hesitation. The offer must be plain, "bonds or coin," giving the world assurance of our determination. The answer will be as prompt as the offer, "bonds and not coin." In the process of financial reconstruction we cannot forget the national banks, which have already done so much. The uniform currency which they supply throughout the country commends them to our care. Accustomed to the facilities this currency supplies, it is difficult to understand how business was conducted under the old system, when every bank had its separate currency, taking its color, like the chameleon, from what was about it, so that there were as many currencies, with as many colors, as there were banks. Two things must be done for the national banks. first, the bonds deposited by them with the government must be reduced in interest, and, secondly, the system must be extended, so as to supply the much-needed facilities, especially at the West and South. I doubt if the national banks can expect to receive in the future more than four per cent from the bonds deposited by them with the government, and, considering the profits attributed to their business, it may be that there would be a reluctant consent even to this allowance. Here it must be observed that the whole system of national banks is founded upon the bonds of the nation, so that at the rate of liquidation now adopted for the national debt the system will be without support in the lapse of twelve or fifteen years. The stability of the banks which is so vital alike to the national currency and to the pecuniary interests involved in the business can be assured only by an issue of bonds for a longer term. Of course, the longer the period the more valuable the bond. To reduce the interest arbitrarily on the existing short bonds of the banks without offering compensation in some form would be positively unjust, besides being an infringement of the guarantees surrounding such bonds, and, therefore, a violation of good faith. A substitute twenty-sixty bond will be assurance of stability for this length of time, while the additional life of the bond will be a compensation for the reduction of interest. As it is not proposed to issue such bonds immediately except for banking purposes they will not fall below par, and this par will be coin, which, I need not say, the sixes now held by the banks will not command. If through the failure or winding up of any bank an amount of the substituted bonds should be liberated there will be an instant demand for them at par by new banks arising to secure the relinquished circulation.

Allow me here to interpose a brief word on the difference in value between a long bond and a short bond. Obviously the short bond will be liquidated at an early day, so that any premium, while increasing the capital invested, lessens the percentage of income. Thus $1,000 in a six per cent bond, with a premium of twenty per cent, will cost $1,200, with an income of sixty dollars only, or five per cent, and the bond, if paid at par, would involve a loss of the premium. But the same $1,200 invested in fives will be represented by $1,200 in bonds, yielding annually sixty dollars, or five per cent, with this constant advantage that when paid at par the investor would find his original capital intact. Therefore, it cannot be expected when the fives are brought to par that the short sixes soon to be paid at par will have a value proportioned to their higher interest. It will be with them as with other things in this world where value is diminished by the brevity of existence. The extension of bank notes from three to five hundred millions, which I propose, will extend the banking system where it is now needed. This alone is much. How long the Senate debated this question at the last session without any practical result cannot be forgotten. That debate certifies to the necessity of this extension. The proposition I offer shows how it may be accomplished and made especially beneficent. The requirement from all the banks of new four per cent bonds at the rate of one hundred dollars for eighty dollars of notes issued and to be issued would absorb six hundred and twenty-five millions of the national debt into four per cents, while the withdrawal of one dollar of greenbacks for each additional dollar of notes will go far to extinguish the outstanding greenbacks, thus quietly and without any appreciable contraction removing an impediment to specie payments. Naturally, as by a process of gestation, will this birth be accomplished. It will come, and no body can prevent it.

THE FORT SNELLING RESERVATION.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., from the Military Committee, reported favorably a joint resolution setting apart a portion of the Fort Snelling military reservation for a permanent military post, and for the settlement of claims in relation thereto.

MINNESOTA RAILROAD LAND GRANT.

Mr. RAMSEY, (rep.) of Minn., introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from the western boundary of Minnesota to the Winnepeg district of British Columbia.

THE VIRGINIA BILL.

The Virginia bill was then taken up, and the consideration of the amendment offered by Mr. Drake, to prevent the rescinding of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment by Virginia, was resumed.

Mr. CONKLING enumerated the conditions imposed upon Virginia preparatory to her restoration, all of which, even in minute details, had been complied with. The first objection was that the members of the General Assembly had not taken the test oath. But this requirement had not been imposed in the case of Louisiana, South Carolina or any other State, and no objection had ever been made on that score: on the contrary, Senators had been admitted from States in which the Legislatures had directly refused to take the test oath. Louisiana and Virginia had inquired in advance, and were informed from Washington, the former by the Commanding General of the Army and the latter by the Attorney General, that no such obligation was required. The objections that the officers of the Virginia Legislature were not sworn into office; that the late election was unfair, and that the persons disqualified by the fourteenth amendment occupied seats in the Legislature were alike unsustained by the facts. Congress could not, consistently, discriminate between Virginia and the other States that had gone before her, and to postpone her admission would be a violation of good faith.

Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of Kan., said the records of the Virginia Legislature did not show that the officers had ever been sworn, consequently the Legislature had not been regularly organized, and the fifteenth amendment never legally ratified by the State.

Mr. SCOTT, (rep.) of Pa., said that if Congress had reason to apprehend faithlessness on the part of Virginia, which was implied in the amendment of Mr. Drake, the State should not be admitted at all. If such a spirit really existed there it might manifest itself in the attempted repeal of the State's action upon other amendments to the constitution and measures of equally vital national importance. He opposed the amendment because of its implication that Congress had no faith in Virginia's fidelity to the covenant into which she entered as a State of the Union.

Mr. THURMAN, (dem.) of Ohio, submitted an amendment, which occasioned general merriment, excluding the States of New York, Ohio and New Jersey from representation in Congress because the ratification of the fifteenth amendment had been rescinded by the former, and that of the fourteenth amendment by the others.

Mr. DRAKE said he would like the mover of the amendment to vouchsafe to the Senate some remarks in support of his propositions, which Mr. Thurman declined to do, remarking that the Senator from Missouri had for some time been inviting him to throw a brick at him, and he had complied with the invitation.

Mr. DRAKE said the silence of Senators was only a part of that shrewd democratic game which was being played in the Senate to see how many republican whales could be driven into the democratic net. The proposition was a piece of democratic fun, but the pointlessness of the joke would be best exhibited by the refusal of the mover to vote for his own proposition. He regarded the defection among some of the republican Senators upon the pending amendment as an indication of their unwillingness to assert their belief in the entire legality of the previous action of the Senate concerning the late rebellious States. If the Senate now assume a position of that kind it would bring upon itself the contempt of all men. If Virginia was admitted upon the condition of abiding by her ratification of the fifteenth amendment, Congress could under the constitution eject her Senators and Representatives upon the violation of that condition.

Mr. WARNER, (rep.) of Ala., referring to the remark by Mr. Morton, that "the supervisory power of Congress over the reconstructed States did not end with their reconstruction," inquired whether the Senator held to the position that these States were forever to be treated as in a condition of rebellion? He wanted to know whether, as a Senator from Alabama he was by his office, the peer of any other Senator? and whether Alabama, complying with the conditions imposed, and being restored to her relations to the government, did not stand upon equal footing with Massachusetts and every other State? If the doctrine that any of these States could be ejected was a valid one, he and his colleagues might yet have to pray, "Good Lord!" "Good Devil!" as the political majority in Congress may require.

Mr. CARPENTER, (rep.) of Wis., repudiated the attempt of the Senator from Missouri to make his amendment a test of party fealty and opposed it as a violative principle of equality between the States, upon which alone a union of sovereign States could be maintained.

Mr. THURMAN withdrew his amendment, and Mr. WILSON offered as an amendment the bill reported on the previous day by the House Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., suggested an amendment requiring the imposition of the oath in the case of State officers in order that they shall not be obnoxious to the fourteenth amendment.

Mr. MORTON gave notice that he would further amend in the form of a preamble that the ratification of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments as conditions precedent to the representation of Virginia had been made in good faith. This condition would thus appear upon record, and if hereafter violated it would be for Congress to take action in vindication of its own honor by punishing the treachery. In reply to Mr. Warner, he held that the right of Congress to reconstruct State governments carried with it the right to preserve that reconstruction and punish the bad faith of a State.

Mr SUMNER submitted a memorial from certain republicans of Virginia, now in Washington, containing statements of affairs in Virginia. The memorial, by request of Mr. Sumner, was read by the Clerk, setting forth that the memorialists were desirous of showing that a majority of the present Virginia Legislature had been elected by fraud, violence and intimidation, and suggesting the necessity for Congress to enforce the existing Reconstruction acts until satisfied that all the voters were given an opportunity to vote freely. The communication further alleges the exclusion of colored men from the jury box in that State; that the right of secession was as firmly believed in there as at any time during the war; that the leaders of the so-called Walker party publicly declared in the late canvass they had supported the so-called expurgated constitution for the purpose of securing the admission of that State; that some members of the Legislature had recently avowed that the pledge given to carry out the new constitution was made to gain the admission of the State and deceive Congress; that one of the delegation that waited on the House Reconstruction Committee lately said that when General Butler told them he would take the word of a Virginia gentleman he felt for his watch, because he knew the general had very taking ways with him. It was also known that the parties referred to declared, in regard to pledging the Legislature to carry out the new constitution, they would just as readily certify that General Butler never stole any spoons. The memorialists also claimed to be able to show that Governor Walker was a copperhead during the war, in full sympathy with the rebellion; that he was president of a club in Chicago organized to rescue rebel prisoners from Camp Douglas, and his political proclivities had undergone no change since his residence in Virginia; that during the canvass in Virginia he publicly declared his desire to vote for General Robert E. Lee because he was the greatest soldier of the age, and he and General Lee occupied the same political platform, that Governor Walker, as would be shown, was pledged to oppose the new constitution, the school system and the securing of civil and political rights of the people; and that since his election he has publicly spoken of Virginia as under usurpation and tyranny, meaning thereby that the Reconstruction acts of Congress were revolutionary. In conclusion the paper suggests that Virginia ought not to be admitted unless the members of the Legislature can take the test oath, and the seats of those who cannot subscribe to it ought to be awarded to their opponents receiving the next highest number of votes.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the paper several Senators called for the reading of the names attached to it.

The names were read, as follows:—Isaac P. Baldwin, chairman, W. F. Davis, secretary, Robert Norton, P. H. Mortigue, Bernard Wardwell, William E. Crocket, George C Marshall, J. R. Doughty, Charles H. Porter, Luther Lee, Jr., Samuel B Williamson.

The CHAIR in answer to inquiries, said the whole number of names was thirteen, all in the same handwriting.

Mr. NYE, (rep.) of Nev., said he would submit whether the communication was not so disrespectful as to require its exclusion from the Senate. He was surprised that the Senator from Massachusetts would present a paper which reflected in the grossest possible manner upon a colleague of his in a coordinate branch

Mr. SUMNER obtained the floor and said the Senator did him great injustice, insomuch as the memorial simply sets forth the remarks upon conversations between his distinguished colleague in the other house and other parties, showing what little confidence could be placed on the men forward in the movement in behalf of Virginia. He could not be held responsible for these utterances.

Mr. NYE said he would not himself be guilty of a reflection upon a colleague by means here resorted to. The memorial had originated, he judged from the names attached to it, from that class of men who had been hanging around both Houses of Congress with the purpose of keeping Virginia from the position to which she is entitled. He thought it unfortunate for the opponents of Virginia that their last gun should have been fired with so little effect. Virginia had complied with every Congressional requirement. The election held there was in exact conformity to the law, but the result was not such as to satisfy the gentleman who petitioned here and somebody was disappointed, and now hoped to soothe their feelings by an appeal for intervention by Congress. Governor Walker had offered his services to the country to put down rebellion, which fact was shown by the records of the War Department, and not one of the charges against him in the memorial just read was true. He declared that he had become heartily tired of the reconstruction hobby which had been ridden through Congress for so many years, and yet the Senator from Massachusetts would have the unreconstructed States stand knocking at the door until their locks were wet with the dews of the night; that the Senator's last hope was in a memorial which gave the mere hearsay of irresponsible persons, upon which the Senate was asked to suspend action. The course of that Senator reminded the speaker of the story of the Indian who, having caught a woodchuck, beat the animal to death with a big club, and three weeks afterward was discovered still inflicting chastisement, and upon being remonstrated with replied, "I know it is dead, but I want to convince that particular woodchuck that there is punishment after death." So it was with the Senator from Massachusetts, notwithstanding the unsavory odor from the decaying subject which had for five years lain in the halls of Congress, he continued to deal his blows upon it with undiminished vigor. Virginia, like the prodigal son, having returned to her father's house, she should be admitted; and though her sins be red as scarlet we should make them white as snow. It had been said that the rebel spirit of Virginia was not quelled, but neither was the spirit of the devil, though the gospel had been preached for nearly nineteen hundred years.

Mr. STEWART, (rep.) of Nev., defended Governor Walker, and quoted from his letters and speeches at different times to prove that gentleman's warm sympathy with the reconstruction policy. He denounced the efforts of those who had gotten up the memorial as actuated by sinister motives.

Mr. THURMAN inquired how many of those who signed the paper were defeated candidates, and how many office-holders under the present *régime* in Virginia were likely to be put out of office by the admission of that State.

Mr. STEWART replied he was informed there were several. The language of the memorial was most abusive and unjust; and the request, in the face of the report of the Judiciary Committee, was a most audacious one.

Mr. SUMNER asked had it come to this, that the loyal people of Virginia could not be heard on the Senate floor?—that a petition from them was to be met by denunciation from both of the Senators from Nevada? Those Senators had gone over to the democrats upon the present question; and it was not to be wondered at that while among their new allies their devotion to great principles should have weakened. For himself he was content to stand by the plighted faith of the republic.

Mr. STEWART replied, that in view of the charge of Mr. Sumner that he had deserted his party he would refresh the recollection of that Senator by reading a portion of his record last session when he filibus-

CONTINUED ON TENTH PAGE.

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THE NAVY DEPARTMENT

Sharp Letter from Ex-Secretary Welles to Secretary Robeson.

The Question of Promotions of Naval Officers Pungently Discussed.

Secretary Robeson's Annual Report Attacked as Containing Misstatements.

The Claim of Economy in Expenditures Denied.

HARTFORD, Jan. 10, 1870.

Hon. GEORGE M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy:—

SIR—In your annual report as Secretary of the Navy, on the 1st of December, 1869, is the following paragraph:—

> In the year 1865 a board, composed of admirals who had commanded squadrons during the war, with Admiral Farragut as president, was convened by the Secretary of the Navy, to report the names of such officers as they deemed worthy of advancement under the act of April 21, 1864 The board, after careful consideration, made a report strictly according to the letter of their instructions, and their selections would, it is believed, have been satisfactory to the navy at large. The recommendations of the board were, however, not acquiesced in, and the advancement was made quite independently of their action The result is that many officers consider themselves unjustly treated, and a feeling of discontent exists most undesirable in the service. Some of the cases affected by this action have already been acted on by the administration. But it is felt that the real merit of each case can only be properly judged of by those who were personally cognizant of all its circumstances, and that too many considerations would be lost sight of in the lapse of time to permit of direct action by the Department without the risk of further mistakes.
>
> It is suggested that the department be authorized to appoint a board of officers removed by high rank from all personal interest on this question, to examine the cases complained of, and to report their conclusions for such action by the Executive and Congress as to them may seem proper.

This paragraph is such a perversion of the facts and circumstances relating to the advancement of the officers at the close of the war, and betrays such an absence of correct information on the subject, that I was surprised it should have found a place in an official document of the character of an annual report of the Secretary of the Navy. I was unwilling to believe that you had intentionally and intelligently misrepresented the facts and I knew that no one of the board of admirals could communicate the proceedings of the board which I had convened to assist me with their opinions, except by a breach of trust. I therefore came to the conclusion that you had not personally given the subject that attention which it deserved, and that you had been imposed upon by some one unworthy of confidence.

I did not regret to learn soon after that the House of Representatives called on you by resolution for the report to which you had invited their attention, and I was interested to see the response you would make to that call. While waiting for this response I received from Mr. Offley, Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, a brief note stating that a thorough search had been made for the report in question, but it was not to be found on the files of the department, and asking me if I had it or a copy in my possession. I replied at once that I was in possession of neither the original nor a copy, but that I had a tabular statement of the recommendations, and informed him the Board had been convened informally and confidentially to assist not to control me, that their recommendations were not obligatory, had no legal validity, were without responsibility, and, being merely confidential expressions of opinion, it was a question whether they should go on the files of the department. I expressed my surprise that you should have assumed to state in your official report the contents of a document or documents which you had never seen and represent what was satisfactory in the proceedings of the Board and what action of mine gave discontent, when you had no knowledge on the subject, had never read the proceedings of the Board of Admirals and were ignorant of the principles on which I acted. I requested him to submit my letter to you.

Mr. Offley acknowledged the receipt of my letter on the 22d of December, said he had submitted it to you and that it was in your possession. The Washington correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD, on the 23d of December, the day after you had possession of my letter, sent to that paper the following statement:—

> Several days ago the House passed a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for the record of the proceedings of the board of admirals appointed two or three years ago by the Secretary of the Navy to examine and designate officers of the navy for promotion. It seems there was some irregularity about the manner in which this board made its recommendations, and there is a great deal of complaint that officers were promoted without regard to their war record and other qualifications. The Naval Committee of the House propose to overhaul the matter. Search was made at the Navy Department for the record of the Board's proceedings, but it could not be found. Finally it was ascertained that it had been carried off by the late Secretary Welles when he made his exit from the department. Secretary Robeson directed Mr Offley, the Chief Clerk, to address a note to Mr Welles, setting forth that the document had been called for by resolution of Congress, and asking him to return it. In reply to this Mr. Offley to-day received a letter from Mr Welles, wherein he abuses the present Secretary of the Navy in round terms for interfering with what he calls his (Welles') private affairs. That record, says Welles, was private. It was never intended to be made public, and he refuses to surrender it. The officials at the Navy Department say that it was as much a part of the files and records of the department as an order is, and that Mr. Welles had no right to remove it. It is supposed he had some personal matter in view when he carried it off

Now it is not true that I carried off the report; it is not true that I abused you for interfering in my private affairs; it is not true that I have refused to surrender the proceedings. These gross palpable, intentional misstatements in the letter of the HERALD correspondent are very much in character with the paragraph in your report which I have quoted. The correspondent of the HERALD received his information from some source; and as my letter, which is referred to and so much falsified, was in your possession, I am left in little doubt as to that source.

As you have never seen the proceedings of the board of admirals and know not what their recommendations were, by what authority and on what data do you say "their selections would, it is believed, have been satisfactory to the navy at large?" By what authority do you say 'the advancement was made quite independently of their action?" When I inform you that nearly one-half the officers would have been superseded or have lost rank by the action of the board of admirals had not other action been taken, and that to enable me to carry into effect such of their recommendations as I approved without reducing others to a lower position on the register, I procured further legislation in 1866, you will perceive that neither of your statements is correct.

From the nature of the case, when a portion of the officers were to be superseded and a large portion were to lose rank, it was impossible to have made selections which would be "satisfactory to the navy at large"—impossible to avoid some discontent. On the other point, that of making advancements independently of the action of the board, I may say, as the proceedings will show, that while, as was my duty, I acted on my own convictions, I gave weight and consideration to their opinions, and in some cases deferred, perhaps too far to their suggestions. In a large portion of the cases our views coincided, but there were instances where favoritism, prejudice or mistaken judgment was apparent. There were other instances where I was in possession of information unknown to the admirals and where I could put a more correct estimate than the board on services rendered. They were, perhaps excusably, partial to those who had served under them; and perhaps some of them were prejudiced against and failed to rightly appreciate those of other commands.

There were officers, also, who had acquitted themselves with credit, on other than squadron duty, whom I could not neglect. Nor could I, with my ideas of duty, although you seem to suppose it proper, delegate to others authority which legally devolved on me and for which I was responsible. Few more unpleasant duties devolved upon me during my administration of the department than the difficult and delicate one of selecting and promoting officers, however meritorious, over others who also had merit. I have been brought in intimate relations with naval officers of every grade in a trying and critical period of our history, had studied and learned the character of each had felt a personal as well as official obligation to those who stood firmly by the flag and the Union when many of their associates deserted and others faltered. Some were necessarily to be superseded; but I could not willingly see any of these true and gallant men, after years of faithful war service, suffer loss of rank which they would consider degradation. But the proceedings and report of the Board of Admirals, which you represent as "satisfactory to the navy at large," took from nearly one-half the officers their rank and placed them lower upon the register. For this the board was not blamable It was an inevitable result from an attempt to execute the acts of April, 1864, and January, 1865, authorizing promotions and advancements. While the award of merit to a portion of the officers was not undeserved, the implied censure or reflection upon the others was cruel, and would have been felt by them to be unjust. Knowing the worth, fidelity and patriotism of most of the latter, although their career may not have been as brilliant, nor their opportunities as favorable as those of some of their more fortunate brethren, I was not willing to be an instrument to mortify or degrade them by carrying into effect the recommendations of the Board of Admirals without an effort in their behalf. The whole subject was beset with difficulty and embarrassment, and such were my feelings towards the officers who would be humbled and wronged, my regard for the whole service, and my convictions of what was right that I delayed action until the following year. The Board of Admirals was first convened early in 1865—there was a second session some months later—but the promotions and advancements were not made until after the passage of the act of July, 1866, nearly one and a half years later. In the meantime the Naval Committee and Congress, after being made acquainted with the circumstances, concurred with me as to the impolicy and injustice of reducing the rank of faithful officers. After much and mature deliberation the result was the "Act to define the number and regulate the appointment of officers in the navy and for other purposes," approved July 25, 1866. This act, passed more than two years after the law of April, 1864, the only law on this subject with which you appear to be conversant, enlarged the number of each grade, relieved the department of its most serious embarrassments, and avoided the degradation of a large number of worthy officers from the rank which they had attained and of which they ought not, without fault, to be deprived. You make no allusion to this act of 1866, and seem not to be aware that its enlarged provisions, with the recommendations of the Board of Admirals, was the basis of my action and enabled the government to do justice to the whole service.

As soon as the law of 1866 was enacted I invited Admiral Farragut to Washington, and with him I took up and revised the whole register, having the proceedings of the Board of Admirals and the record of every officer before us. No other officer was summoned on this occasion, for I desired to avoid all favoritism and combinations such as have sometimes afflicted the navy. More than twenty years previously, when chief of a naval bureau, I had witnessed the pernicious effects of cliques and personal favoritisms in the service, and there were indications of a disposition, in some quarters, to revive the evil.

Admiral Farragut was at the head of the service, and had never been connected with any of the cliques and combinations which had afflicted it, and which I had labored with some success to eradicate. I knew his impartiality, his devotion to the true interests of the country and the whole navy, that he was free from favoritism or prejudice and that he was a safe and reliable counsellor who wanted a United States navy and not a personal navy. With him I went through the entire register, canvassed each individual case, and it was the wish and intention of both of us to do equal and exact justice to all; not that I expected to give satisfaction to every man, for that was an impossibility.

As the responsibility of the promotions was with me, and as in some instances I knew of services rendered with which he was not acquainted, I acted on my own convictions, in conformity with his expressed wish and our mutual understanding before the register was taken up. Whatever errors, therefore, were committed, I am responsible for, and not Admiral Farragut. I mention the fact of consulting that distinguished officer in the final revision of the promotions because your report makes no mention of it and conveys a false impression of the whole subject. I regretted that the time allotted us to accomplish this work after the passage of the act of 1866 was so brief, but it was near the close of the session, and only three days were given us to make the review The promotions and advancements thus made continued undisturbed while I was in the department, except in one instance, when the battle record of the officers did not reach the department until after the nominations were made and confirmed.

You state that "some of the cases affected by this action have already been acted on by the administration," and urge this as a reason why you should "be authorized to appoint a board of officers" in order that "each case may be properly judged." The imputation that the cases have not been 'properly judged" is made without any knowledge of the facts, for when called upon for the proceedings of the Board of Admirals it is admitted you have not seen them, and you make no mention of the consultation with Admiral Farragut at the close

As to appointing a board of officers to re-examine a subject that was disposed of nearly four years ago, you have the authority to convene such a board without Congressional action, and the board can report orally or in writing, but after all the matter is purely executive, not legislative. No Congressional action was taken nor was any board of officers convened in the 'cases already acted on by the administration." Such a board at this day would create discontent and afford an opportunity for a master spirit to exercise partiality and form a clique devoted to his personal interest if so inclined.

I am aware of but two cases which have been "acted on by this administration." That you may have the full benefit of the action in these cases, I shall give you the facts of each, as they have been made exceptional.

Captain I. H. Stevens had a fair war record, although his efficiency may have been sometimes impaired by his habits, a fact which had its influence with the Board of Admirals and with the department also when the promotions were under consideration He was registered No. 24 on the grade of commanders when the Board of Admirals was convened, and they recommended not only that he should not be advanced but that he should be put back one number on the list and be registered No. 25 But I, instead of reducing him in rank below 24, was enabled by the act of 1866 to advance him to 10. He was one who considered himself "unjustly treated," and he applied to Congress for redress. His case was referred to the Naval Committee, who examined the subject and reported against him. Congress concurred in that report. Last spring the President, notwithstanding the proceedings of the Board of Admirals, the action of the Navy Department, the adverse report of the Naval Committee and of Congress promoted him to a higher position on the list of captains.

The other and the only other officer who has been taken from the position assigned him and in like manner promoted is Captain Thomas H. Patterson, a brother-in-law of Vice Admiral Porter.

Captain Patterson was No. 25 on the register as commander. He had no battle record, and the Board of Admirals recommended that he should be reduced to rank No. 28. I advanced him to No. 11. These two officers were last spring taken from their position on the register and promoted simultaneously over eighteen captains, most of them exemplary, efficient and gallant officers, with an honorable record for heroic service. I am aware of no reason why exceptions should have been made in favor of these two officers. They constitute, I believe, the whole of what you call "some of the cases" which "have been already acted on by the administration."

This letter has been drawn from me in consequence of an application from the department for information, and of the use which has been made of my reply I had not proposed, nor do I now propose, to comment on the numerous errors which pervade your report, obviously intended, in many instances, to reflect on the previous administration of the department. Some of your statements are, however, as open to criticism and quite as exceptionable as the paragraph in relation to the advancement of officers. Without any general review, duty to myself requires, perhaps, that I should, when writing you, advert to one or two points. Among the subjects which you make prominent is the amount of work which has been accomplished in repairing vessels, changing their character and giving them ship rig, and the great economy resulting therefrom, as compared with what you call the "old system." You fail to state, however, the amount of money which has been and is being expended to effect these changes. We both know it exceeds by millions the appropriations made by Congress for repairs; and on this question of expending money when Congress has refused to make appropriations we have differed. Congress was informed by me of the condition of our yards and vessels, and that repairs were needed, but refused to appropriate the funds for these repairs. I would not after this refusal, invade the Treasury, in defiance of the legislative branch of the government, and take unappropriated funds. The repairs and refitments of vessels was consequently limited to the few ships required to maintain the squadrons in force. Congress was advised of this fact, and I, in my annual report, in December, 1865, stated:—

> To preserve and protect the vessels and other property at our navy yards is a duty prompted by economy and dictated by a proper regard for the public interest. Work should not be wholly suspended on the ships which have been commenced and are yet unfinished, but they should be completed and gradually launched and brought into service as they may be wanted. If properly protected they can remain on the stocks for years without injury after the hulls are finished. Each vessel, when she returns from a cruise, should be at once repaired and placed in an efficient condition. Hulls and engines after long service in different climates, become worn and injured, and, if neglected, will rapidly decay. It cannot be true economy to withhold appropriations essential for full and thorough repairs, for completing improvements which have been commenced, and for protecting and affording facilities necessary to the good order, proper condition and efficiency of the navy yards and navy establishments In some respects the public interest has been made to suffer from neglect or refusal to make sufficient appropriations for the purposes herein indicated, and it is earnestly recommended that such omission be hereafter avoided.

I had, three years ago, seen the disposition to curtail naval estimates and appropriations without discrimination, and, to prevent injury to the public service in consequence of withholding the means necessary for needful repairs, I, on the 14th February, 1868, addressed a special communication to the naval committee, urging, while reduction might be made in some appropriations, that "appropriations may be made for repairs, in accordance with the estimates furnished," and closed my statement with the following remarks:—

> I have deemed it my duty to call your attention, as chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, to the impolicy of impairing and crippling the public service, as proposed in the bill reported by the appropriation committee. The department has no personal ends to serve in seeking to have suitable appropriations made. Only the best good of the country and the keeping of that arm of the military service with whose administration I am charged in condition to maintain everywhere and upon all occasions the honor of our flag and the interests of our country have been considered. If Congress withholds the means and the power and efficiency of the American navy are thereby impaired I shall at least have the satisfaction of reflecting that it is through no neglect of mine; and if upon a change of administration it shall be said, as was remarked soon after the last ministerial change in Great Britain, that "the present government upon taking office were alarmed when they saw the appearance of decrepitude which our national defences bore, everything had been apparently pared down to the exact border line dividing efficiency from inefficiency," I shall feel that no part of the censure attaches to me and those associated with me in the administration of this department.

My representations that year were not regarded, and, as a consequence, repairs and improvements were to a considerable extent suspended. A year after, and only a few weeks before leaving the department, I, in view of the injury to the vessels and property in the yards, by reason of the inability to make needful repairs from want of funds, again called the attention of the naval committee and Congress to the facts. It was my wish that those who succeeded me should be relieved of the difficulties and embarrassments which I had experienced for three years, and I closed a very full and explicit communication, of the 29th of January, one year ago, as follows:—

> If those who succeed me are embarrassed for the want of vessels or means it shall be through no fault of mine; for it has been my endeavor that the wants of the service and the true interests of the country should be faithfully presented to Congress
>
> In my annual report, as well as in special communications of the Naval Department and in this letter, my object has been and is the welfare of the service. It is a satisfaction to know that the department is not responsible for the perishing and non-efficient condition of our naval vessels which remain at the wharves unfitted and unrepaired for service.

These letters are on the records of the department, and if you have not read them I respectfully commend them to your perusal. Congress, though fully informed of the condition of the vessels and their deterioration, refused to make the required appropriations, and I, with my convictions of duty, had but one course to pursue, which was to limit the repairs within the means provided.

A different course has been pursued since March last and you think results will "fully justify the wisdom of its policy." I acted on no such principle. The wisdom and correctness of the recommendations in my annual report and in the communications to the naval committees and Congress I have never doubted. Your action has been in conformity to my recommendations, so far as needful repairs have been made, but I would not willingly expend the public money, as has been done for the last eight months, without authority of law, certainly not in large expenditures changing the character of the vessels; but the department seems at present to be governed by no such restraints. You make no allusion to my several recommendations to Congress, but state that you have proceeded "to restore our small force to an effective condition" in "the shortest possible time;" and in an appendix you enumerate eighty-six vessels repaired and refitted for sea. A large number of the vessels thus enumerated, which you take credit for having refitted, are new and have never made a cruise.

Your justification and great claim for these expenditures, made independently of Congress, consist in the vast saving of "fuel." Vessels, you say, have been "given full sail power and rerigged," so that they are independent of steam. "Orders have been issued to the commandants of squadrons, directing them not to permit the consumption of coal for any purpose which could be as well performed by sail." This is a mere repetition of an old regulation issued in 1865, directly after the close of the war, and rigidly enforced, to which, however, you make no allusion, leaving it to be inferred that it is a new regulation, now for the first time issued.

On the ninth page you make the extraordinary statement:—

> It can be shown by figures that this system of giving and requiring the general use of full sail power, beside its effect to make sailors of both officers and men, will, on the vessels intended to be kept in commission (calculating that they cruise but two-thirds of the time), make, in the item of coal alone, as consumed under the old system, a saving of more than $2,000,000 per annum.

Much has been said within the last six or eight months of the marvellous saving effected in the consumption and cost of fuel under the new management of the Navy Department, and now in your official report you give assurance that there is to be "in the item of coal alone, as consumed under the old system a saving of more than $2,000,000 per annum." If any such remarkable saving has been made, or is to be made, great credit is certainly due to those who have effected it, and great culpability should attach to the administration of the department under the "old system," if guilty of the imputed waste. I hold myself responsible for my acts, and you are responsible for the verity of your statements.

In order to ascertain how this immense and promised saving in fuel is to be effected, it will be necessary to know how much coal is consumed per annum, and at what cost. I have no account of the amount of coal actually consumed in any one year, although I know about the quantity required for the navy, and can state the exact estimates for which appropriations have been asked since the return of peace.

In my report, December, 1867, the estimates for the then ensuing year were for 32,000 tons. The following year, December, 1868, the estimates were for the next ensuing year 30,000 tons. A consumption of about 30,000 tons, or an average of 500 tons per steamer—the estimate of the equipment bureau—met the wants of the service under the 'old system," as you term it. A contract was made in May, 1868—the last of which I have memoranda—for 10,000 tons at Philadelphia, at $3 33 per ton. But this was probably at a less rate than the average purchases, which are about four dollars, but even at five dollars, which is sometimes paid, the cost for 30,000 tons—a year's consumption—would be $150,000. This is the sum total required for coal for steamers annually in time of peace, and from this amount, in consequence of having 'given full sail power and having rerigged" the steamers at great expense, you pledge yourself and declare "it can be shown by figures" that you will make "a saving of more than $2,000,000 per annum" in the "single item of coal alone, as consumed under the old system."

Sir, let me tell you that the interest of the money which has been expended by the Navy Department in excess of the appropriations since the 4th of March, much of it in changing the character of our naval vessels, without the knowledge or consent of Congress, and I apprehend without consulting the naval constructors—the interest of the money on the excess of the expenditures over the appropriations since the 4th of March would vastly more than pay for the coal annually consumed by all the steamers in all our squadrons. The whole estimate for coal, transportation, storage, labor, &c., by the equipment bureau was $450,000.

I have not yet had the pleasure of seeing the estimates of the Navy Department in detail for the ensuing year, submitted to the present Congress. When they are published I shall be able to ascertain what reduction you have made or propose to make in the quantity of coal consumed, after the large expenditure in changing the character of the vessels, giving them "full sail power" and "ship rig." Just so much as your estimate is less than 30,000 tons will be the saving effected. If you have estimated for that quantity or a larger quantity it will be conclusive that you have no confidence in your own statement or in your questionable improvements. I am satisfied in this case, as well as in that of the advancement of officers and other particulars, you have failed to make personal investigation, as is expected of one in so responsible a position, and that you have, in fact, no reliable data for many of your statements I do not charge you with designedly practising an imposition on Congress and the country, but you have permitted yourself to be imposed upon by a prompter who is careless of facts and makes reckless assertions.

There is an obscurity in your financial exhibit to which, while writing, I call your attention, although there may have been design in making it obscure. The statement of expenses and estimates is not an exhibit of the fiscal year, as is usual, but is a blending of fractions of two years and of two administrations, and furnishes no definite or satisfactory information of the transactions of the department. You omit to state what were the expenditures for the fiscal year which terminated on the 30th of June. You omit to state the unexpended balances in the Treasury on the 1st of July, or what were the available resources for the current year at that date.

The appropriations for the last fiscal year were $17,356,350 18, but the expenditure exceeded that amount several millions of dollars. How much that excess is you do not state, and it cannot be known without the usual exhibit, which is studiously suppressed. An attempt is made to divert attention by a statement that $27,880,658 was expended up to the 1st of December, but the Treasury year neither commences nor closes in December. The appropriations by Congress extend from the 1st of July to the 30th of June of the following year, when the Treasury balances are struck. Why have we not the usual exhibit for the fiscal year? The country is entitled to it. The failure to present it and the substitute in its stead of parts of two fiscal years and of two administrations is not a satisfactory exhibit.

The statement that "$7,799,373 has been refunded to the Treasury" does not make the exhibit less obscure. Has such an amount been overdrawn? If so, for what purpose? And from what fund or appropriation was this sum—equal to about one-half of the entire naval appropriations for the current year—refunded? If it is made up of transfers or payments from one bureau to another, as presented in what is called an "exhibit of expenditures," on the thirty-seventh page, it amounts to nothing; for what you call "refunding" is an absolute expenditure.

The whole statement needs explanation. The refunding notion makes confusion, and is doubtless one of the reasons why the department evades a statement of the condition of affairs at the close of the fiscal year, in accordance with usage.

The estimate submitted by me for naval expenses in December, 1868, amounted to $20,993,414. Congress reduced them $5,122,882, and appropriated $15,870,531.

Your estimates for the ensuing year are for $28,205,671, or $7,212,256 more than was asked by me, and $12,335,135 more than Congress would authorize one year ago.

This does not indicate retrenchment, a reduction of expenses, or greater economy, although you represent that the expenditures made since March are by "the books of the Treasury" less than the corresponding months one year ago, when old war contracts were being closed up and expenditures were not called "refunding"—and although you declare you can show "by figures" a saving of more than $2,000,000 per annum in the item of coal alone.

This letter has already extended beyond the limits intended, and without commenting on or criticising other numerous errors, fallacies and exceptional matters, I shall close with the expression of a wish that in your future reports, or communications to newspaper correspondents relating to me or my action, you will personally investigate and possess yourself of facts and avoid misstatements and misrepresentations.

My letter to Mr. Offley was so distorted and falsified and its contents so soon made public after it passed into your possession, that I shall, to prevent further false interpretations and for my own protection, make this letter to you public. Very respectfully,

GIDEON WELLES.

THE RED RIVER REBELLION.

Treatment of Prisoners—Riell's Troops Maintaining Order in Pembina.

[Fort Abercrombie (Jan. 6) via St. Cloud, Minn., (Jan. 10) correspondence Toronto Telegraph.]

Arrived here last night, advices have been received from Pembina to the effect that the Canadian troops have not been sent over the line. The Canadian prisoners are in jail, and, along with Dr. Schultz, are fed on pemican and water. The doctor is employed with a yoke carrying water to the prisoners. Father Thibault has been allowed in, but is escorted everywhere by a guard, and is not allowed to hold any communication with the parties in the fort. Colonel Desalaberry has not been allowed over the lines and is at Governor McDougall's House at Pembina. Dr. Tupper, his daughter and Captain Cameron are returning to Canada. The insurgents have possession of Fort Garry, Pembina Stone Fort, Whitehouse and Plains Fort. Troops are fed from Hudson Bay Company's stores and paid out of Hudson Bay Company's treasury. Governor Smith was allowed across the lines. Order is strictly kept by Riell, and no violation of personal property is allowed. Fort Pembina is garrisoned by Riell's troops, and every person crossing the lines is strictly searched, and if not accepted are taken prisoners and sent back A great deal of trouble seems to have originated from some of the Indians, who were sent up to survey last summer, and using threats to take away the land from the settlers, who held it under the Hudson Bay Company's title. The Canadians at Thunder Bay road made themselves very unpopular and aggravated the inhabitants by their imperious manner.

CUBA.

Text of the Bogus Cuban Proclamation.

What is Thought of It by Leading Spaniards.

The Campaign in the Eastern Department.

Astounding Rumors in Cuba—Reported Dissolution of the Cuban Junta in New York—Text of the Alleged Proclamation—Not Credited by the Government—News of the Insurrection—Slow Progress of Troops—Burning of Estates—Executions—Dismissal and Punishment of Officials.

HAVANA, Jan. 5, 1870.

Immediately following the departure of the steamer Columbia, on Saturday, the 1st, astounding rumors were rife here, and so well authenticated that even the most unbelieving were staggered and Spanish Havana glowed all over with pleasurable excitement. Primarily, the insurrection was again ended; the national integrity, the honor of Spain remained preserved, and peace, sceptred with an olive branch reigned over the Queen of the Antilles. This most desirable consummation was brought about, first, by the surrender of Cespedes, President of the Cuban republic, and Aguilera, his Minister of War; second, by the surrender of 5,000 insurgents. which, by the time the evening papers were issued, dwindled to 1,500, announced in the *Voz de Cuba* as follows:—

> In Las Tunas 1,500 rebels have presented themselves to Benegasi, the gallant and brave Benegasi imploring clemency and acknowledging their faults worthy of punishment. This notice is official and we can respond for its authenticity.

But what was regarded as the best authenticated and of most importance, as confirming the truth of the announcement that the insurrection was over, was the statement that the Cuban Junta of New York had dissolved and advised those in arms on this island to submit to the Spanish authority. The *Voz de Cuba*, more sensational in its character than its staid contemporaries, made a grand parade and furor over the statement, interlarding it with much interesting writing on the subject of the *nacional integridad, et cet.* The *Prensa* and *Diario* published it in the same words, indicating that it was furnished by the government. It is as follows:—

> We are assured that one of the insurgents, who recently presented himself to Brigadier Goyeneche (in Santi Espiritu—CORRESPONDENT), placed in the hands of that commander, with other things, a certain number of proclamations, of which there are some in this city signed by Aldama and the other members of the Junta Cubana in New York, in which they counsel the insurgents to lay down their arms immediately and so prevent the further effusion of blood. In said proclamations a treason is given of the continued misfortunes which the Laborantes have suffered in their concerted enterprises in the United States, and, as we understand, a violent attack on the administration of General Grant. We are assured that the contents of this proclamation have been transmitted particularly by telegraph to Pinar del Rio and to other points in the Cinco Villas.

The *Voz de Cuba* promised the document in full at an early date, and on the 3d it appeared as follows:—

> CENTRAL JUNTA OF THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA AND PORTO RICO.—
>
> CUBANS—Not cowardly dismay, which cannot find place in manly breasts, but an uninterrupted series of misfortunes with which it has pleased Providence to afflict us, the complete draining of our resources, the culpable indifference of some, the disunion, the vile intrigues and the barefaced ambition which have influenced many others, the great reinforcements which at this moment Spain is sending to Cuba, and the consequent desire to avoid the useless shedding of blood and to free our adored land from complete ruin—all these causes united oblige us to direct our voice to you that you may cease, without loss of time, to make those noble sacrifices which are useless for the present. Cubans, do not attribute to infamous treason or cowardice this language If you doubt bring to your mind one after the other the misfortunes which we have experienced. The brigantine Mary Lowell, taken in April, with a very valuable cargo of arms, munitions and other materials of war, the schooner La Have, with another costly cargo, confiscated afterwards in Jamaica, the imprisonment of a greater part of the members of our first Junta, which took place in June—who will believe it?—by the authorities of this country, instigated by Spanish agents and under the frivolous pretext of our disturbing peace; afterwards the seizure by this government of the expedition which was intended to sail in the steamer Catharine Whiting, the treason committed by the North American commodore under whose care we had placed our first ship-of-war, the Cuba, and the following seizure by the authorities of Nassau of the Lilian, which took from us, with two valiant battalions of men, 7,000 rifles, eight cannon, ten tons of powder, 1,500,000 cartridges, &c.—that is to say, our last resources, and finally, the deceitful conduct of the President of the United States, who, in his recent message, has not only given to the Cuban revolution a mortal blow, fatal in its consequences, but has inaugurated the incredible depreciation with which both houses of Congress have refused our just pretensions of belligerency, and added to these the subsequent delivery of the Spanish gunboats, which will totally impede us from sending any more assistance—all constituting facts more than sufficient to justify before the world this action
>
> On the other hand, the Spanish government having recently decreed the suppression of the direct contribution in Cuba has done wisely in taking from the country the principal motive which actuated many of our soldiers in taking up arms. There is, therefore, no other way open but to lay them down Cubans, return to your labors! Work! Recover the great losses which you have suffered. Fortify yourselves, in short, and be ready for better times not far distant. To you will remain the incomparable glory of having fought for fourteen months and the benefits to our country which our enemies, for their own convenience, give us To us the deception, the misery and almost the entire abandonment of our own party.
>
> MIGUEL ALDAMA
> JOSE MORALES LEMUS.
> HILARIO CISNEROS.
> ENRIQUE PINEIRO
> FRANCISCO FESSER.
> A. ECHVARRIA.
>
> NEW YORK, Dec 21, 1869

Only among those with whom "the wish is father to the thought" is any credit given to this document here, as, aside from the fact that there is no cause of discouragement to the Cubans, it is not thought the Junta would, under any circumstances, issue such an address, betraying as it does only the most superficial knowledge of what it speaks. The official *Gazette* has up to this day made no mention of it, and the Captain General is understood as placing no confidence in it, as the first news of the dissolution of the Junta would, of course, come from New York. Evidently, the government has permitted the papers to publish it, perhaps has furnished it to them for what it was worth, but has not chosen to commit itself to the public. Again, the date, the 21st of December, implants the impress of falsity upon it, as in the course of ten days it would be impossible for it to reach the seat of insurrection from New York and thence be returned to Havana, even if the way was entirely open. As to the other statements and rumors they have proved the merest canards in the world, even the announced surrender of 1,500 men to Benegasi, as the arrival of the steamer Pelayo from Nuevitas and Gibara brings no word of that officer whatever, concerning whom nothing has been received for more than two months. Last evening the *Voz de Cuba* finds it necessary to defend itself from the charges of being sensational and untruthful, and half intimates that it has been deceived.

Amid all the excitement caused by the various statements and rumors thus described, and at about four P. M. on the 1st, arrived gunboat No. 4 from New York, under command of Ensign Manuel Guzman. She proceeded to the Muelle de la Machina, where she shipped one of the heavy guns which have been there awaiting the arrival of these vessels for some time. This gunboat became separated from her companions during a dark night and continued her voyage to Havana without incident. After the usual religious ceremony of blessing and christening her she will proceed to her duties along the coast.

In speaking of the peculiarities and difficulties of campaigning in this island, upon which the insurgents have principally based their hopes of success from the first, the *Voz de Cuba* says that Santi Espiritu and Trinidad are the most mountainous jurisdictions of the island. There are in them the sierras of Escambray, of La Gloria, of Yaguanal, of San Juan de Letran, of Galvez, the peak of Potrevillo and many others, which diversify the land and furnish natural defences to the rebels; but there is not within them both an area of land equal to that of Puerto Principe, which has 605 square leagues, while the others have combined but 311. Puerto Principe is, however, but little mountainous, but has immense forests and is traversed by very considerable rivers. It is sufficiently accessible to troops, but the immense distances required to pass render horses necessary and the providing of supplies difficult. In the two localities thus specified the insurgents have been in largest numbers and the most active, and the operations against them have met with but little success.

By the arrival of steamers yesterday at this port and at Batabano, we have later dates from both sides of the island Journals from Puerto Principe to the 1st furnish those of this city with an account of the opening campaign in Camaguey which appeared in the HERALD a week since. Don Felix Ferrer remains in command in Principe during the absence of General Puello. The military Intendente of the island had arrived there to take personal cognizance of what was required for the successful prosecution of the campaign. The sanitary condition of the place had somewhat improved. Letters from Nuevitas, dated the 1st, state that nothing particular has occurred there since the departure of Puello to the field. Fevers which had been of a mild character were assuming a malignant type. In speaking of the news from that section *La Prensa* says:—"Neither in letters from Gibara nor in those from Nuevitas have we encountered anything relative to Colonel Benegasi nor the garrison of Las Tunas." It adds:—"Without doubt the provisions from the southern coast have arrived there." The *Diario* has correspondence from Gibara under date of the 31st, which says there are reasons for believing that some of the rebels of that jurisdiction, fearing the campaign which is going on, have endeavored to save themselves by taking small boats to Nassau, Ragged Island and other keys of the Bahama Bank, taking advantage of the present dark nights for that purpose.

Your correspondent at Santiago de Cuba, writing on the 31st ult., says:—

> Military operations are making little progress, and though an occasional despatch from Camara claims another complete victory over the insurgents, "caught in a pass" by the sublime strategical conceptions of Valmaseda, it is well known that the progress which the troops make is small and their losses great. To-day it is reported that Camara has encountered a severe reverse, and been obliged to ask for reinforcements. A battalion of Catalan volunteers has arrived here, a part on the 24th and the balance on the 28th. It will probably be sent him. The reception of these Catalans was very enthusiastic, and the town was in an uproar for two days. However, no accidents happened, and yesterday the "red caps" were sent to the field.
>
> Valmaseda has been named Lieutenant General and is consequently equal in rank to Caballero de Rodas. The news of his promotion was celebrated by the Spaniards with serenades to which the General responded with beer and is said to have stopped up until half-past ten o'clock P. M., a very unusual thing on his part.
>
> The Haytien steamer Marianne, although free as far as the authorities are concerned, is still here awaiting instructions from Port au Prince. The Spanish war steamer Guadalquiver was despatched from Cienfuegos to bring important despatches from the Captain General concerning this vessel, but their tenor is not known.

The *Bandera Española* has a long description of a battle at Joturito where the insurgents were fortified. It ended with the usual victory.

From Bayamo we learn that a body of volunteers had returned to that city on the 24th ult., after traversing the jurisdiction without material result. The *Imparcial* of Trinidad has a rumor that the insurgents under Cespedes had concentrated themselves in Canto Abajo, in the extreme end of Santiago de Cuba. It adds that armed parties, of from 200 to 400 men, had been sent with orders to destroy property in the valley of Trinidad in Cienfuegos, Sagua, Villa Clara and Remedios.

Fears are entertained for the safety of that large and rich section known as the Vuelto Abajo. The *Pabellon Nacional* of Cienfuegos announces that the Chief Arredondo has left that jurisdiction with a large band, with the object, it appears, of burning estates in the Vuelto Abajo, and seducing the laborers from the same. On the supposition that this is correct the government has already taken measures to prevent it.

The Segundo Cabo had returned to Villa Clara on the 1st, after a visit to the various jurisdictions which comprise his command. On the 30th ult. Don Victor Carrazana, a chief and recruiting agent of the insurgents, was shot in that city. He met his fate quite serenely. On the morning of the 29th was shot, in Cienfuegos, Don Antonio Moreira, accused of disloyalty.

El Sagua, published in the city of that name, has a letter from Calabazar, which states that on the night of the 25th the laborers' huts attached to the estate Purio were set on fire. A force was sent there, when it was ascertained that on the 23d an attempt had been made to burn the cane. A mulatto slave named Jacob was strongly suspected, and was placed in prison.

The surprise of a party of insurrectionists in the vicinity of Remedios is telegraphed from Cinco Villas on the 1st. Three were killed and some arms captured. The so-called sub prefect of Hermando, Don Miguel Rodriguez del Rey, and thirty-two others, some with arms, had presented themselves for pardon. The number of presentations during December was 520. The official *Gazette* publishes reports of unimportant encounters in Villa Clara and Santi Espiritu.

In consequence of the deplorable state of affairs discovered in their respective departments by the Intendente General in the Custom House of the capital and in the Collector's office of Guanabacoa the following have been dismissed from office and placed at the disposition of the tribunals of justice:—D. Joaquin Betancourt y Sastre, First Inspector of Custom House of Havana, Don Francisco Lamigueira, Chief of Ship Inspectors; Don Angel Seco de Luna, Chief Storekeeper; Don Rafael Serran, late Collector, Guanabacoa, and Don Joaquin Palomina, the present Collector.

Several fires have of late occurred in the city, thought to be the work of incendiaries. A new avenue is in progress which is to connect the city proper with the more distant parts of the "Cerro" by a shorter route.

Reported Spanish Successes a Cover to Reverses—The Convoy to Tunas Obliged to Turn Back—Spanish Defeat Insisted on by Cubans—The Press Advocating Absolute Sale of Embargoed Property.

HAVANA, Jan. 6, 1870.

There is reason to believe, as suspected, that the recent "news" of Spanish successes, after much convulsion settling down into the surrender of 1,500 insurgents to Benegasi, was concocted for the purpose of covering some disaster in the very locality where the surrender is said to have taken place. Following the battle of Las Tunas some months since the Spanish commander, Major Boyneche, being slightly wounded, came to Havana. At the time of his departure, or soon after, Benegasi was reported at Las Tunas, having arrived there from Holguin to the relief of the garrison. From that day to this the name of Benegasi has scarce been mentioned. It was generally understood that he was shut up in Las Tunas, from whence there was no communication save through a large force, though, as has been before stated in these despatches, the Cubans insisted that he had been routed and killed. In the early part of October a convoy succeeded in passing from Bayamo to the place, carrying provisions and other supplies, calculated to last for two months. Recently another convoy started from the same place, concerning the fate of which nothing has been made public. On the 4th *La Prensa*, of this city, expressed the opinion that it had arrived, but confessed to knowing nothing about it or Benegasi either. Private information from Manzanillo shows good cause for the silence. A letter written by a merchant of that city on the 1st says:—A gentleman of this city, who went with forty men to the Canto river to cut palmleaf, returned last night in the steamer Damuji, stating that he had narrowly escaped the insurgents, who had taken twenty-seven of his men prisoners, and had shown so much fighting to the column which proceeded from there last week with a convoy for Las Tunas, that the troops had to return to Guamo.

The Cubans here insist that a great disaster has occurred to the Spaniards in that vicinity, and the fact of the failure of the convoy to carry the much needed supplies to Las Tunas gives color or truth to the assertion.

The steamer Villa Clara arrived at Batabano on 4th, but her correspondence did not reach here until last evening. Up to the 1st, throughout Trinidad and Santi Espiritu, the usual number of small encounters, attempts to burn estates and presentations for pardon are reported, but they afford nothing of interest or determinate.

There arrived from Santiago de Cuba last evening D. Carlos Detrure, formerly adjutant of General Prim, who goes to the Peninsula to inform that officer personally of the condition of the insurrection.

In case of Don Pedro Rivera, charged with complicity in the affair for which Señor Lamar, of Matanzas, was recently shot, the death sentence has been commuted to ten years' imprisonment in the prison of that city. The Governor of Matanzas recently issued a proclamation, calling on all those knowing of any deposit of arms to make the same known, under the severest penalties, within twenty-four hours. After forty-eight hours domiciliary visits would be made, and all those with whom arms were found would be judged in accordance with the order of the 22d October, 1877.

On night of 24th ult. was burned the cotton factory Miraflores, in the district of Chalco. The cloth cotton in deposit, and the buildings down to the machinery, were given to the flames. The loss is estimated at $800,000, and very many persons are thrown out of employment.

The *Voz de Cuba* of last evening is out in an article in favor of selling outright embargoed property, and devoting the proceeds to loyal sufferers and other patriotic purposes. It is significant, in view of the fact, that such articles in the press here are apt to indicate corresponding action on the part of the authorities.

Don Juan Urien, from Valpariso, and employé in the house of Ramon Herrera, committed suicide a day or two since, by throwing himself from the window, on account of his failure to draw money in the lottery, which would have enabled him to go to his own country and marry a young lady to whom he was attached.

The statue of Christopher Columbus, heretofore standing in the court of the Government House, is to be placed on the pedestal in the park formerly occupied by the statue of Isabella Segunda.

This is known as "King's Day" in Havana, a holiday to the negroes especially. Both men and women, dressed in savage costumes, are parading the streets with tom toms and other instruments and making the day hideous with their noises.

The gunboats are momentarily expected and preparations are being made for an enthusiastic reception of them.

ST. DOMINGO.

The Protest of Luperon and Cabral Against the Sale of Samana.

ST. THOMAS, Dec. 30, 1869.

The only news from St. Domingo is the protest of Generals Luperon and Cabral against the sale to the United States of Samana, which is as follows:—

GOD, OUR COUNTRY AND LIBERTY.

We, Gregorio Luperon, General of the armies of the republic and Jose Maria Cabral, leader of the revolutionary movement in the province of the South, having already protested against all the antipatriotic acts of General Buenaventura Baez, placed in the first position of the nation by an armed faction and not legally appointed by the vote of the people, according to the existing constitution, do, by these presents, protest, as in effect we protest with arms in hand, against the sale of Samana which has just been effected, and against the taking possession on the 5th of this month of Cape Alevanlado and Cayo Carenero, in the bay of Samana, in the name of the American government. The Cabinet of Washington believes it is treating legally and in good faith with the Dominican Cabinet. What an error! This President, known by all of his treachery to his country; who has lately endeavored to abuse the confidence of the English in causing a loan to be contracted in London of £400,000, destined for his personal gain, and that of his sycophants, and who, to obtain his end, has granted and had ratified by his Senate a commission of £100,000 to the negotiators of the sale—a scandal which has frustrated the negotiation of the loan. General Baez, who usurped power with the sole object of pecuniary gain, solicited a long time since of the American Cabinet to purchase Samana, making them believe that he spoke the wishes of the nation and that the contract would be ratified by the Dominican Senate. We reveal to the entire world and especially to the American people the nullity of the act. The Dominican Senate, composed of members devoted to General Baez, soul and body, elected under the pressure of bayonets, have not the necessary power to ratify anything, they not being the free representatives of the nation. Our constitution, in one of its articles, forbids the alienation of all or any part of the republic. The President or the Representatives who shall violate the oath which they have taken to respect and cause to be respected the constitution shall be declared traitors to the country, and their acts resulting therefrom shall be declared null. We bring these facts to the knowledge of the American Senate, who are called upon to judge the acts of the executive, and we beseech the Eternal to enlighten the decision of that illustrious body, so that they may disclaim the conduct of General Baez by not sanctioning his acts.

Given at the headquarters of St. Jean the 9th December, 1869.

G. LUPERON.
J. M. CABRAL.

THE SCAFFOLD.

Execution of Charley Humphries, Colored, at Columbus, Miss.—His Confession—The Gallows a Tree Limb.

[From the Columbus (Miss.) Index, Jan. 8.]

The murder of John McDaniel last year is fresh in the minds of many of the readers of the *Index*. An old man universally esteemed by every one, while quietly returning to his home from this city, where he had been to attend to some business—a man who was not supposed to have an enemy in the world—was shot in the back while riding in his buggy along the public highway, the murderer watching by the roadside for hours awaiting his victim, loading his weapon while awaiting, and when he passed stealthily following behind the buggy (a top one), now crossing from the right and then the left, to get a good aim; finally, going immediately behind and seizing the wheel to stop it, unbuttoning the curtain and placing the pistol against his back and discharging the contents into his heart. He was found lying in his buggy a few hours afterwards, his horse having been turned in the road that the fiend could get to his pockets to rifle them.

Tom Barry was arrested, and a search for testimony against him developed the fact that Charley Humphries had been lying around the neighborhood. He was arrested after some difficulty by Captain Ed Dancey and Bob Donnelly. The bloody clothes, the tracks, pistol, his presence near the place on the evening and many other circumstances pointed to him as the guilty party.

When arraigned for trial one or two white men seemed to take especial interest in his acquittal, one of them even consulting with lawyers for his defence. The same party attempted to get on the jury, and nothing but the searching inquiry of the late Charles R. Crusoe prevented it. There would have been nothing strange in this had he not sworn that he had not formed or expressed an opinion in regard to his guilt or innocence, when there were members of the bar in his presence to whom he had previously made the statement that Charley must be hung, that he was innocent and he could prove an *alibi* for him.

On last Thursday Charley told the reporter of the *Index* that this man (McLlean) procured a negro, whose name we withhold, to do the deed, and that he (Humphries) was innocent.

Be all this as it may, after every form of the law had been complied with and every plea that Mercy could make in his behalf had been exhausted, he was sentenced and that sentence carried into execution yesterday in the jail yard.

THE DAY

was chilly and disagreeable, heavy gray clouds obscuring the sun, but even this did not deter an immense crowd from collecting to witness the scene, a large number of whom were negro women, and who commenced to come in by ten o'clock.

THE PRISONER

ate but little breakfast. At ten o'clock the reporter for the *Index* called upon him, in company with the Rev. Dr. Lyon. His appearance was haggard, with a wild, vacant stare about the countenance that indicated fear. Upon being interrogated he again denied committing the deed and declined making any statement in regard to it until the "time came," when he would have much to tell.

THE GALLOWS

was erected in the yard in rear of the jail—the rope being thrown over the limb of a tree near the jail door The prisoner had to step out upon a plank, one end of which rested on the platform at the top of the jail steps, the other resting upon an upright plank to which was attached a rope, the pulling of this rope caused the plank upon which the prisoner was to stand to drop.

THE CONFESSION

A few moments before two o'clock the prisoner made a confession to his spiritual advisers, after which he signified a desire that Colonel Baker and Mr. Adams might be sent for to take it down for publication. We found him sitting on a small box, surrounded by Dr. Shaffer and two colored ministers, his counsel and the police. His head had been neatly combed and his dress changed. He stated in substance that Mr. McDaniel was unknown to him, that he had only seen him once before, and that was on the morning of the killing, that he had been about the Barry place for two or three days, and had made, or was going to make, arrangements to farm with old Tom Barry, a freedman, that they were going to rent land and buy mules, that Tom Barry told him that he could buy the mules if he could collect what was owing to him; that there was a Yankee for whom he had worked, who owed him and who passed the road, and whom he intended to kill if he did not pay him, that the man would or had passed that morning, and that they must go out on the road in the evening as he returned from town and see him; that he was to meet Tom Barry at the corner of the fence after dinner, that he had a pistol and Tom a double barrelled shotgun; that Tom gave him ammunition to load the pistol; Tom quit work at dinner and sat at the corner of the fence and watched for his victim; that when they saw him coming they went down the road and took their places, he occupying a position near an old gum log and Tom one about thirty feet below him; that he was to fire and if he missed, Tom was to make sure of him; that when he passed he fired, aiming at the middle of his back. The shot alarmed the horse and Tom caught him and proceeded to ride his pockets. They were to divide the booty, but imagining that some one was coming he fled and left old Tom with the body.

He was interrogated as to McLean's connection with it, and said that McLean had some mules and horses hid out there, and knew about it, and promised to help him out of jail, if he would not tell on him; that Tom Barry and McLean were acting together and that Tom has a gray colt in his possession now that he got from McLean.

After making these statements a long black gown was placed upon him and a song given out and sung, then followed a prayer by Rev. Mr. Bolen, the negro member elect of the Legislature. At the conclusion of the prayer the prisoner begged young Mr. McDaniel, son of the murdered man, to forgive him, which was done as well as could be under the circumstances

The prisoner was now marched down to the scaffold, where the rope was placed around his neck.

HIS SPEECH.

MY FRIENDS—Here I am before you, not only one or two, but many. This is the last time that my voice will be raised in your hearing Some of you are glad and some sorry, none should rejoice. I am only taking that which I have worked for. I will tell you all that there is but two places to dread, I do not dread guns or pistols, but the judgment. He that rejoices at my misfortune has himself to appear before God, where I am going to dwell in immortal glory. It was the devil that made me commit this deed and the power of God that kept me in jail that His judgment might be vindicated; for when the jail was broken open and others escaped I had to stay to glorify God. Yes, my friends, I am going to be hanged for the glory of God. I am going to die, but that is only stepping on the other side of Jordan. I want to be reconciled to God and it is this reconciliation that makes me dread hanging. White folks must obey the law. I have seen white folks put in this jail as bad as me who got out by money. Let everybody serve God, serve God, serve God, and let my friends look out for those that I am going to leave behind me.

Rev. Mr. Scott, colored, here interrupted him and gave out the following song, which was sung by the colored portion of the vast crowd:—

"Why do we mourn at death's alarms"

While the song was being sung he looked quite cheerful and conversed earnestly with one of the negro deputy sheriffs by his side. After the song was over he called Captain Humphries and spoke to him, but we could not hear his remarks.

At the request of the captain he stated to the crowd that he had killed Mr. McDaniel to get money to carry on a farm. He also requested some one to tell his wife that he released her from all obligations to him, and that she was at liberty to marry whom she pleased. He refused to let the physicians have his body, but wished his wife to get it.

After offering a silent prayer, at two minutes to three o'clock the trap fell and he died without a struggle. His body was cut down in thirty minutes, life being extinct.

ARREST OF THE IMPLICATED ACCOMPLICE.

Immediately after the execution of Charley Humphries, yesterday evening, Tom Barry, colored, was arrested and confined in jail upon a charge of aiding and abetting in the murder of John McDaniel.

"WITH YOUR CONSENT."—A SPIRITUALISTIC MARRIAGE.—A correspondent of the South Haven (Michigan) *Sentinel* gives the following particulars of a recent spiritualistic marriage at Breedville:—

This is said to be a progressive age, and we were most happy to see it verified on the 2d inst., in the marriage, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Wells Brown, of Mr. William Knowles and the well known and popular speaker, Mrs. Frank Reid.

It was expected that Sister Horton would officiate upon the all important occasion, but she was prevented by illness. Under the circumstances it was decided that the next best thing would be for the parties to marry themselves. Accordingly, after a few moments' consultation, the following ceremony was repeated by them and legalized by Justice Hurlburt:—

"Frank, with your consent, before these witnesses, I acknowledge you as my true and loving wife."

The bride responded:—"I, too, William, with your consent, before these witnesses, receive you as my loved and lawful husband. Our souls united, we shall be true to each other here and in the grand hereafter."

After the ceremony the guests, some fifty in number, partook of a bountiful and handsomely arranged repast.

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